



High Grove Solar

Preliminary Environmental Information Report Appendix 10.3 Visual Baseline and Effects

April 2025

Contents

1	Introduction	1
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Tables

Table 2	VP01 - Assessment of effects	3
Table 3	VP02 - Baseline	5
Table 4	VP02 - Assessment of effects	6
Table 5	VP03 (transport receptors) - Baseline	7
Table 6	VP03 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	8
Table 7	VP03 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline	9
Table 8	VP03 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects	10
Table 9	VP04 - Baseline	11
Table 10	VP04 - Assessment of effects	12
Table 11	VP05 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline	13
Table 12	VP05 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects	14
Table 13	VP05 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	15
Table 14	VP05 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects	16
Table 15	VP06 (Castle Acre Castle receptors) - Baseline	17
Table 16	VP06 (Castle Acre Castle receptors) - Assessment of effects	18
Table 17	VP06 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline	19
Table 18	VP06 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects	20
Table 19	VP06 (residential receptors) - Baseline	21
Table 20	VP06 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects	22
Table 21	VP07 - Baseline	23
Table 22	VP07 - Assessment of effects	24
Table 23	VP08 - Baseline	25
Table 24	VP08 - Assessment of effects	26
Table 25	VP09 - Baseline	27
Table 26	VP09 - Assessment of effects	28
Table 27	VP10 (residential receptors) - Baseline	29
Table 28	VP10 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects	30
Table 29	VP10 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	31
Table 30	VP10 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects	32
Table 31	VP11 (residential receptors) - Baseline	33
Table 32	VP11 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects	34
Table 33	VP11 (transport receptors) - Baseline	36
Table 34	VP11 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	37
Table 35	VP12 - Baseline	38
Table 36	VP12 - Assessment of effects	39
Table 37	VP13 (residential receptors) - Baseline	40
Table 38	VP13 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects	41
Table 39	VP13 (transport receptors) - Baseline	42
Table 40	VP13 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	43
Table 41	VP14 (residential receptors) - Baseline	44
Table 42	VP14 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects	45

If header is used, logo may be removed

Table 43 VP14 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	46
Table 44 VP14 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	47
Table 45 VP15 (residential receptors) - Baseline.....	48
Table 46 VP15 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	49
Table 47 VP15 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	50
Table 48 VP15 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	51
Table 49 VP16 - Baseline.....	52
Table 50 VP16 - Assessment of effects	53
Table 51 VP17 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	54
Table 52 VP17 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	55
Table 53 VP17 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline.....	56
Table 54 VP (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects	57
Table 55 VP18 (residential receptors) - Baseline.....	58
Table 56 VP18 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	59
Table 57 VP18 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	60
Table 58 VP18 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	61
Table 59 VP19 (residential receptors) - Baseline.....	62
Table 60 VP19 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	63
Table 61 VP19 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	64
Table 62 VP19 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	65
Table 63 VP20 - Baseline.....	66
Table 64 VP20 - Assessment of effects	67
Table 65 VP21 (residential receptors) - Baseline.....	68
Table 66 VP21 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	69
Table 67 VP21 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	70
Table 68 VP21 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	71
Table 69 VP22 - Baseline.....	72
Table 70 VP22 - Assessment of effects	73
Table 71 VP23 (residential receptors) - Baseline.....	74
Table 72 VP23 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	75
Table 73 VP23 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	76
Table 74 VP23 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	77
Table 75 VP24 - Baseline.....	78
Table 76 VP24 - Assessment of effects	79
Table 77 VP25 - Baseline.....	80
Table 78 VP25 - Assessment of effects	81
Table 79 VP26 - Baseline.....	82
Table 80 VP26 - Assessment of effects	83
Table 81 VP27 - Baseline.....	84
Table 82 VP27 - Assessment of effects	85
Table 83 VP28 (residential receptors) - Baseline.....	86
Table 84 VP28 (residential receptors) - Baseline.....	87
Table 85 VP28 (transport receptors) - baseline.....	88
Table 86 VP28 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	89
Table 87 VP29 (transport receptors) - Baseline.....	90
Table 88 VP29 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects	91
Table 89 VP29 (National Cycle Network receptors) - Baseline.....	92
Table 90 VP29 (National Cycle Network receptors) - Assessment of effects	93
Table 91 VP30 - Baseline.....	94

If header is used, logo may be removed

Table 92 VP30 - Assessment of effects	95
Table 93 VP31 (residential receptors) - Baseline	96
Table 94 VP31 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	97
Table 95 VP31 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline.....	98
Table 96 VP31 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects	99
Table 97 VP32 - Baseline.....	100
Table 98 VP32 - Assessment of effects	101
Table 99 VP33 - Baseline.....	103
Table 100 VP33 - Assessment of effects.....	104
Table 101 VP34 (residential receptors) - Baseline	105
Table 102 VP34 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	106
Table 103 VP34 (transport receptors) - Baseline	107
Table 104 VP34 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	108
Table 105 VP35 (residential receptors) - Baseline	109
Table 106 VP35 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	110
Table 107 VP35 (transport receptors) - Baseline	111
Table 108 VP35 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	112
Table 109 VP36 - Baseline	113
Table 110 VP36 - Assessment of effects.....	114
Table 111 VP37 (residential receptors) - Baseline	115
Table 112 VP37 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	116
Table 113 VP37 (transport receptors) - Baseline	117
Table 114 VP37 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	118
Table 115 VP38 - Baseline	119
Table 116 VP38 - Assessment of effects.....	120
Table 117 VP39 - Baseline	121
Table 118 VP39 - Assessment of effects.....	122
Table 119 VP40 - Baseline	123
Table 120 VP40 - Assessment of effects.....	124
Table 121 VP41 - Baseline	125
Table 122 VP41 - Assessment of effects.....	126
Table 123 VP42 - Baseline	127
Table 124 VP42 - Assessment of effects.....	128
Table 125 VP43 - Baseline	129
Table 126 VP43 - Assessment of effects.....	130
Table 127 VP44 - Baseline	131
Table 128 VP44 - Assessment of effects.....	132
Table 129 VP45 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	133
Table 130 VP45 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	134
Table 131 VP45 (residential receptors) - Baseline	135
Table 132 VP45 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	136
Table 133 VP46 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	137
Table 134 VP46 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	138
Table 135 VP46 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline	139
Table 136 VP46 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects	140
Table 137 VP47 - Baseline	141
Table 138 VP47 - Assessment of effects.....	142
Table 139 VP48 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	143
Table 140 VP48 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	144

If header is used, logo may be removed

Table 141 VP48 (residential receptors) - Baseline	145
Table 142 VP48 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	146
Table 143 VP49 - Baseline	147
Table 144 VP49 - Assessment of effects.....	148
Table 145 VP50 - Baseline	149
Table 146 VP50 - Assessment of effects.....	150
Table 147 VP51- Baseline	151
Table 148 VP51 - Assessment of effects.....	152
Table 149 VP52 - Baseline	153
Table 150 VP52 - Assessment of effects.....	154
Table 151 VP53 (transport receptors) - Baseline	155
Table 152 VP53 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	156
Table 153 VP53 (residential receptors) - Baseline	157
Table 154 VP53 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	158
Table 155 VP54 - Baseline	159
Table 156 VP54 - Assessment of effects.....	160
Table 157 VP55 - Baseline	161
Table 158 VP55- Assessment of effects.....	162
Table 159 VP56 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	163
Table 160 VP56 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	164
Table 161 VP56 (residential receptors) - Baseline	165
Table 162 VP56 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	166
Table 163 VP56 (transport receptors) - Baseline	167
Table 164 VP56 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	168
Table 165 VP57 - Baseline	169
Table 166 VP57 - Assessment of effects.....	170
Table 167 VP58 - Baseline	171
Table 168 VP58 - Assessment of effects.....	172
Table 169 VP59 (transport receptors) - Baseline	173
Table 170 VP59 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	174
Table 171 VP59 (residential receptors) - Baseline	175
Table 172 VP59 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	176
Table 173 VP60 - Baseline	177
Table 174 VP60 - Assessment of effects.....	178
Table 175 VP61 - Baseline	179
Table 176 VP61 - Assessment of effects.....	180
Table 177 VP62 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	181
Table 178 VP62 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	182
Table 179 VP62 (residential receptors) - Baseline	183
Table 180 VP62 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	184
Table 181 VP63 - Baseline	185
Table 182 VP63 - Assessment of effects.....	186
Table 183 VP64 - Baseline	187
Table 184 VP64 - Assessment of effects.....	188
Table 185 VP65 - Baseline	189
Table 186 VP65 - Assessment of effects.....	190
Table 187 VP66 (residential receptors) - Baseline	191
Table 188 VP66 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	192
Table 189 VP66 (transport receptors)- Baseline	193

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Table 190 VP66 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	194
Table 191 VP67 (residential receptors) - Baseline	195
Table 192 VP67 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	196
Table 193 VP67 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline	197
Table 194 VP67 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	198
Table 195 VP68 - Baseline	199
Table 196 VP68 - Assessment of effects.....	200
Table 197 VP69 - Baseline	201
Table 198 VP69 - Assessment of effects.....	202
Table 199 Vp70 - Baseline	203
Table 200 VP70 - Assessment of effects.....	204
Table 201 VP71 - Baseline	205
Table 202 VP71 - Assessment of effects.....	206
Table 203 VP72 (residential receptors) - Baseline	207
Table 204 VP72 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	208
Table 205 VP72 (transport receptors) - Baseline	209
Table 206 VP72 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	210
Table 207 VP73 - Baseline	211
Table 208 VP73 - Assessment of effects.....	212
Table 209 VP74 - Baseline	213
Table 210 VP74 - Assessment of effects.....	214
Table 211 VP75 (residential receptors) - Baseline	215
Table 212 VP75 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	216
Table 213 VP75 (transport receptors) - Baseline	217
Table 214 VP75 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects.....	218
Table 215 VP76 - Baseline	219
Table 216 VP76 - Assessment of effects.....	219
Table 217 VP77 - Baseline	220
Table 218 VP77 - Assessment of effects.....	222

1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This appendix sets out:

- Detailed descriptions of the visual receptors.
- Detailed descriptions of the likely impacts and effects of High Grove Solar (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') on visual receptors during construction, at operation year 1, operation year 15 and during decommissioning.

1.1.1.2 The assessment follows the methodology set out in PEIR Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Effects.

1.1.1.3 Visual receptors and representative viewpoints are shown on Figure 10.15.

1.1.1.4 As part of the preliminary assessment, fieldwork has been undertaken in Winter 2025. Further fieldwork will be undertaken in Summer 2025 to confirm and finalise the assessment. Where assessment fieldwork is pending, this is indicated within the relevant tables.

Table 1 VP01 - Baseline

VP01			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling on Swaffham Road	576671.6, 309432.4	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 24: Swaffham Heath Planta- tion
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Western Panel Area	Type1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
VP01 is located at an informal off road parking area used to access the open access land and PRoW at Swaffham Heath. The viewpoint faces west along the A1122 Swaffham Road. Views are fleeting as they are transient receptors travelling along the main road.			During summer, deciduous roadside vegetation in leaf provides further screening across small sections of the road. The nature of views remains similar due to the degraded condition of the hedgerows along much of the road, providing open views.
The foreground is formed by the informal parking area, and the A1122 Swaffham Road. On the southern side of the road, plantation woodland at Swaffham Heath is visible and screens longer distance views. On the northern side of the road, PRoW Swaffham RB3 is accessed through a gap adjacent a field gate and runs along the edge of plantation woodland on its eastern side and a hedgerow on its western side.			
The A1122 Swaffham Road has a hedgerow along its northern side which is degraded and has frequent gaps affording views into adjacent arable fields. These longer distance views comprise large arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows with a larger number of mature trees or belts of woodland.			
The horizon is formed by woodland in the distance.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are across common landscape features such as adjacent arable land. Mid- dle-distance views are available due to degraded roadside hedgerows.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

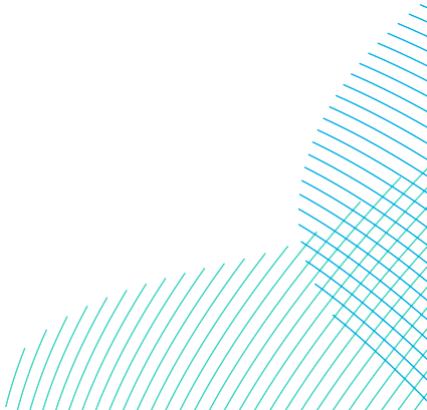
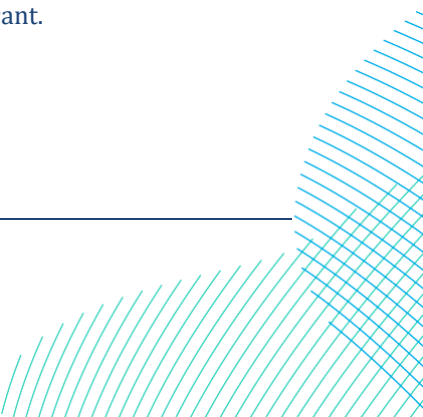


Table 2 VP01 - Assessment of effects

VP01	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People traveling along Swaffham Road would have views towards the construction of parcels W-01, W-02 and W-03. Views of construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the north and south side of the road. Receptors would experience close range views of construction activity, these would be glimpsed due to the transient nature of receptors. These receptors views would be fleeting and oblique as the main focus is on the road ahead. Views would be intermittent due to the varied condition of roadside hedgerows and there would be intermittent views along a relatively short section of the overall route of Swaffham Road. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Swaffham Road would have views towards parcels W-01, W-02 and W-03. Views would include perimeter fencing and the front face of solar PV modules to the north of the road, BESS and inverters would also be visible. Views would be intermittent due to the varied condition of roadside hedgerows, however across the majority of the road, receptors would have views of the tops of fencing, panels, BESS and inverters above roadside hedgerows. To the south of the road, receptors would have views of perimeter fencing, the back of solar PV modules, BESS and inverters. Views would be intermittent due to the varied condition of roadside hedgerows, however across the majority of the road, receptors would have views of the tops of fencing, panels, BESS and inverters above roadside hedgerows. Distance views towards a wooded skyline would be maintained with features of the Proposed Development visible in adjacent fields in the foreground of views. New planting along the hedgerows would not provide sufficient screening of panels in year 1 of operation. Views would be intermittent due to the varied condition of roadside hedgerows and there would be intermittent views along a relatively short section of the overall route of Swaffham Road. These receptors views would be fleeting and oblique as the main focus is on the road ahead. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting to fill in gaps in hedgerows would provide greater screening of perimeter fencing and solar PV module arrays to the north and south of Swaffham Road. The open nature of views for people travelling along Swaffham Road would change to enclosed views across the majority of the road. However, the rural character of views and experience of driving through a rural landscape would be partially restored. Occasional glimpsed, intermittent views only would remain for people travelling along Swaffham Road. These views would be close range however receptors are transient and attention is not focused solely on surroundings. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a medium geographical	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.



extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

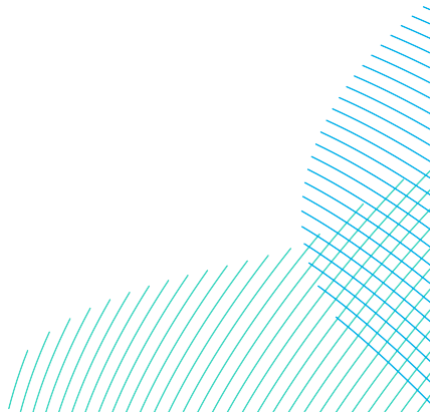


Table 3 VP02 - Baseline

VP02			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Beachamwell BR2	575966.8, 308501.5	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 25: Swaffham Heath Plantation Farmlands
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Western Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
VP02 is located along PRow Beachamwell BR2, approximately 600m south of the A1122 Swaffham Road. The viewpoint faces north along the PRow. Recreational receptors are transient and views change across the PRow network. The foreground comprises the track along which the PRow runs. Accesses to adjacent fields through gaps in boundary hedgerows provide framed views into adjacent arable land. To the west, views comprise adjacent arable fields with boundaries formed by Pine Lines, which are characteristic of the Brecks, filtering views of further agricultural fields in the distance. To the east, views comprise adjacent arable fields with a belt of woodland forming the boundary between fields. Further in the distance, plantation woodland at Swaffham Heath is visible.			During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf along the PRow further screens adjacent fields. The overall nature of views and experience for users of the PRow remains similar due to the gaps in hedgerows which provide open views.
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are across common landscape features such as adjacent arable land. PRow is enclosed by Hedgerows.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

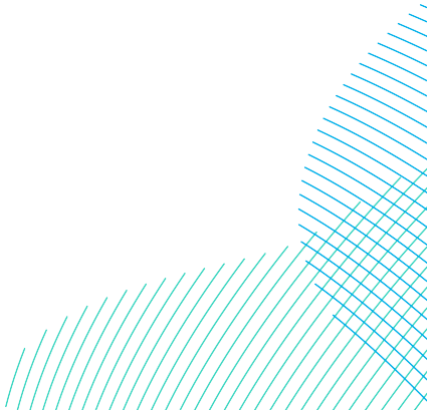


Table 4 VP02 - Assessment of effects

VP02	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along PRow Beachamwell BR2 would have views towards the construction of parcels W-01, W-02 and W-03. Views of construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the east and west of the PRow. This would include filtered close range views of construction of parcels W-02 and W-03 beyond the hedgerows and through gaps for field accesses. Construction activity across parcel W-01 would be limited to the northern part of the PRow, where it reaches Swaffham Road. Receptors would have open views through gaps in hedgerows, the majority of views would be filtered by adjacent hedgerows but impacts would be perceptible due to proximity to the PRow. Impacts would affect views across a small part of the overall PRow. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Beachamwell BR2 would have views towards parcels W-02 and W-03. These parcels would be beyond the hedgerow and viewed through gaps in the hedgerow along rows of panels aligned north to south. Parcel W-01, would be visible from the northern part of the PRow, with the front of panels visible on the northern side of Swaffham Road. Receptors would have open views through gaps in hedgerows, the majority of views would be filtered by adjacent hedgerows but the Proposed Development would be perceptible due to proximity to the PRow. This would affect views across a small part of the overall PRow. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting along hedgerows would provide greater screening of parcels W-02 and W-03 to the east and west of the PRow. The establishment of additional hedgerow planting along Swaffham Road would also provide greater screening of parcel W-01 from the northern part of the PRow. Receptors would have open views through small gaps in hedgerows. The majority of views would be filtered by adjacent hedgerows or screened by established hedgerow planting. Remaining impacts would affect views across a small part of the PRow. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

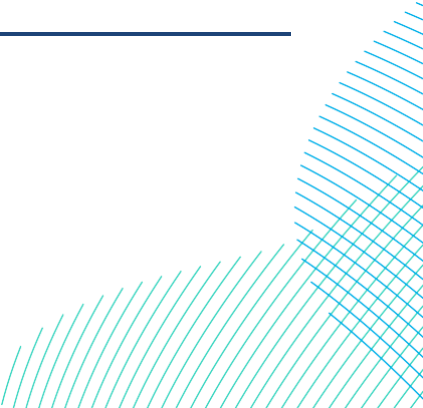


Table 5 VP03 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP03			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People traveling on the A1065	582012 , 313006	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 23: Swaffham Heath Farm-land
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
Views for road users heading southbound along the A1065 include glimpses of adjacent agricultural fields to the south east and south west. Agricultural use includes pig farming and arable.			During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf further screens adjacent fields. The overall nature of views and experience for users of the PRow remains similar due to the degraded sections of hedgerows and views over the hedgerow.
Hedgerows on either side of the road are in variable condition along its route and where degraded provide road users with glimpsed views of adjacent fields with woodland on the horizon.			
The land rises to the south towards Swaffham often providing road users with views over the roadside hedgerows into adjacent fields.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are across common landscape features such as adjacent arable land. Middle-distance views are available due to degraded roadside hedgerows.	Low	The medium value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

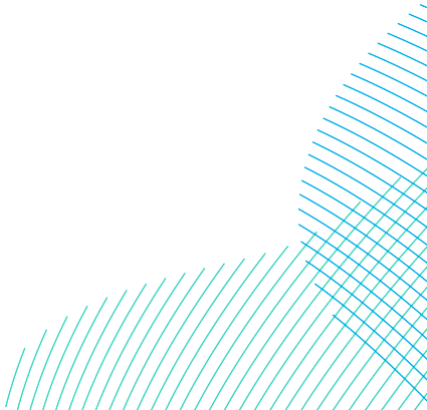


Table 6 VP03 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP03		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)		
Low		Minor adverse
People travelling along the A1065 would have views towards the construction of parcels C-02 and C-03.		The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views of construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the east and west of the A1065.		
These receptors are transient so changes would be experienced across a small part of their journey and views would be glimpsed. Activity on either side of the road would be experienced close to the northern fringe of Swaffham, beyond the A47.		
Receptors would experience close range, oblique views of construction activity. However, views would be short in duration and intermittent due to the varied condition of roadside hedgerows and would affect a small part of the A1065. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low		Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along the A1065 would have views towards parcels C-02 and C-03.		The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
The Proposed Development would be located beyond roadside hedgerows.		
Panels would be aligned perpendicular to the road with receptors viewing the front face or rear of panels dependant on direction of travel along the road.		
These receptors are transient so changes would be experienced across a small part of their journey and views would be glimpsed. Views of solar PV modules on either side of the road would be experienced close to the northern fringe of Swaffham, beyond the A47.		
Receptors would experience close range views of parcels. However, views would be intermittent due to the varied condition of roadside hedgerows and would affect a small part of the A1065. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low		Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting along roadside hedgerows would provide greater screening of parcels to the east and west of the A1065, therefore reducing the extent of the A1065 along which changes would be experienced.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Remaining changes would be experienced across a very small part of their journey and views would be glimpsed. Views of solar PV modules on either side of the road would be experienced close to the northern fringe of Swaffham, beyond the A47. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		

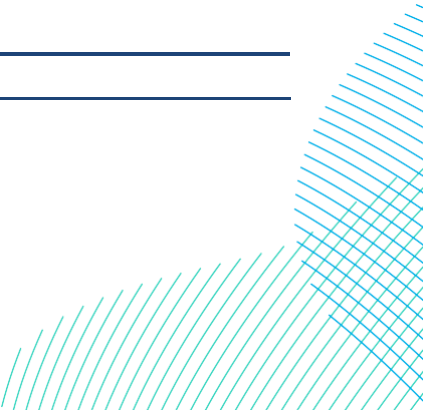


Table 7 VP03 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline

VP03			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail	582012 , 313006	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 23: Swaffham Heath Farm-land
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast National Trail heads south east along Southacre Road.		During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf further screens adjacent fields. The overall nature of views and experience for users of the PRoW remains similar due to the small gaps which allow for open vies to the south east.	
The majority of the road includes a hedgerow along its southern boundary which limits views, however gaps in the hedgerow allow long distance views towards Swaffham.			
These open views are across arable fields towards a wooded horizon.			
400kV pylons form dominant features in the foreground of views and cross Southacre Road.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are across common landscape features such as adjacent arable land. Middle-distance views are available due to degraded roadside hedgerows.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

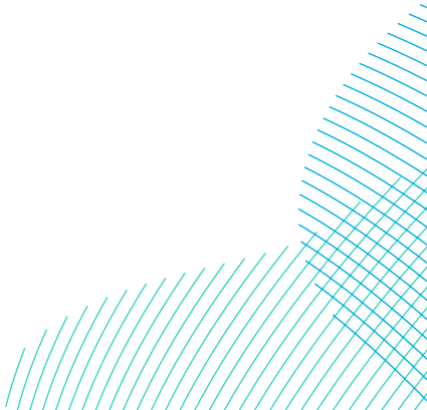


Table 8 VP03 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP03	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail would have views towards the construction of Panel Area C-03. Views of construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the south east, close to the horizon. These views would be limited to small sections of the trail due to gaps in the hedgerow for filed accesses. Further east from the viewpoint the landform begins to screen views of the Proposed Development, before views once again become more open as represented by VP46 further to the south east. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail would have views towards the construction of parcel C-03. Tye Proposed Development would be located to the south east, close to the horizon. These views would be limited to small sections of the trail due to gaps in the hedgerow for filed accesses. Further east from the viewpoint the landform begins to screen views of the Proposed Development, before views once again become more open as represented by VP46 further to the south east. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting along the northern boundary of parcel C-03 would screen fencing and solar PV modules int he distance and would reinstate views of a wooded horizon. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

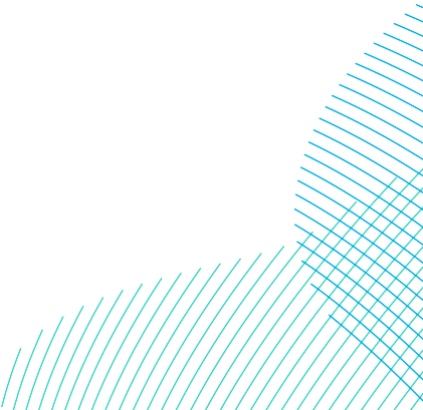


Table 9 VP04 - Baseline

VP04			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR5	582714.8, 311305	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status		Viewing Direction	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR5. The viewpoint faces south, and recreational receptors are transient as PRoW users pass the adjacent hedgerow which largely filters views beyond the PRoW.		During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf alongside the PRoW provides screening of adjacent arable fields. Open views remain at intermittent gaps in the hedgerows along the route.	
The foreground comprises arable fields and partially visible woodland and hedgerows which serve as field boundaries.			
Long distance views are afforded by the undulating topography of the land, which exposes residential property, a pocket of woodland and 400kV pylons on the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The PRoW runs along a hedgerow lined track enclosing views. Where open views are available they include longer distance views to the north which are valued locally. Views contain 400kV pylons, which are detracting features.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

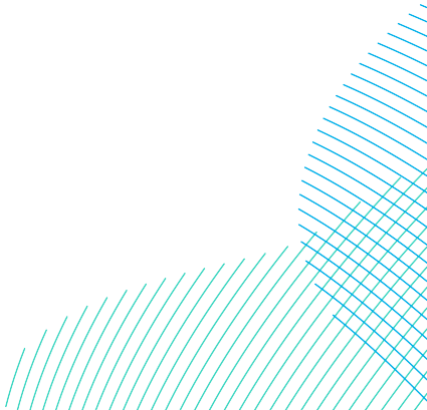


Table 10 VP04 - Assessment of effects

VP04	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)		
High		Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along PRow Sporle with Palgrave BR5 would have views towards the construction of parcel C-03.		The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Views of construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the north and south of the PRow in adjacent fields.		
Along the majority of the PRow, views would be filtered but construction activity would be perceptible due to its close proximity. Gaps in hedgerows provide long distance views towards Castle Acre to the north which would be interrupted by construction activity in the foreground.		
Receptors would experience close range views of construction activity from a large part of the PRow and surrounding network. The majority of views would be filtered but activity would be perceptible, particularly due to movement being introduced to the existing, predominantly static landscape beyond hedgerows which line the PRow route. Intermittent open views along the PRow would be impacted by construction activity. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a large geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Medium		Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Sporle with Palgrave BR5 would have views towards parcel C-03.		The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Close range views of perimeter fencing and panels would be available to the north and south of the PRow.		
Along the majority of the PRow, views would be filtered but the Proposed Development would be perceptible due to its close proximity beyond the hedgerow in winter. Gaps in hedgerows along the PRow route provide existing long distance views towards Castle Acre to the north which would be interrupted by fencing, solar PV modules, BESS and inverters in the foreground, these open and long distance views are limited in number and infrequent along the overall route.		
The majority of views would be filtered but the adjacent fencing, panels, BESS and inverters would be perceptible as a change from arable fields to solar infrastructure in adjacent fields. The enclosed, and hedgerow lined character of views along the majority of the PRow route would remain. There would be intermittent but infrequent, open views of the Proposed Development along the PRow due to gaps in hedgerows. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a large geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Medium		Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, deciduous vegetation in leaf along the PRow route would result in a greater sense of enclosure and would screen the majority of views of the Proposed Development. There are some sections of hedgerow where vegetation is sparse and the Proposed Development would remain perceptible. Intermittent and infrequent open views from gaps in the hedgerows would also remain impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent.		The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		

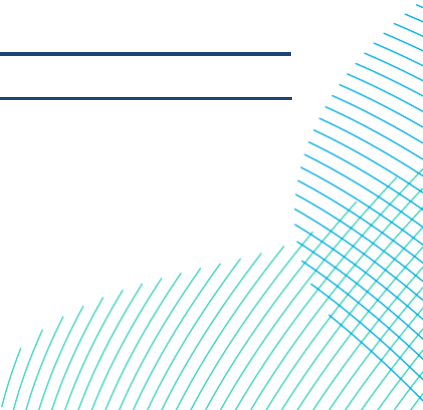


Table 11 VP05 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline

VP05			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail	583649.8, 310708.7	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Swaffham RB54 and Procession Lane restricted byway which forms part of the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail. The viewpoint faces south, into an arable field adjacent Sporle Lane and is located at a gap in roadside hedgerows along the rural lane.		During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf along the rural lane provides screening of adjacent arable fields. Open views remain at intermittent gaps in hedgerows along the lane.	
Long-distance views are obscured by a strip of woodland and scrubland characterised by the disused railway line which runs to the south of the viewpoint. 400kV pylons cross the view from the west into the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The PRoW runs along a hedgerow lined track enclosing views. Where open views are available these are of common landscape features such as adjacent arable land. Views contain 400kV pylons, which are detracting features.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

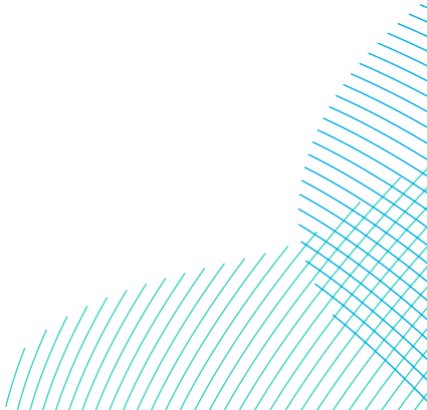


Table 12 VP05 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP05	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail would have views towards the construction of parcels C-03 and C-05. Views of construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the north and south of the National Trail in adjacent fields. Across the majority of the local surrounding area, hedgerows line the rural lanes along which the National Trail runs and would heavily filter views of adjacent construction activity. The viewpoint is located at a gap in hedgerows and represents the intermittent open views which would be available, in this case into parcel C-05. Receptors would experience close range views of construction activity from a small part of the national trail. The majority of views would be filtered but activity would be perceptible. Intermittent open views along the National Trail would be impacted by construction activity which would dominate views. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail would have views towards parcels C-03 and C-05. Perimeter fencing and solar PV modules would be perceptible beyond the rural lanes through hedgerows, though the overall enclosed rural character of lanes would remain the same. At gaps in the hedgerow such as the viewpoint location, receptors would have open views of the perimeter fencing, solar PV modules, BESS and inverters. The Proposed Development would be perceptible from a small part of the National Trail and would be visible from a very small part of the national trail where open views are variable. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, deciduous vegetation in leaf along the PRow route would result in a greater sense of enclosure and would screen the majority of views of the Proposed Development. Views of perimeter fencing, solar PV modules, BESS and inverters would remain from gaps in hedgerows along the rural lanes and National Trail route. There are a small number of gaps in the roadside hedgerows. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

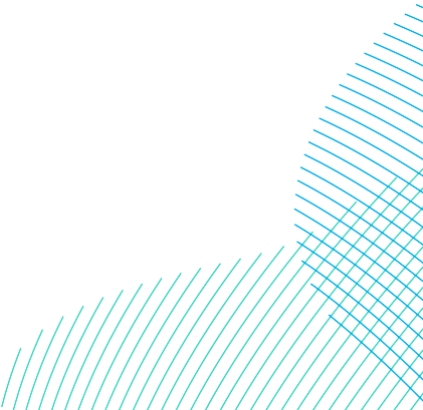


Table 13 VP05 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline

VP05			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Swaffham RB54	583649.8, 310708.7	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Swaffham RB54 and Procession Lane restricted byway which forms part of the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail. The viewpoint faces south, into an arable field adjacent Sporle Lane and is located at a gap in roadside hedgerows along the rural lane.		During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf along the rural lane provides screening of adjacent arable fields. Open views remain at intermittent gaps in hedgerows along the lane.	
Long-distance views are obscured by a strip of woodland and scrubland characterised by the disused railway line which runs to the south of the viewpoint. 400kV pylons cross the view from the west into the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The PRoW runs along a hedgerow lined track enclosing views. Where open views are available these are of common landscape features such as adjacent arable land. Views contain 400kV pylons, which are detracting features.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

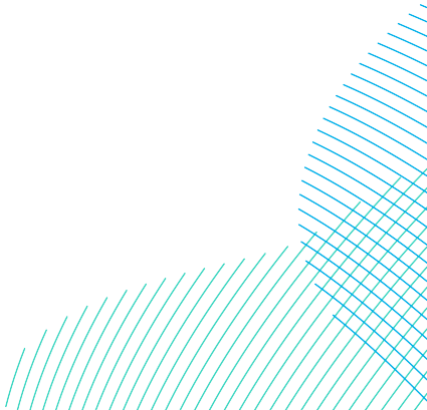


Table 14 VP05 (PRow receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP05	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)		
Medium		Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along PRow Swaffham RB54 would have views towards the construction of parcels C-03 and C-05.		The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Views of construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the north and south of the National Trail in adjacent fields.		
Across the majority of the local surrounding area, hedgerows line the rural lanes along which the National Trail runs and would heavily filter views of adjacent construction activity. The viewpoint is located at a gap in hedgerows and represents the intermittent open views which would be available, in this case into parcel C-05.		
Receptors would experience close range views of construction activity from a small part of the national trail. The majority of views would be filtered but activity would be perceptible. Intermittent open views along the National Trail would be impacted by construction activity which would dominate views. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low		Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Swaffham RB55 would have views towards parcels C-03 and C-05.		The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Perimeter fencing and solar PV modules would be perceptible beyond the rural lanes through hedgerows, though the overall rural character of lanes would remain the same. At gaps in the hedgerow such as the viewpoint location, receptors would have open views of perimeter fencing and solar PV modules. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as parcels would remain visible beyond hedgerows and through gaps along the National Trail.		The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		

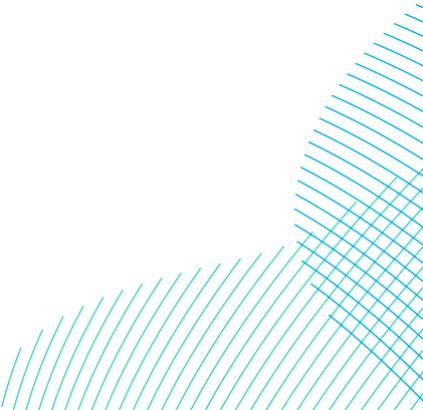


Table 15 VP06 (Castle Acre Castle receptors) - Baseline

VP06			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Visitors to Castle Acre Castle and Bailey Gate and Castle Priory	581903.2, 315119.4	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	LCA F1: River Nar Valley
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 02: Castle Acre and River Nar Valley
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at Castle Acre at the highest accessible point of the monument.		During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows and woodland in leaf within longer distance views provides marginal additional screening of fields and roads in views. The overall nature of views remains similar due to the openness of views from Castle Acre which is located on high ground.	
The foreground comprises the remains of the castle and earthworks, which extend approximately 170m to the south. The land falls away form the monument into the Nar Valley before rising into the distance.			
The valley floor includes fields of pasture which become larger scale arable fields further up the valley, extending to the horizon.			
Hedgerows along Bailey Street which runs north west to south east are visible and filter traffic moving along the road.			
To the south arable fields with hedgerow boundaries extend to the horizon with rectilinear woodland blocks to the north of Swaffham and the A47 visible on the horizon. Wind turbines adjacent Sporle Road and Turbine Way are visible on the skyline. Traffic along the A1065 is visible near the crest of the hill to the south.			
400kV pylons and power lines span section of the view to the south, breaking the horizon across this section of the view.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Historic asset and popular attraction with long-distance views to the south. Views predominantly comprise common features such as agricultural land with some detracting features including pylons and wind turbines on the horizon.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

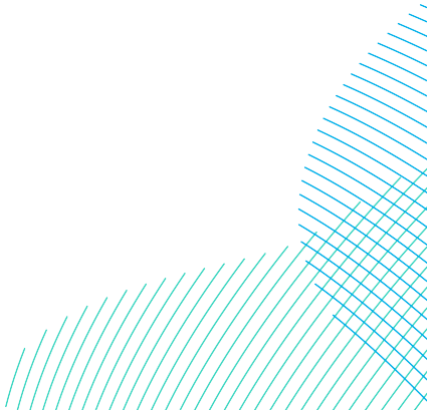


Table 16 VP06 (Castle Acre Castle receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP06	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)		
Low		Minor adverse
Visitors to Castle Acre Castle and Bailey Gate would have views towards the construction of parcels C-02 and C-03.		The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity would occur in long distance views, close to the horizon, approximate 3.3km from the viewpoint. Construction activity would be visible between the wind turbines adjacent Sporle Road and Turbine Way to the north of Swaffham.		
Due to the distance from receptors, individual activities or features of the solar farms would not be perceptible but the presence of activity and erection of panels in place of agricultural fields would be.		
The Proposed Development would be visible across a small part of much wider views and would be in the distance close to existing energy infrastructure features and movement, including wind turbines on the horizon. A large number of receptors would be affected as the Castle and Bailey Gate is a popular visitor attraction but impacts are far in the distance. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people visiting Castle Acre Castle and Bailey Gate would have views towards parcels C-02 and C-03.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
The parcel would be visible in long distance views, close to the horizon with the back of panels facing receptors.		
Due to the distance from receptors, individual features of the parcels would not be perceptible, receptors would be able to perceive the difference between agricultural fields and parcels in the distance but overall the Proposed Development would recede into the background with parts visible between existing energy infrastructure, woodland and agricultural fields.		
The Proposed Development would be visible across a small part of much wider views and would be in the distance. A large number of receptors would be affected as the Castle and Bailey Gate is a popular visitor attraction but impacts are far in the distance. The impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting along the northern boundary of parcel C-03 would provide additional screening of parcels in the distance. However, it is anticipated that some small areas would remain visible between and above the woodland.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
The reduced impacts would be very small-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		

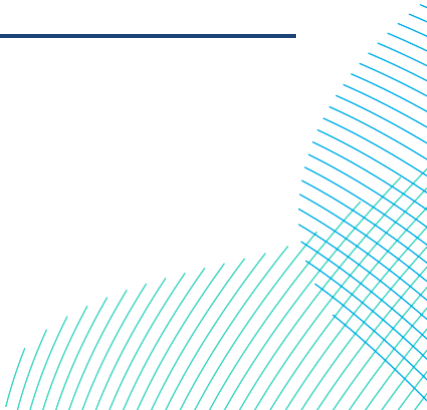


Table 17 VP06 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline

VP06			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail and people travelling along the Nar Valley Way long distance trail	581903.2, 315119.4	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	LCA F1: River Nar Valley
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 02: Castle Acre and River Nar Valley
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at Castle Acre at the highest accessible point of the monument.		During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows and woodland in leaf within longer distance views provides marginal additional screening of fields and roads in views. Mature vegetation within the village of Castle Acre provides some additional screening for views out from the roads along which the promoted routes run.	
The foreground comprises the remains of the castle and earthworks, which extend approximately 170m to the south. The land falls away form the monument into the Nar Valley before rising into the distance.			
The valley floor includes fields of pasture which become larger scale arable fields further up the valley, extending to the horizon.			
Hedgerows along Bailey Street which runs north west to south east are visible and filter traffic moving along the road.			
To the south arable fields with hedgerow boundaries extend to the horizon with rectilinear woodland blocks to the north of Swaffham and the A47 visible on the horizon. Wind turbines adjacent Sporle Road and Turbine Way are visible on the skyline. Traffic along the A1065 is visible near the crest of the hill to the south.			
400kV pylons and power lines span section of the view to the south, breaking the horizon across this section of the view.			
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail and people travelling along the Nar Valley Way long distance trail have similar but more restricted views due to surrounding built form along the roads which the trails follow. Glimpses of the features outlined above are available at locations along the trails.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
The National Trail and long distance trail views are valued due to cultural association of Peddars Way which follows historic trackway and Roman Road. Views from the trails include features with cultural associations. Views predominantly comprise common features such as agricultural land with some detracting features including pylons and wind turbines on the horizon.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

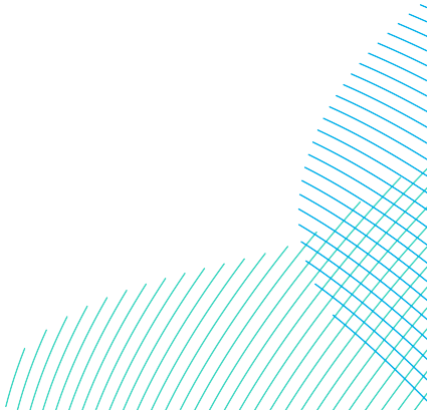


Table 18 VP06 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP06	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail and people travelling along the Nar Valley Way long distance trail would have views towards the construction of parcels C-02 and C-03.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity would occur in long distance views, close to the horizon, approximate 3.3km from the viewpoint. Construction activity would be visible between the wind turbines adjacent Sporle Road and Turbine Way to the north of Swaffham.		
Due to the distance from receptors, individual activities or features of the solar farms would not be perceptible but the presence of activity and erection of panels in place of agricultural fields would be.		
People travelling along the promoted routes would have glimpses of these views between built form and mature vegetation surrounding the lanes along which the routes run. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible. medium geographical extent.		
Construction - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail and people travelling along the Nar Valley Way long distance trail would have views towards parcels C-02 and C-03.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
The parcel would be visible in long distance views, close to the horizon with the back of panels facing receptors.		
Due to the distance from receptors, individual features of the parcels would not be perceptible, receptors would be able to perceive the difference between agricultural fields and parcels in the distance.		
People travelling along the promoted routes would have glimpses of these views between built form and mature vegetation surrounding the lanes along which the routes run. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting along the northern boundary of parcel C-03 would provide additional screening of parcels in the distance. However, it is anticipated that some small areas would remain visible between and above the woodland in glimpsed views between built form.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		

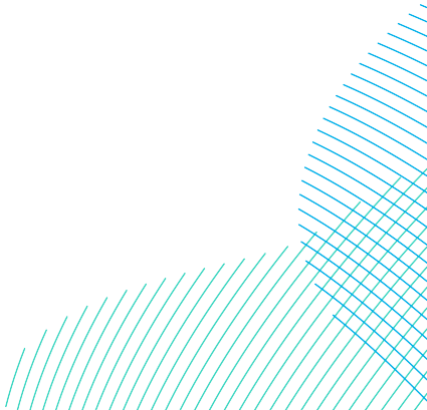


Table 19 VP06 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP06			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Castle Acre	581903.2, 315119.4	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	LCA F1: River Nar Valley
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 02: Castle Acre and River Nar Valley
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at Castle Acre at the highest accessible point of the monument.			
The foreground comprises the remains of the castle and earthworks, which extend approximately 170m to the south. The land falls away form the monument into the Nar Valley before rising into the distance.			
The valley floor includes fields of pasture which become larger scale arable fields further up the valley, extending to the horizon.			
Hedgerows along Bailey Street which runs north west to south east are visible and filter traffic moving along the road.			
To the south arable fields with hedgerow boundaries extend to the horizon with rectilinear woodland blocks to the north of Swaffham and the A47 visible on the horizon. Wind turbines adjacent Sporle Road and Turbine Way are visible on the skyline. Traffic along the A1065 is visible near the crest of the hill to the south.			
400kV pylons and power lines span section of the view to the south, breaking the horizon across this section of the view.			
Some residents of Castle Acre have similar views though these are generally from lower topography, and often enclosed by surrounding buildings or filtered by mature vegetation.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views include valued landscape features with cultural associations or natural heritage value such as the Nar Valley. Views predominantly comprise common features such as agricultural land with some detracting features including pylons and wind turbines on the horizon.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

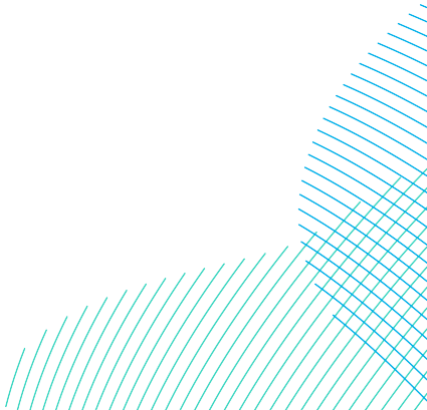


Table 20 VP06 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP06	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of Castle Acre would have views towards the construction of parcels C-02 and C-03. Construction activity would occur in long distance views, close to the horizon, approximate 3.3km from the viewpoint. Construction activity would be visible between the wind turbines adjacent Sporle Road and Turbine Way to the north of Swaffham. Due to the distance from receptors, individual activities or features of the solar farms would not be perceptible but the presence of activity and erection of panels in place of agricultural fields would be. Residents views would be oblique and often filtered by surrounding mature vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible. medium geographical extent.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. Sources of lighting in the distance would result in the perception of the Proposed Development for short periods of time. Due to the distance from receptors this lighting would not be discernible from other sources of lighting such as car headlights, agricultural vehicles, security lighting at remote properties in the distance. Lighting would not contribute to increased light levels locally.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of Castle Acre would have views towards parcels C-02 and C-03. The parcel would be visible in long distance views, close to the horizon with the back of panels facing receptors. Due to the distance from receptors, individual features of the parcels would not be perceptible, receptors would be able to perceive the difference between agricultural fields and parcels in the distance. Residents views would be oblique and often filtered by surrounding mature vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. Lighting would not be perceptible amongst other lighting sources in long distance views.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting along the northern boundary of parcel C-03 would provide additional screening of parcels in the distance. However, it is anticipated that some oblique and filtered views would remain visible for residents in long distance views. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. Lighting would not be perceptible amongst other lighting sources in long distance views.	



Table 21 VP07 - Baseline

VP07			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents along Priory Close, Sporle	585106.7, 311508.2	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Church Road.		The viewpoint is largely unaffected by seasonality other than slightly denser shrub vegetation in the foreground. However, this does not affect long-distance visibility.	
Looking east, the foreground consists of arable fields bordered to the roadside by a ditch to the south, and trees to the north planted regularly at 5-10 metres approx. The central foreground is largely obscured by a cluster of trees, and a gate is visible offering vehicle access to the arable field.			
Where visible, the horizon is tree-lined to the north and south of the viewpoint. The centre shows sporadic trees protruding from the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features of the rural landscape and few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

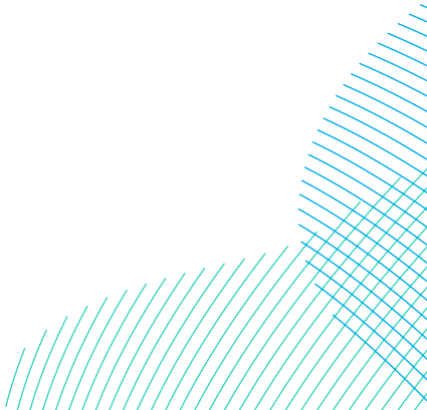


Table 22 VP07 - Assessment of effects

VP07	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)		
Low		Moderate adverse (significant)
Residents of Sporle, along Priory Close, Sporle would have views towards the construction of parcels C-07.		The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction activity would occur in short distance views, approximate 300m from the viewpoint.		
Due to the topography which rises away from the receptors, before falling past the adjacent field, only construction activity at the western edge of parcel C-07 would be visible. Construction activity would include, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing.		
The construction activity would occur on the horizon in short distance views and only while activity is taking place at the western edge of the parcel. Within Sporle, impacts are limited to properties at the eastern edge which have views onto adjacent agricultural fields. The impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.		
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow in views to the east for short periods of time.		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of Sporle, along Priory Close would have views towards parcel C-07.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
It is anticipated that the very top of fencing and panels would be visible above the hedgerow on the horizon in views to the east, for residents of properties at the eastern edge of Sporle. The impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low		Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established woodland planting along the western boundary of parcel C-07 would screen any views of fencing or solar PV modules.		The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views would be restored to an open agricultural field with woodland on the horizon beyond the existing hedgerow.		
The reduced impacts would be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		

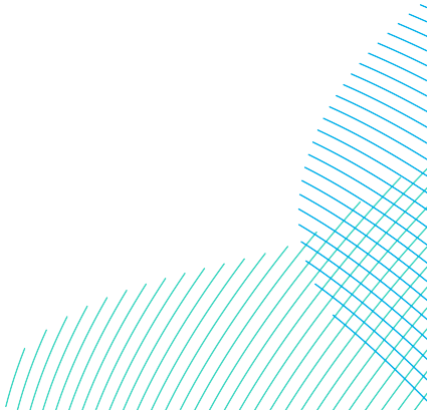


Table 23 VP08 - Baseline

VP08			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the A17	585782.1, 309844.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 10: Northern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along the A47.			To the north of the roads the character and composition of views remains similar due to the sparse roadside vegetation. To the south of the road, roadside hedgerows provide further screening of adjacent arable fields During summer.
To the north of the road, sparse roadside vegetation allows for views across arable fields towards Sporle Wood which sits on the horizon.			
To the south of the road, roadside hedgerows allow glimpsed views into adjacent arable fields.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views from the road are predominantly rural but include some detractors such as urban features including built-form, wind turbines and 400kV pylons.	Low	The medium value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

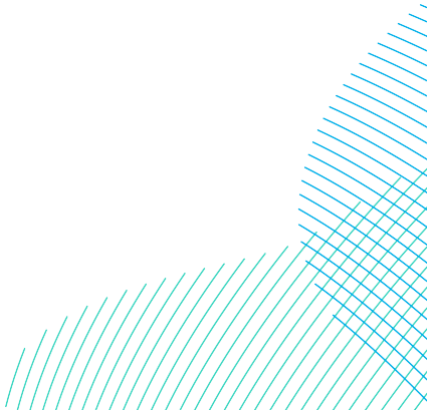


Table 24 VP08 - Assessment of effects

VP08		ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
People travelling along the A47 would have views of the construction of parcels C-07 and C-08.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Construction activity would occur directly adjacent the road to the north and south.		
Views of activity across parcel C-08 on the southern side of the road would be glimpsed due to roadside vegetation. Views of construction across parcel C-07 to the north would be available above the sparse roadside vegetation on rising topography towards Sporle Wood. Overall, these views would be available across a short section of the main road in fleeting views. The impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along the A47 would have views towards parcels C-07 and C-08.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Views of parcel C-08 on the southern side of the road would be glimpsed due to roadside vegetation. Views of parcel C-07 to the north would be available above the sparse roadside vegetation on rising topography towards Sporle Wood. Overall, these views would be available across a short section of the main road in fleeting views. The impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low	Minor adverse	
In year 15 of operation, established woodland planting along the southern boundary of parcel C-07 would screen views towards fencing and solar PV modules across the parcel.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
The reduced impacts would be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		

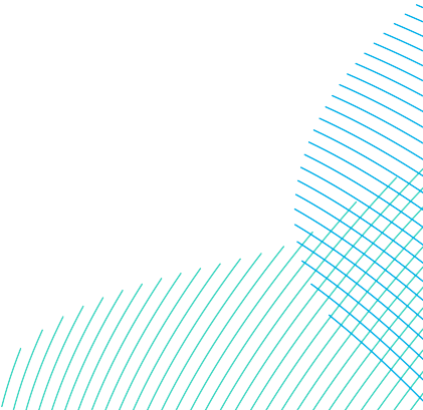


Table 25 VP09 - Baseline

VP09			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR8 and PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR9	585394.1, 309176.4	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 10: Northern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR9.		During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf alongside North Pickenham Road provide additional screening of passing traffic. Taller vehicles remain visible in middle-distance views.	
The foreground comprises an open field surrounded by hedgerows in varying condition. Several isolated trees can be seen across the middle-distance of the view located at small ponds in fields. To the north east hedgerows along North Pickenham Road are visible filtering views of passing traffic. North Pickenham Road is located approximately 580m north of the viewpoint,			
The horizon is formed of the woodland and hedgerows with hedgerow trees which mark the boundaries of the adjacent fields.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are across common landscape features such as adjacent arable land. Views across the rural landscape are important at a community level.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

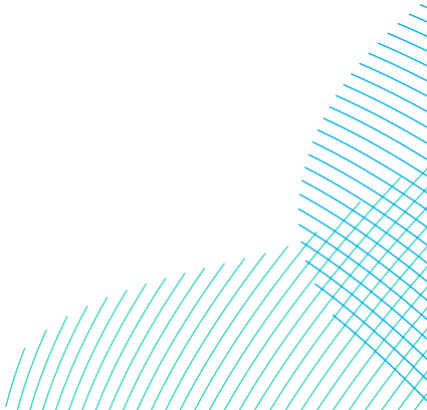


Table 26 VP09 - Assessment of effects

VP09	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR8 and PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR9 would have views towards the construction of parcel C-08.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction activity would occur in short to middle-distance views, approximately 650m from the viewpoint.	
Parcel C-08 would be located to the east beyond North Pickenham Road which is lined by hedgerows at the boundary of an arable field.	
Construction activity would be perceptible beyond the road but the majority would be screened by intervening vegetation. It is anticipated that the erection of taller features such as fencing at the boundary would be visible as well as the movement of plant and machinery at the boundary of the parcel. Impacts would be limited to a short section of the PRoW that runs from North Pickenham Road to the viewpoint location in the west. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR8 and PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR9 would have views towards parcel C-08.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
It is anticipated that the very top of fencing and panels would be visible at the western boundary of the parcel.	
Impacts would be limited to a short section of the PRoW that runs from North Pickenham Road to the viewpoint location in the west. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as only taller features at the edge of the parcel would remain visible above hedgerows.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

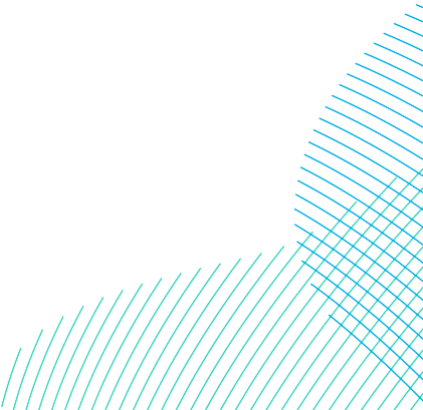


Table 27 VP10 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP10			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of High Green Farm	592824.2, 313837.9	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along PRow Wendling FP1, approximately 650m west from Honeypot Lane.			During summer, views remain similar due to the openness of the foreground. Leaf cover on mature trees and hedgerows in the distance provides some additional screening of arable fields in the distance.
The foreground comprises a pasture field adjacent a farm to the north. Field boundaries are formed by hedgerow boundaries. The land falls to the south to a drain that runs centrally through arable fields in the distance.			
To the south west, arable land rises to the horizon where the skyline is formed by a hedgerow and woodland.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common landscape features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland blocks. There are few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

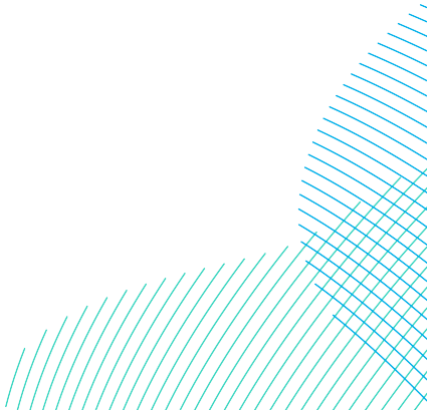


Table 28 VP10 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP10	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Residents of High Green Farm would have views towards the construction of parcel N-08.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction activity would occur, approximately 450m from the viewpoint.	
Construction activity including erection of panels and fencing at the north eastern boundary of the parcel and the movement of plant and machinery would be perceptible in oblique views to the south west.	
Activity would be beyond vegetation which sits on the horizon so views would be filtered by intervening vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, in obliques views beyond vegetation to the south west, for short periods of time.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of High Green Farm would have views towards parcel N-01.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
It is anticipated that the very top of fencing and panels would be visible at the north eastern edge of the parcel.	
Views would be oblique and filtered by vegetation which sits on the horizon. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as only taller features at the edge of the parcel would remain visible beyond vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

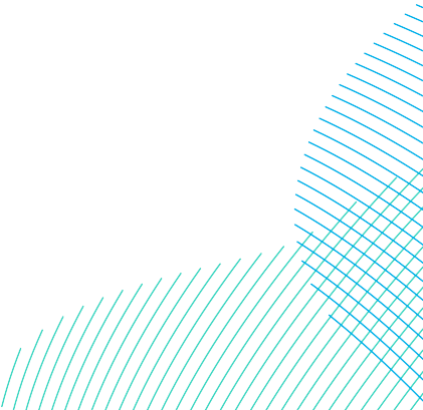


Table 29 VP10 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline

VP10			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Users of PRoW Wendling FP1	592824.2, 313837.9	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Wendling FP1, approximately 650m west from Honeypot Lane.			During summer, views remain similar due to the openness of the foreground. Leaf cover on mature trees and hedgerows in the distance provides some additional screening of arable fields in the distance.
The foreground comprises a pasture field adjacent a farm to the north. Field boundaries are formed by hedgerow boundaries. The land falls to the south to a drain that runs centrally through arable fields in the distance.			
To the south west, arable land rises to the horizon where the skyline is formed by a hedgerow and woodland.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common landscape features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland blocks. There are few detractors.	Medium		
Medium			Medium

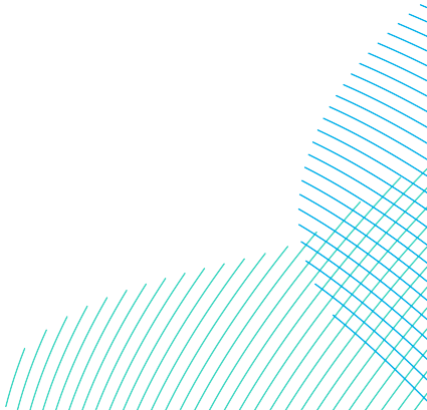


Table 30 VP10 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP10	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Users of PRoW Wendling FP1 would have views towards the construction of parcel N-08. Construction activity would occur, approximately 450m from the viewpoint. Construction activity including erection of panels and fencing at the north eastern boundary of the parcel and the movement of plant and machinery would be perceptible in oblique views to the south west. Activity would be beyond vegetation which sits on the horizon so views would be filtered by intervening vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, users of PRoW Wendling FP1 would have views towards parcel N-01. It is anticipated that the very top of fencing and panels would be visible at the north eastern edge of the parcel. Views would be oblique and filtered by vegetation which sits on the horizon. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as only taller features at the edge of the parcel would remain visible beyond vegetation. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

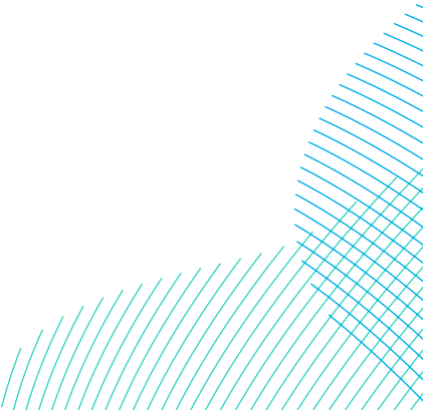


Table 31 VP11 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP11			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Home Farm and properties on eastern and western side of Beeston Road	591683.8, 313574.6	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Beeston Road at the southern edge of residential properties.			During summer, views remain similar due to the large gaps between spaced out mature trees on the eastern side of Beeston Road. Some additional screening provided by leaf cover but large gaps remain through which arable land is visible to the horizon.
The foreground comprises Beeston Road and a grass verge to the east. Residential properties are located along the western side of the road with the front of properties facing eastwards across the road.			
The eastern side of the road is lined by a grass verge and mature trees which are spaced out along the roadside. Arable land rises to the horizon and low voltage power lines cross the view running north east to south west.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as adjacent arable fields and hedgerows. Views are medium distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

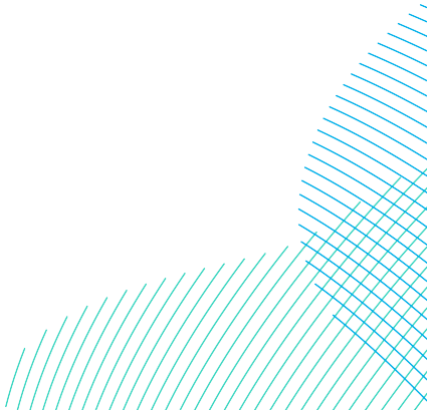
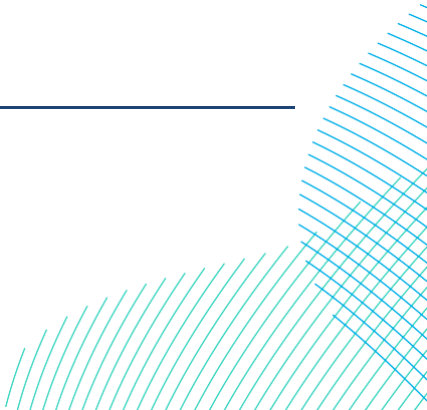


Table 32 VP11 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP11	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Major adverse (significant)
Residents of Home Farm and properties on eastern and western side of Beeston Road would have views towards the construction of parcel N-08.	The very high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction activity would occur adjacent Beeston Road and up to the boundary of the property on the eastern side of the road.	
Views of construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the east. Activity would extend to the horizon across existing arable fields. A small number of properties would be impacted by construction, however, receptors would be in close proximity to construction and have direct views spanning a substantial part of the view. The Proposed Development would therefore result in extensive changes to the character and composition and would become the dominant feature of the landscape within available views,. Views from the rear of properties on the eastern side of Beeston Road would be impacted and views from the front of properties on the western side of Beeston road would be impacted. Works closest to the road and residential receptors would be wildflower creation operations which would be similar to agricultural operations in the landscape.	
These impacts are therefore considered to be very large-scale and would cover a medium geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, beyond the horizon in views to the east.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, residents of Home Farm and properties on eastern and western side of Beeston Road would have views towards parcel N-01.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Views would include fencing and solar PV modules as well as BESS containers and inverters located close to the horizon.	
The parcel would extend to the horizon across existing arable fields. A small number of properties would be impacted by the operational Proposed Development, however, receptors would be in close proximity and have direct views spanning a substantial part of the view. Land immediately adjacent the properties, extending approximately 100m from Beeston Road would be wildflower and maintain rural character and openness of the foreground of views. Views from the rear of properties on the eastern side of Beeston Road would be impacted and views from the front of properties on the western side of Beeston road would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a medium geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 15 of operation, wildflower areas which extend approximately 100m from Beeston Road would provide some addiotnal screening and filtering of views from ground level, however fencing, panels, BESS and inverters would remain visible above these areas. Upper story views to the horizon would remain impacted.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Leaf cover on trees along Beeston Road would provides some additional screening for properties on the western side of the road, however the level of screening provided is variable along the road, dependent on location of trees which are intermittently spaced out along the road.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	



Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.

No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.

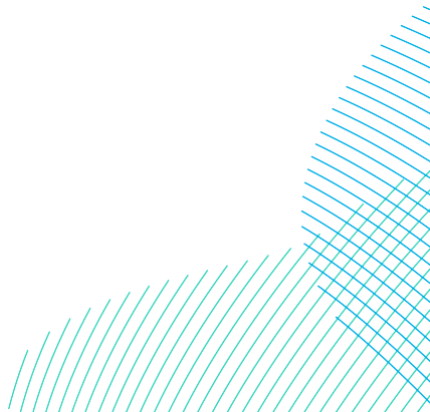


Table 33 VP11 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP11			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Beeston Road	591683.8, 313574.6	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Beeston Road at the southern edge of residential properties.			During summer, views remain similar due to the large gaps between spaced out mature trees on the eastern side of Beeston Road. Some additional screening provided by leaf cover but large gaps remain through which arable land is visible to the horizon.
The foreground comprises Beeston Road and a grass verge to the east. Residential properties are located along the western side of the road with the front of properties facing eastwards across the road.			
The eastern side of the road is lined by a grass verge and mature trees which are spaced out along the roadside. Arable land rises to the horizon and low voltage power lines cross the view running north east to south west.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Glimpsed views into adjacent arable fields with common features and few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

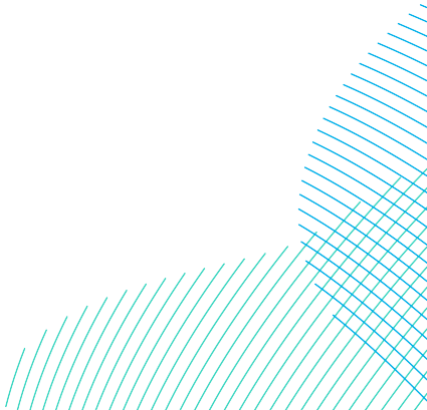


Table 34 VP11(transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP11	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Beeston Road would have views towards the construction of parcel N-08.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction activity would occur adjacent Beeston Road and up to the boundary of the property on the eastern side of the road.	
Views of construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the east. Activity would extend to the horizon across existing arable fields. A small section of the road would be impacted on one side and receptors focus is on the road, views are therefore oblique and fleeting. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Beeston Road would have views towards parcel N-01.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views would include fencing and solar PV modules as well as BESS containers located close to the horizon.	
The parcel would extend to the horizon across existing arable fields. A small section of the road would be impacted on one side and receptors focus is on the road, views are therefore oblique and fleeting. Fencing and solar PV modules would be offset from the road, retaining the openness and rural character directly adjacent the road. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as the parcel would be visible across a substantial part of the view.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Leaf cover on trees along Beeston Road would provide some additional screening for road users.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

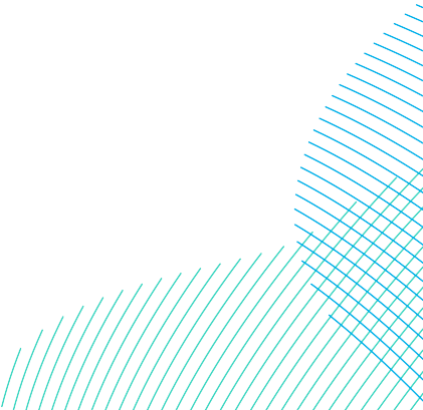


Table 35 VP12 - Baseline

VP12			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling on the A47	591508.3, 312736.5	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at the A47 and Love Lane junction.			During summer, leaf cover on mature trees on the southern side of the A47 provide additional screening of adjacent arable fields. Open views at gaps due to road junctions remain.
The foreground is formed by the road junction and verge along the A47. Mature trees line the southern side of the A47 filtering views into the adjacent arable field.			
To the north east, the adjacent arable field falls away from the viewpoint towards a hedgerow boundary with hedgerow trees. Land rises beyond the hedgerow with further arable fields and properties along Dereham Road at Wendling visible.			
To the east, rising land beyond the arable field includes a large amount of woodland.			
To the south east, rooftops of outbuildings at Willow Farm and mature boundary vegetation is visible in the middle-distance. In the distance, 400kV pylons and power lines are visible running east to west in the distance and arable fields are visible between the structures due to a lack of vegetation.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views are glimpsed by road users with typical views enclosed by roadside vegetation.	Low	The medium value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

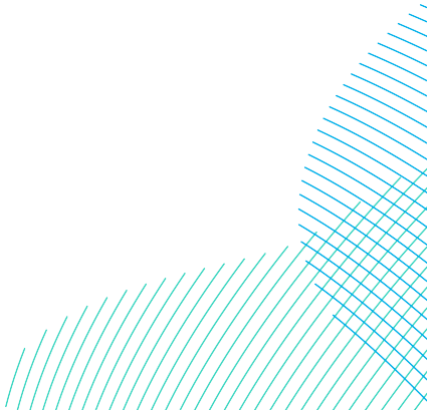


Table 36 VP12 - Assessment of effects

VP12	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling on the A47 would have views towards the construction of parcel N-02. Construction would occur directly adjacent the road, beyond roadside vegetation. Views of construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the south of the road. The majority of views would be heavily filtered by the vegetation alongside the main road. However, glimpsed open views are available at the junction with Love Lane. A short section of the A47 would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, in oblique views beyond vegetation to the south west, for short periods of time.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling on the A47 would have views towards parcel N-02. Parcel N-01 would be visible to the south of the A47 beyond roadside vegetation. Views would include fencing and solar PV modules. The majority of views would be heavily filtered by the vegetation alongside the main road. However, glimpsed open views are available at the junction with Love Lane. A short section of the A47 would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, in obliques views beyond vegetation to the south west, for short periods of time.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, hedgerow boundaries within the parcel would be established breaking up the parcel visible in glimpsed and filtered views. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, in obliques views beyond vegetation to the south west, for short periods of time.	

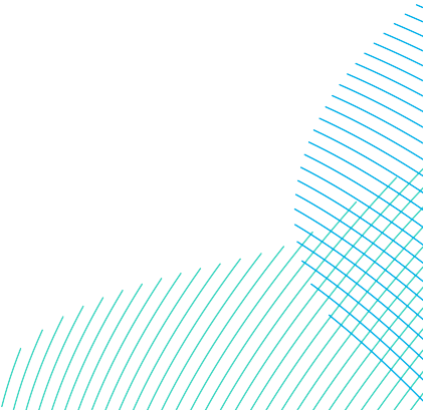


Table 37 VP13 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP13			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Willow Farm	591370.3, 312032.1	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 09: North Pickenham Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Love Lane at the access to Willow Farm.		During summer, views remain similar due to the open character and lack of vegetation along the eastern side of Love Lane.	
The foreground comprises a hardstanding area at the access to Willow Farm and a large arable field.			
Love Lane has a hedgerow along its western edge and no vegetation on its eastern side allowing open views across the adjacent field.		Leaf cover on mature trees to the north of Willow Farm provide additional screening of adjacent arable fields.	
To the north, the adjacent arable field extends into the distance to the A47 which is lined by mature vegetation with gaps making passing vehicles visible.			
To the north east, the arable field falls gently away from the viewpoint towards Greenbanks Hotel which is visible at the edge of the field, nestled within mature vegetation. Greenbanks Hotel is located along Dereham Road.			
Beyond Dereham Road, the land rises and properties along Dereham Road at Wendling are visible.			
To the east, the access track to Willow Farm is visible with a low clipped hedgerow along its northern side. A residential property and outbuildings at Willow Farm are visible at the end of the track and the property has mature vegetation on its northern boundary.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views contain common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Views contain some detracting features such as A47 and moving vehicles.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

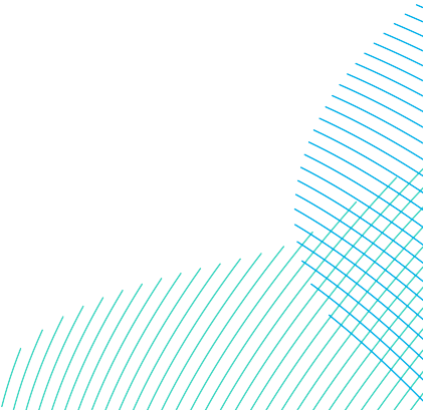


Table 38 VP13 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP13	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
Residents of Willow Farm would have views towards the construction of parcel N-02.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint and to the north of Willow Farm.		
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the north east of the view-point, extending across the arable field to the A47.		
Willow Farm is enclosed, with dense mature vegetation to the north of the property, though activity would be perceptible in heavily filtered views due to proximity to the property boundary. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.		
Heavily filtered views to the north would include lighting at a construction compound for short periods of time. Lighting would be visible in the context of passing traffic along the A47.		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
In year 1 of operation, residents of Willow Farm would have views towards parcel N-02.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Parcel N-02 would be visible to the north east of Love Lane.		
Solar panels, perimeter fencing and BESS containers would be visible, extending from the foreground to the A47.		
Willow Farm is enclosed, with dense mature vegetation to the north of the property. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Low	Minor adverse	
In year 15 of operation, hedgerow boundaries within the parcel would be established breaking up the parcel and reducing the overall sense of scale of the Proposed Development.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		

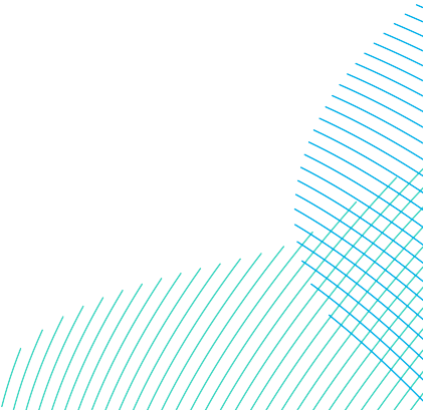


Table 39 VP13 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP13			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Love Lane	591370.3, 312032.1	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 09: North Pickenham Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction	Scenario	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type		
Northern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Love Lane at the access to Willow Farm.		During summer, views remain similar due to the open character and lack of vegetation along the eastern side of Love Lane.	
The foreground comprises a hardstanding area at the access to Willow Farm and a large arable field.			
Love Lane has a hedgerow along its western edge and no vegetation on its eastern side allowing open views across the adjacent field.		Leaf cover on mature trees to the north of Willow Farm provide additional screening of adjacent arable fields.	
To the north, the adjacent arable field extends into the distance to the A47 which is lined by mature vegetation with gaps making passing vehicles visible.			
To the north east, the arable field falls gently away from the viewpoint towards Greenbanks Hotel which is visible at the edge of the field, nestled within mature vegetation. Greenbanks Hotel is located along Dereham Road.			
Beyond Dereham Road, the land rises and properties along Dereham Road at Wendling are visible.			
To the east, the access track to Willow Farm is visible with a low clipped hedgerow along its northern side. A residential property and outbuildings at Willow Farm are visible at the end of the track and the property has mature vegetation on its northern boundary.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views contain common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Views contain some detracting features such as A47 and moving vehicles.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

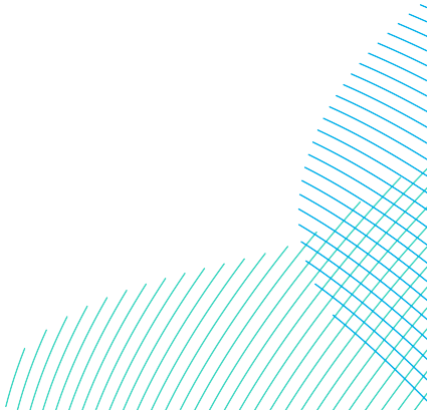


Table 40 VP13 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP13	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Love Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel N-02. Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint and to the north of Willow Farm. Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the north east of the view-point, across the arable field extending to the A47. Views of construction from Love Lane would be open and in the foreground of the view. Construction would dominate views from a small part of Love Lane which is closest to the A47 and therefore has frequent traffic movement in existing views. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographic extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Love Lane would have views towards parcel N-02. Parcel N-02 would be visible to the north east of Love Lane. Solar panels, perimeter fencing and BESS containers would be visible, extending from the foreground to the A47. Views from Love Lane would be open and in the foreground of the view. However, a small section of the road would be impacted, and views would be int he context of the A47 which is located to the north. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographic extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, hedgerow boundaries within the parcel would be established breaking up the parcel and reducing the overall sense of scale of the Proposed Development. Hedgerow planting along the western boundary of the adjacent parcel would provide screening of fencing and solar arrays, reinstating the rural character of the road. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

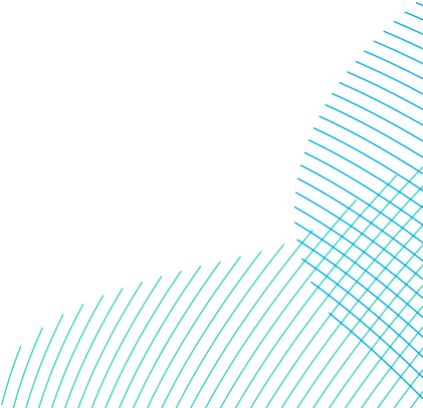


Table 41 VP14 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP14			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Dereham Road	592979.6, 312835.9	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Dereham Road next to Wendling Village Hall.		During summer, views are partially obscured by leaf cover on mature trees and hedgerow along the field boundary in the foreground, however long distance views are still largely visible.	
The foreground comprises an arable field enclosed by hedgerows to the west and east, and partially obscured by low clipped shrub planting which runs along the southern side of the road. Power lines follow the track of the road.			
In the mid-distance is a cluster of trees which partially obscures long-distance views across rising fields towards a tree-lined horizon. 400kV pylons and power lines are also visible on the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views contain common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Views contain some detracting features such as 400kV pylons in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

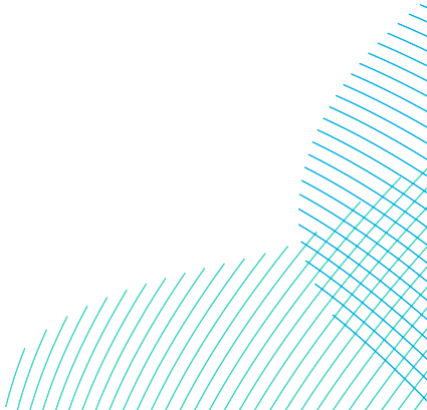


Table 42 VP14 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP14	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
Residents of properties along Dereham Road would have views towards the construction of parcels N-03 and N-04.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur approximately 450m from the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible in the middle-distance of views adjacent to High House Farm.	
Views from properties would be from upper storeys and filtered by intervening roadside hedgerows, field boundaries. Views would be in the context of 400kV pylons which are visible in the distance. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views of construction compound lighting would be available to the south and south west for short periods of time. Lighting would be in the distance beyond sources of lighting from roads.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Dereham Road would have views towards parcels N-03 and N-04.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Solar panels, fencing and BESS containers would be perceptible in the middle-distance of views, adjacent High House Farm.	
Views from properties would be from upper storeys and filtered by intervening roadside hedgerows, field boundaries. Views would be in the context of 400kV pylons which are visible in the distance. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, offset planting would be established in parcel N-03 and would provide further screening of parcels in middle-distance filtered views.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

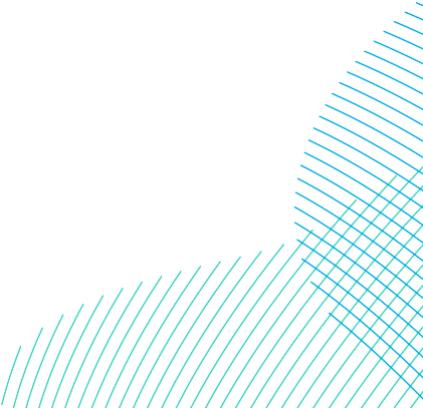


Table 43 VP14 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP14			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Dereham Road	592979.6, 312835.9	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status		Viewing Direction	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Dereham Road next to Wendling Village Hall.		During summer, views are partially obscured by leaf cover on mature trees and hedgerow along the field boundary in the foreground, however long distance views are still largely visible.	
The foreground comprises an arable field enclosed by hedgerows to the west and east, and partially obscured by low clipped shrub planting which runs along the southern side of the road. Power lines follow the track of the road.			
In the mid-distance is a cluster of trees which partially obscures long-distance views across rising fields towards a tree-lined horizon. 400kV pylons and power lines are also visible on the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Glimpsed views into adjacent arable fields with common features. 400kV pylons are visible in the distance.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the Medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

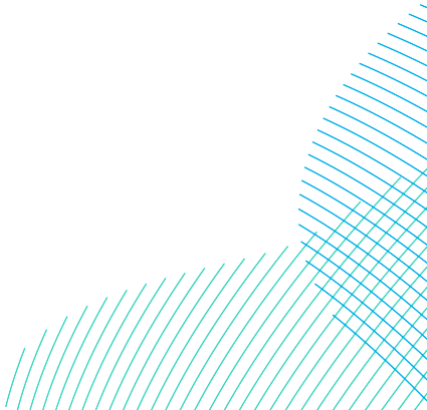


Table 44 VP14 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP14	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along Dereham Road would have views towards the construction of parcels N-03 and N-04.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 450m from the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible in the middle-distance of views adjacent High House Farm.	
Views from Dereham Road would be limited to glimpsed views through gaps in hedgerows and heavily filtered views beyond roadside hedgerows. Views would be in the context of 400kV pylons which are visible in the distance. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Dereham Road would have views towards parcels N-03 and N-04.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Solar panels, fencing and BESS containers would be perceptible in the middle-distance of views, adjacent High House Farm.	
Views from Dereham Road would be limited to glimpsed views through gaps in hedgerows and heavily filtered views beyond roadside hedgerows. Views would be in the context of 400kV pylons which are visible in the distance. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, offset planting would be established in parcel N-03 and would provide further screening of parcels in middle-distance filtered views.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

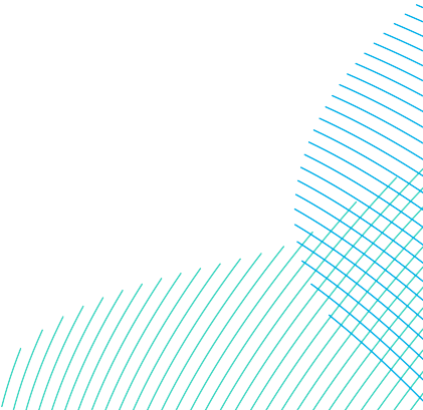


Table 45 VP15 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP15			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Hulver Street	593263.1, 311766.3	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Hulver Street adjacent to several residential properties.		During summer, long-distance the character and composition of views remains similar due to lack of vegetation in private properties in the foreground. Additional leaf cover on mature trees provides additional screening although this does not largely affect views to the skyline.	
The foreground comprises residential properties through which broken views of arable fields are possible. The tree-lined lane continues to the west, where vegetation largely obscures long-distance views. To the east more open views are possible, consisting of open fields extending to a wooded skyline.			
Power lines are visible both along Hulver Street and passing across the visible open field in a north easterly direction towards the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields and hedgerow boundaries.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

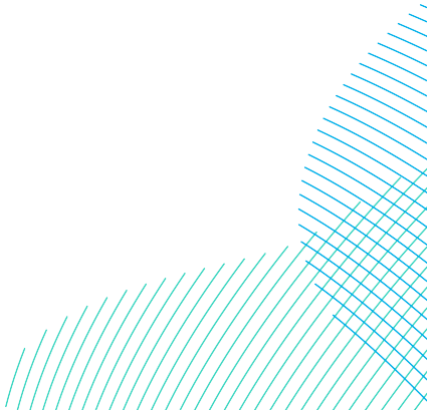


Table 46 VP15 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP15	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
High	Major adverse (significant)	
Residents of properties along Hulver Street would have views towards the construction of parcels N-03 and N-04.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.	
Construction would occur approximately 50m to the north of the viewpoint to the rear of properties.		
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible, extending from the fore-ground to the horizon.		
Views from properties would predominantly be from upper storeys and residents of a small number of properties directly adjacent the parcels would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.		
For short periods of time throughout construction lighting would be visible at a construction compound to the north. As there are currently limited lighting sources within the views, this would impact the rural character of views temporarily.		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
High	Moderate adverse (significant)	
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Hulver Street would have views towards parcels N-03 and N-04.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.	
Solar panels, fencing and BESS containers would be visible in the foreground extending to the horizon.		
Views from properties would predominantly be from upper storeys and residents of a small number of properties directly adjacent the parcels would be impacted. The parcels would be visible from the rear of properties, with front facing views to the south not impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
In year 15 of operation, offset planting at the rear of some properties along Hulver Street would provide screening of the parcels. For properties with open views, views of the parcels would remain the same. There would be a reduction in the geographical extent of impacts due to a reduced number of receptors.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		

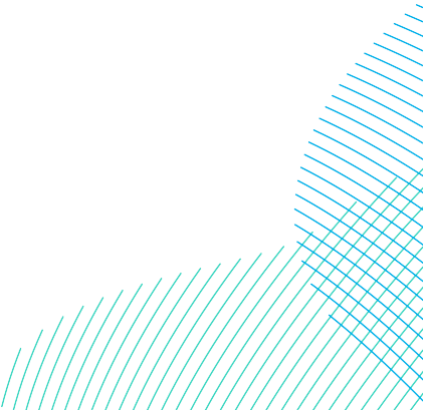


Table 47 VP15 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP15			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Hulver Street	593263.1, 311766.3	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Hulver Street adjacent to several residential properties.			During summer, long-distance the character and composition of views remains similar due to lack of vegetation in private properties in the foreground. Additional leaf cover on mature trees provides additional screening although this does not largely affect views to the skyline.
The foreground comprises residential properties through which broken views of arable fields are possible. The tree-lined lane continues to the west, where vegetation largely obscures long-distance views. To the east more open views are possible, consisting of open fields extending to a wooded skyline.			
Power lines are visible both along Hulver Street and passing across the visible open field in a north easterly direction towards the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Glimpsed views into adjacent arable fields with common features and few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

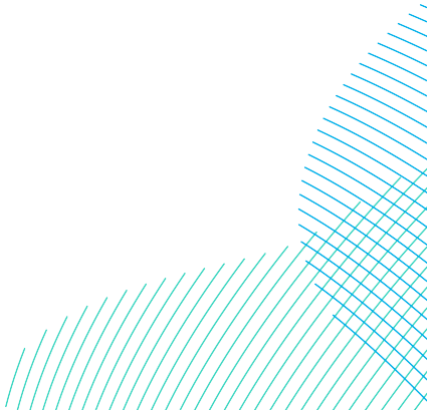


Table 48 VP15 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP15	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling along Hulver Street would have views towards the construction of parcels N-03 and N-04.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 50m to the north of the viewpoint to the rear of properties.	
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible, extending from the foreground to the horizon.	
Views from the road would be glimpsed where there are gaps in roadside hedgerows, or between residential properties. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Hulver Street would have views towards parcels N-03 and N-04.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Solar panels, fencing and BESS containers would be visible in the foreground extending to the horizon.	
Views from the road would be glimpsed where there are gaps in roadside hedgerows, or between residential properties. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 15 of operation, offset planting at the rear of some properties along Hulver Street would provide screening of the parcels from the road.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

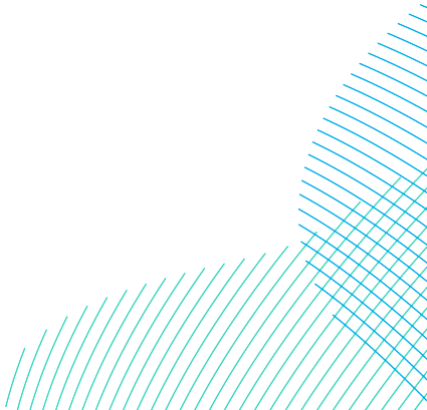


Table 49 VP16 - Baseline

VP16			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Swaffham RB2	579006.3, 311112.7	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 23: Swaffham Heath Farm-land
Status	Viewing Direction	Scenario	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRow Swaffham RB2, approximately 500m west of Narford Lane. The foreground comprises the PRow which runs along a grass track at the edge of an arable field. To the north east, Scoot Wood woodland is visible extending along the PRow from Narford Lane. Narford Lane is visible at the edge of woodland which extends along its northern boundary and a hedgerow runs along its southern boundary. Larger vehicles are visible travelling along Narford Lane above the hedgerow. Views to the east across the arable field extend as far as the field boundary which is a mature hedgerow with a few small gaps. Hedgerow vegetation and distant woodland extends across the view forming the skyline. The turbine adjacent Turbine Way is visible as a prominent feature on the skyline as well as the turbine at Sporle Road though this is less prominent as it is only just visible above vegetation.		During summer, leaf cover on hedgerow along Narford Lane and field boundaries in the distance to the south east provide additional screening of passing traffic and fields close to the horizon. Views remain similar due to the open character of the foreground.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Features visible are common such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

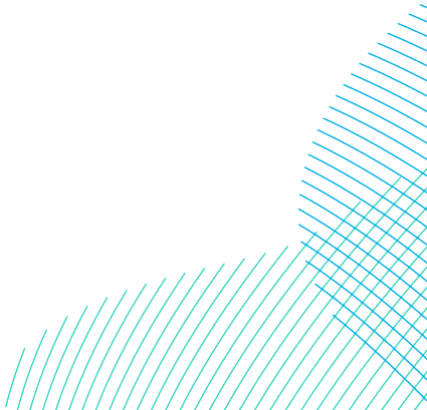


Table 50 VP16 - Assessment of effects

VP16	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling along PRow Swaffham RB2 would have views towards the construction of parcel C-02.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity across parcels would occur approximately 1.1km to the east of the viewpoint. Construction of Cable Corridor W-C would occur approximately 150m to the south of the viewpoint.	
Due to the openness of views to the south across arable land, receptors would have clear views of trenching, stockpiling of soils and laying of cables across a corridor through the arable field across which the PRow runs.	
It is anticipated that construction would be barely perceptible across parcel C-02 only when construction vehicles and activity is at the north western edge of the parcel. Views would be filtered by intervening vegetation. Construction would be barely perceptible for receptors along a small part of the PRow where intervening vegetation is minimal. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Swaffham RB2 would have views towards area C-02 and Cable Corridor W-C.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
The Cable Corridor would be barely perceptible across the arable fields as soils and land cover would be reinstated. Areas of new reinstatement planting would likely be the only perceptible features of the Cable Corridor at year 1 of operation.	
It is anticipated that fencing and solar PV modules at the north western edge of parcel C-02 would be barely perceptible beyond intervening vegetation across small part of the view. Features would be barely perceptible for receptors along a small part of the PRow where intervening vegetation is minimal. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as only taller features at the edge of the parcel would remain barely perceptible beyond vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Reinstatement planting across Cable Corridor W-C would be fully established.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

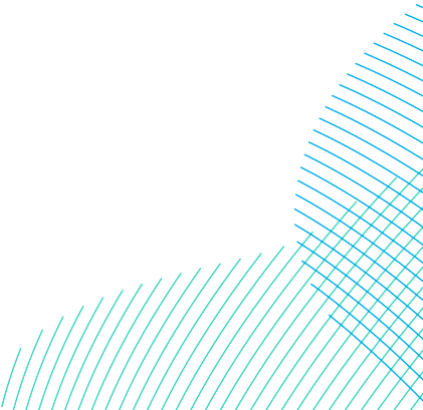


Table 51 VP17 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP17			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Crown Lane	591009, 311811.3	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 09: North Pickenham Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint t is located on Crown Lane at the southern end of Fransham RB7.		During summer, leaf cover on the hedgerow along Crown Lane provides additional screening of arable fields beyond.	
The foreground comprises Crown Lane and a hedgerow along its southern boundary that heavily filters views of arable fields beyond.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Glimpsed views into adjacent arable fields with common features. Views contain some detractors such as 400kV pylons.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

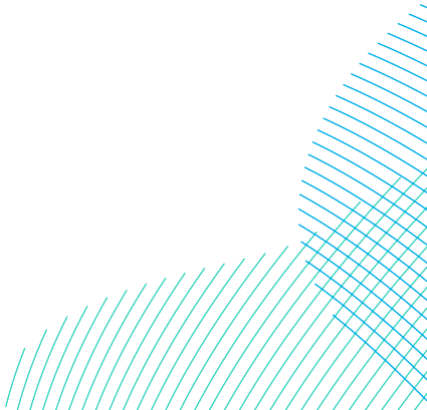


Table 52 VP17 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP17	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

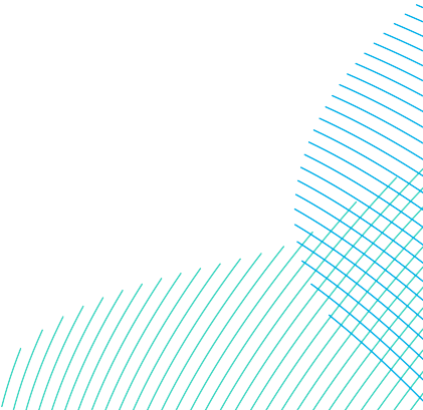


Table 53 VP17 (PRow receptors) - Baseline

VP17			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Fransham RB7	591009, 311811.3	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 09: North Pickenham Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint t is located on Crown Lane at the southern end of Fransham RB7.			During summer, leaf cover on the hedgerow along Crown Lane provides additional screening of arable fields beyond.
The foreground comprises Crown Lane and a hedgerow along its southern boundary that heavily filters views of arable fields beyond.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Glimpsed views into adjacent arable fields with common features. Views contain some detractors such as 400kV pylons.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

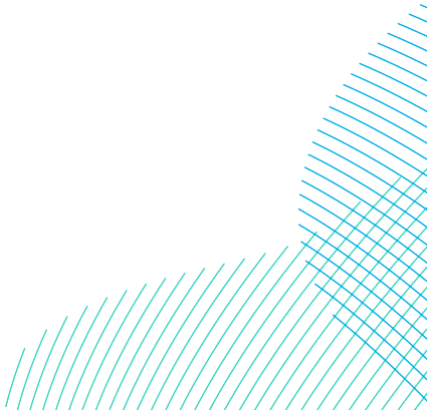


Table 54 VP (P_{RoW} receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP17	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

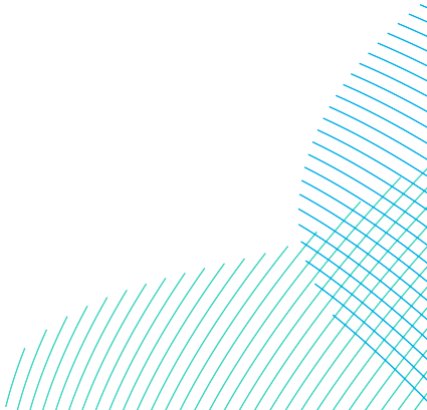


Table 55 VP18 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP18			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Little Flint	591815, 311648	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located on Crown Lane, at the access to Little Flint cottages.			During summer, leaf cover on garden boundary vegetation provides additional filtering of views. Leaf cover on mature vegetation and hedgerows in the middle-distance also provides additional screening of fields in the distance.
The foreground comprises an access gate to a pasture field. Hedgerows with hedgerow trees run along either side of Crown Lane with open views only available at gaps due to field entrances.			
To the south west, garden vegetation and trees in properties access from Crown Lane is visible. A timber post and rail fence forms the boundary of properties.			
To the south east, the adjacent pasture field is flat and has a boundary formed by a hedgerow with hedgerow trees. Another pasture field is visible above the hedge-row as the land gently rises into the distance toward woodland at the crest of the hill.			
400kV pylons and power lines cross the view running east to west and are dominant features in the view.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as pasture and arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Detractors such as 400kV pylons are visible.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

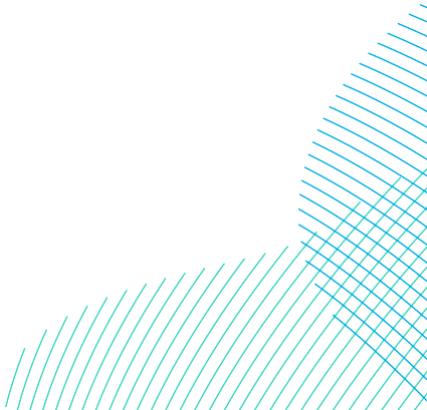


Table 56 VP18 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP18	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Residents of Little Flint would have views towards the construction of parcel N-07. Construction would occur approximately 300m to the south east of the viewpoint. Construction activity including the erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the north western corner of the parcel and plant and machinery movements would be perceptible beyond intervening vegetation and through gaps, such as beyond the 400kV pylon in the centre of the view. Little Flint is set back from the road and has garden and boundary vegetation reducing overall visibility, views would therefore be heavily filtered. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, beyond the horizon in views to the south east.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of Little Flint would have views towards parcel N-07. It is anticipated that fencing and solar PV modules at the north western edge of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond intervening vegetation. Small gaps in vegetation, such as through the 400kV pylon in the centre of the view would allow views of the parcel across a very small part of the view and int the context of exist- ing large-scale infrastructure features which form dominant features of the view. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of recep- tors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as only taller features at the edge of the parcel would remain barely perceptible beyond, or through small gaps in vegetation. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of recep- tors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

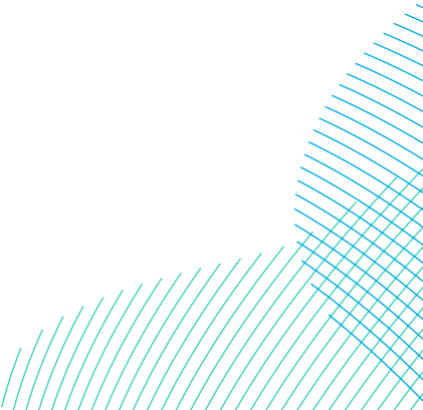


Table 57 VP18 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP18			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Crown Lane	591815, 311648	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status		Viewing Direction	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located on Crown Lane, at the access to Little Flint cottages.		During summer, leaf cover on garden boundary vegetation provides additional filtering of views. Leaf cover on mature vegetation and hedgerows in the middle-distance also provides additional screening of fields in the distance.	
The foreground comprises an access gate to a pasture field. Hedgerows with hedgerow trees run along either side of Crown Lane with open views only available at gaps due to field entrances.			
To the south west, garden vegetation and trees in properties access from Crown Lane is visible. A timber post and rail fence forms the boundary of properties.			
To the south east, the adjacent pasture field is flat and has a boundary formed by a hedgerow with hedgerow trees. Another pasture field is visible above the hedge-row as the land gently rises into the distance toward woodland at the crest of the hill.			
400kV pylons and power lines cross the view running east to west and are dominant features in the view.			
There are hedgerows along the southern side of Crown Lane limiting views to the south. Occasional gaps in hedgerows provide glimpsed views for road users.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Glimpsed open views beyond roadside hedgerows include common features such as pasture and arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Detractors such as 400kV pylons are visible.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

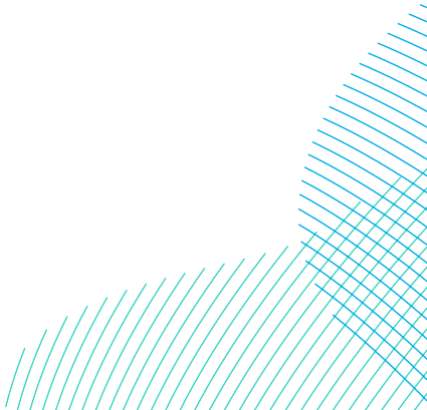


Table 58 VP18 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP18	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along Crown Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel N-07.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 300m to the south east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity including the erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the north western corner of the parcel and plant and machinery movements would be perceptible beyond intervening vegetation and through gaps, such as beyond the 400kV pylon in the centre of the view.	
Road users would have glimpsed views through small gaps in roadside hedgerows. Receptors would have these glimpsed views from a very small part of Crown Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Crown Lane would have views towards parcel N-07.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
It is anticipated that fencing and solar PV modules at the north western edge of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond intervening vegetation. Small gaps in vegetation, such as through the 400kV pylon in the centre of the view would allow views of the parcel across a very small part of the view and int the context of exist- ing large-scale infrastructure features which form dominant features of the view. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Road users would have glimpsed views through small gaps in roadside hedgerows. Receptors would have these glimpsed views from a very small part of Crown Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as only taller features at the edge of the parcel would remain barely perceptible beyond, or through small gaps in hedgerows from the road.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

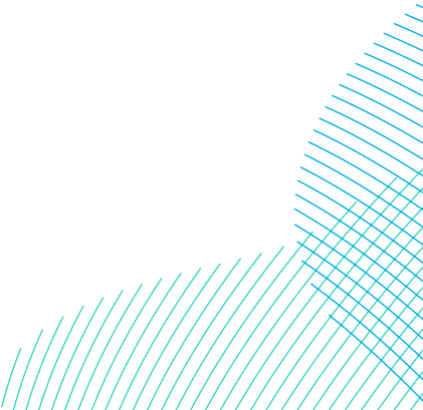


Table 59 VP19 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP19			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along New Sporle Lane	582036.7, 309923.5	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 22: Swaffham
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located on New Sporle Road at the entrance to St Guthlac Close.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the dense hedgerow that screens views beyond in winter.	
The foreground comprises the road and adjacent hedgerow along its northern boundary. Views beyond the hedgerow are limited to taller field boundaries and mature vegetation along the A47 which is visible above the hedgerow.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views from Sporle Road include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as detractors such as the A47, and wind turbines.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

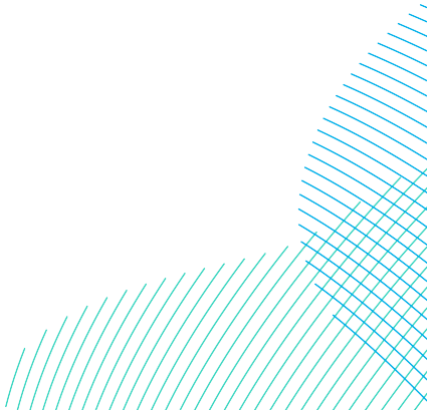


Table 60 VP19 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP19	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

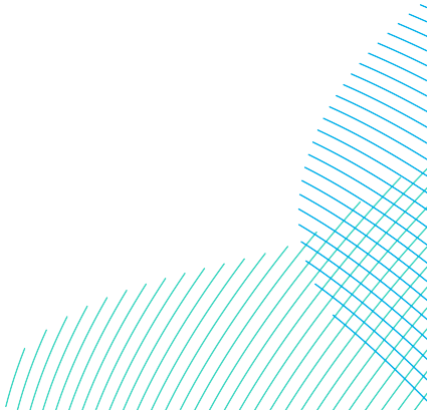


Table 61 VP19 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP19			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along New Sporle Lane	582036.7, 309923.5	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 22: Swaffham
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located on New Sporle Road at the entrance to St Guthlac Close.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the dense hedgerow that screens views beyond in winter.
The foreground comprises the road and adjacent hedgerow along its northern boundary. Views beyond the hedgerow are limited to taller field boundaries and mature vegetation along the A47 which is visible above the hedgerow.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views from Sporle Road include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as detractors such as the A47, and wind turbines.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

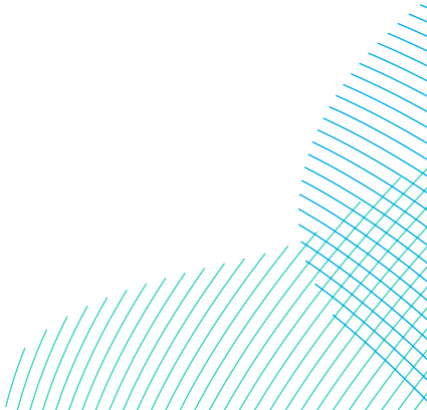


Table 62 VP19 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP19	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

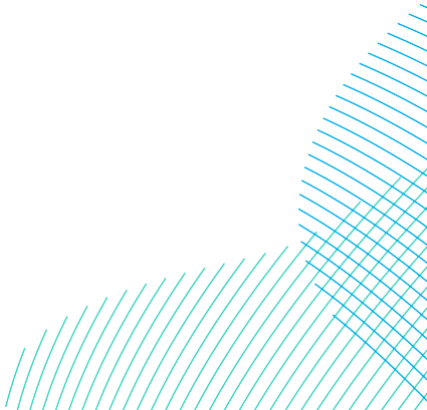


Table 63 VP20 - Baseline

VP20			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Bradenham Lane	593350.2, 311186.7	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North / South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Bradenham Lane.			During summer, additional leaf cover from roadside vegetation partially obscures views to the north. To the south, the roadside hedgerow has additional leaf cover which further obscures long-distance views in this direction.
Looking south, the foreground comprises an arable field bordered on the roadside with hedgerows, and shrub planting where hedgerow is missing.			
The topography is relatively flat and the outer limit of the view to the east is marked by a hedgerow with hedgerow trees forming the adjacent field boundary. To the west, further expanses afford a view to a block of woodland in a neighbouring field. 400kV pylons and power lines cross the view from west to east, extending to-wards the horizon.			
Looking north, the topography affords longer-distance views. The arable field in the foreground is scarcely screened by a low-growing grass verge and small trees every 10 metres approx. Past the immediate adjacent field boundaries made up of trees and hedgerows, a distant tree-lined horizon is visible.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views are available due to roadside avenue style planting. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Detractors in-clude 400kV pylons.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

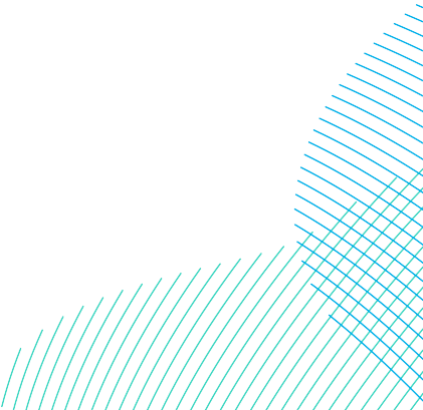


Table 64 VP20 - Assessment of effects

VP20	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Bradenham Lane would have views towards the construction of parcels E-03 and E-04.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the roadside to the north and south.	
Views of construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be available to the north and south of the road.	
View to the north of Bradenham Lane would be open due to the large gaps between spaced trees along the road. Views to the south would be limited to glimpsed views through small gaps in roadside vegetation. Views would be available along a small part of Bradenham Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Bradenham Lane would have views towards parcels E-03 and E-04.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Open views of parcel E-03 including fencing and the front face of solar PV modules and BESS containers would be available to the north of the road. To the south of the road small gaps in roadside vegetation would provide road users with glimpsed views of fencing and the rea of solar PV modules. Views would be available along a small part of Bradenham Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as open views to the north of the road would remain.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

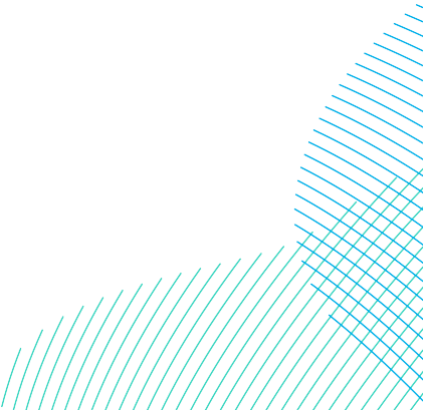


Table 65 VP21 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP21			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of High House Farm	593417.1, 310223.1	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction	Scenario	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type		
Eastern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Shipdham Lane by High House Farm to the east.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to lack of boundary vegetation alongside Shipdham Lane in the foreground.	
To the north, the foreground offers an extensive view over an arable field due to the lack of hedgerow bordering the roadside. The topography slopes downwards, largely obscuring mid-distance views. On the horizon, a hedgerow with hedgerow trees is visible, mounted by a hilly skyline as the topography rises again in the distance. 400kV pylons and power lines cross the view.			
To the south, short-distance views over the private land of High House Farm are possible, consisting of tall shrubs and bordered by a pocket of woodland.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views contain common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Detractors include 400kV pylons.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

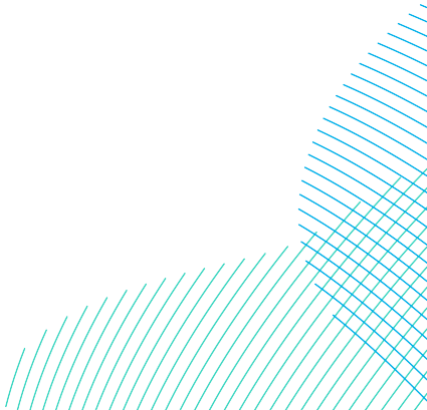


Table 66 VP21 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP21	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
Residents of High House Farm would have views towards the construction of parcel E-05.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint and at the boundary of the residential property grounds.	
High House Farm is enclosed by mature vegetation to the north, east and west. However outbuildings and grounds have views to the east. These views would include construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing on gently rising arable fields. Construction activity directly adjacent property boundary vegetation to the north is anticipated to be perceptible during the construction phase. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, beyond vegetation to the north and east.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, resident of High House Farm would have views towards parcel E-05.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views of solar PV modules and perimeter fencing to the east would also be available from the property grounds and outbuildings. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
At operation year 15, impacts would reduce for residents due to established mitigation planting along the western boundary of parcel E-05 which would provide screening of solar PV modules and fencing in views to the east.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

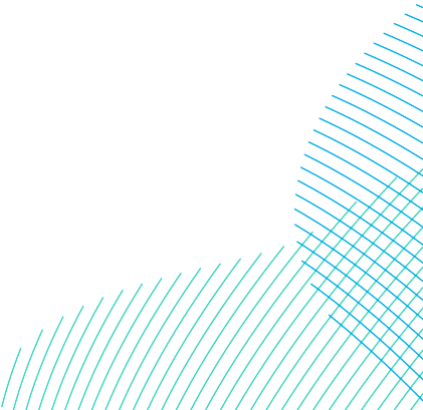


Table 67 VP21 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP21			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Shipdham Lane	593417.1, 310223.1	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Shipdham Lane by High House Farm to the east.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to lack of boundary vegetation alongside Shipdham Lane in the foreground.	
To the north, the foreground offers an extensive view over an arable field due to the lack of hedgerow bordering the roadside. The topography slopes downwards, largely obscuring mid-distance views. On the horizon, a hedgerow with hedgerow trees is visible, mounted by a hilly skyline as the topography rises again in the distance. 400kV pylons and power lines cross the view.			
To the south, short-distance views over the private land of High House Farm are possible, consisting of tall shrubs and bordered by a pocket of woodland.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views from Shipdham Lane are open due to a lack of roadside hedgerows. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as detractors such as built-form, the A47, and wind turbines.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

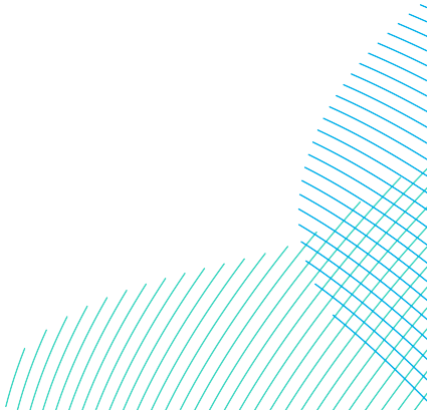


Table 68 VP21 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP21	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
Residents of High House Farm would have views towards the construction of parcel E-05.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint and at the boundary of the residential property grounds.	
High House Farm is enclosed by mature vegetation to the north, east and west. However outbuildings and grounds have views to the east. These views would include construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing on gently rising arable fields. Construction activity directly adjacent property boundary vegetation to the north is anticipated to be perceptible during the construction phase. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Shipdham Lane would have views towards parcel E-05.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Solar panels, perimeter fencing and BESS containers would be visible to the north, extending from the foreground to the 400kV pylons in the distance.	
Views from Shipdham Lane are open and long distance views are available, the foreground would be dominated by the Proposed Development. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At operation year 15, impacts would reduce for people travelling along Shipdham Lane due to the establishment of roadside hedgerows which are offset from the side of the road to retain a sense of openness.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

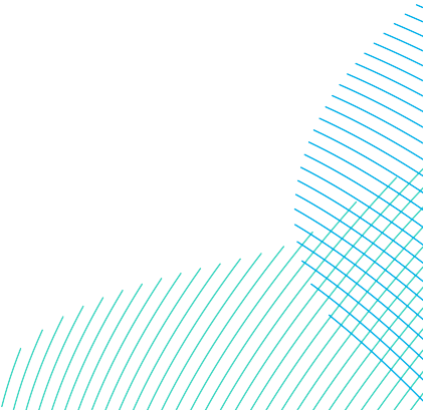


Table 69 VP22 - Baseline

VP22			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Shipdham Lane	594679.5, 309840.2	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Shipdham Lane.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to lack of boundary vegetation alongside Shipdham Lane in the foreground. Additional leaf cover on shrubs in the foreground provide minimal additional screening and views over the adjacent field are still clear.
The foreground comprises an arable field, bordered to the roadside by a small ditch and low-cut shrubs. The gently ascending topography means the view only extends to the distance of one field, although a hedgerow with hedgerow trees is visible on the horizon. Also visible on the horizon are 400kV pylons and power lines.			
To the west, a large mast is visible in the immediate foreground surrounded by tall shrubs and small trees.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views from Shipdham Lane are open due to a lack of roadside hedgerows. Views include common features such as arable fields and hedgerows as well as detractors such as 400kV pylons and a telecommunication mast.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

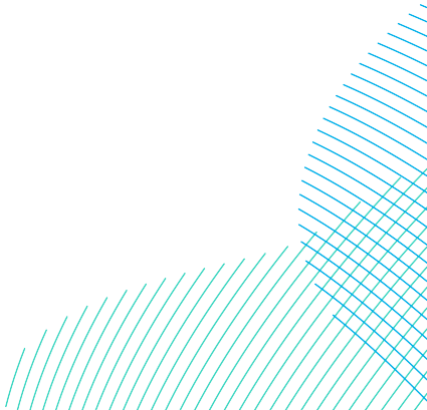


Table 70 VP22 - Assessment of effects

VP22	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Shipdham Lane would have views towards the construction of parcels E-05, E-06 and E-07.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the road to the north.	
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible across arable fields to the north.	
Due to the lack of roadside vegetation to the north, views of construction would be open, the parcels follow a substantial part of Shipdham Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a medium geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Shipdham, Lane would have views towards parcels E-05, E-06 and E-07.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible directly adjacent the road. Views are open due to a lack of roadside vegetation. The front face of panels would be visible running parallel to the road. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a medium geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
At operation yeah 15, impacts would remain the same due to the openness of views and lack of vegetation along the norther side of Shipdham Lane.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

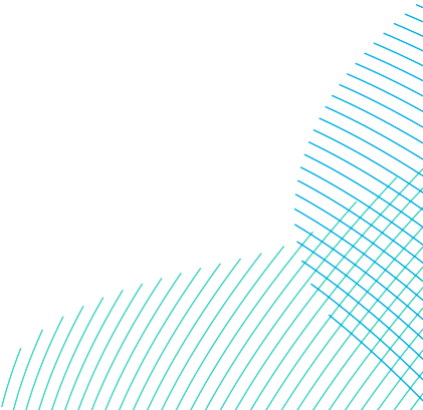


Table 71 VP23 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP23			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Bradenham Lane	594217.5, 311858.3	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Bradenham Lane. In the foreground, a tall hedgerow with hedgerow trees runs through the centre of the view from east to west. The south west, Bradenham Lane runs along the periphery of the view, punctuated with trees every 5-10 metres to the north of the lane which partially obscure views to the adjacent arable field. The gently undulating topography affords views to a wooded skyline with glimpses to the adjacent field and 400kV pylons and power lines crossing the horizon. To the north west, views are limited to the immediate arable field which is visible through gaps in the trees along Bradenham Lane. Hedgerows with hedgerow trees form the horizon, bordering onto the adjacent field to the west and onto Dereham Road to the north. Occasional longer-distance views of land at higher topographies are visible behind the hedgerow.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the lack of hedgerow and shrubs along Bradenham Lane.
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Roadside vegetation along Bradenham Lane includes avenue style planting affording open views into the adjacent fields for residential properties. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

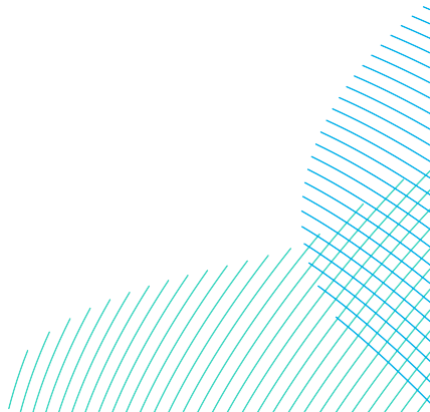


Table 72 VP23 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP23	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
High	Major adverse (significant)	
Residents of properties along Bradenham Lane would have views towards the construction of parcels E-01 and E-02.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.	
Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint on the western side of the road.		
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible across arable fields to the west of the road.		
Due to spaced trees alongside the road and gaps in vegetation at the location of the viewpoint and residential property, there would be open views of construction in close proximity. These impacts are therefore considered to be large scale and would cover a small geographic extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.		
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, to the north west for short periods of time.		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Bradenham Lane would have views towards parcels E-01 and E-02.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible beyond Bradenham Lane to the west. Views would be perpendicular to the alignment of solar PV modules. The Proposed Development would be approximately 50m from the western side of Bradenham Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium scale and would cover a small geographic extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
At operation yeah 15, impacts would remain the same due to the openness of views and lack of vegetation along the western side of Bradenham Lane.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		

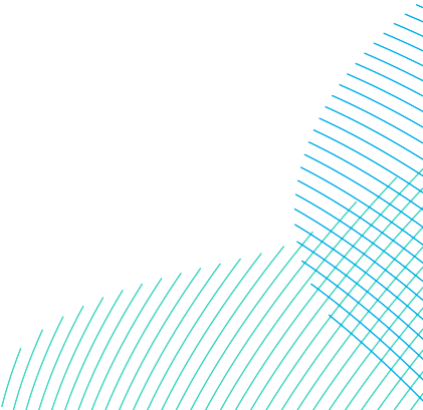


Table 73 VP23 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP23			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Bradenham Lane	594217.5, 311858.3	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Bradenham Lane. In the foreground, a tall hedgerow with hedgerow trees runs through the centre of the view from east to west. The south west, Bradenham Lane runs along the periphery of the view, punctuated with trees every 5-10 metres to the north of the lane which partially obscure views to the adjacent arable field. The gently undulating topography affords views to a wooded skyline with glimpses to the adjacent field and 400kV pylons and power lines crossing the horizon. To the north west, views are limited to the immediate arable field which is visible through gaps in the trees along Bradenham Lane. Hedgerows with hedgerow trees form the horizon, bordering onto the adjacent field to the west and onto Dereham Road to the north. Occasional longer-distance views of land at higher topographies are visible behind the hedgerow.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the lack of hedgerow and shrubs along Bradenham Lane.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Roadside vegetation along Bradenham Lane includes avenue style planting affording open views into the adjacent fields. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

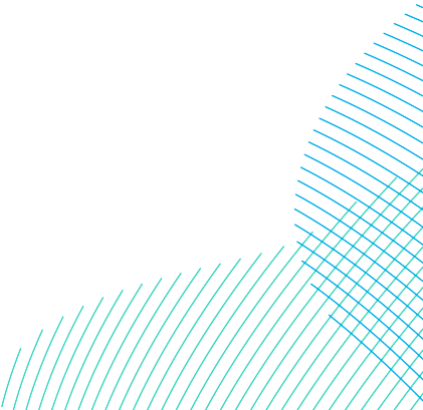


Table 74 VP23 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP23	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Bradenham Lane would have views towards the construction of parcels E-01 and E-02.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the road to the west.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible across arable fields to the west of the road.	
Due to spaced trees alongside the road, there would be open views of construction in close proximity. The views of construction would be experienced across an approximate 600m section of the road. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Bradenham Lane would have views towards parcels E-01 and E-02.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible beyond Bradenham Lane to the west. Views would be perpendicular to the alignment of solar PV modules. The Proposed Development would be offset from the western side of Bradenham Lane and would be experienced across an approximate 600m section of the road. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium scale and would cover a small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
At operation yeah 15, impacts would reduce due to the screening provided by planting along the eastern boundary of the adjacent parcels.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
There would be a change to the openness of views from the road however, the rural character of roads would be reinstated.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

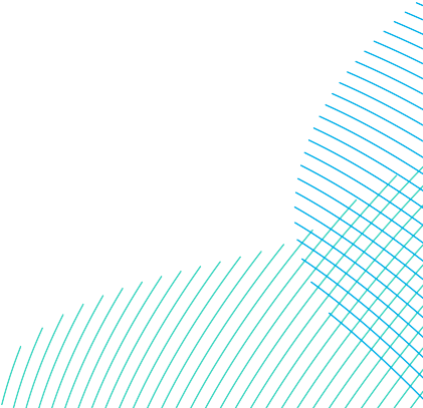


Table 75 VP24 - Baseline

VP24			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Park Farm	594740.9, 311565.8	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located on Park Lane, adjacent Park Farm.			During summer, mature trees within the property grounds provide addiotnal screening of arable fields in the distance.
The property is nestled between farm buildings to the west and mature trees to the south and east. The property is orientated east to west with the majority of win-dows facing east.			
To the south, views are across the property grounds and arable fields are visible rising to the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The residential property at Park Farm, is enclosed by woodland with some fil-tered views into adjacent fields. Views contain common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Due to the enclosed nature of views there are few detractors visible.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

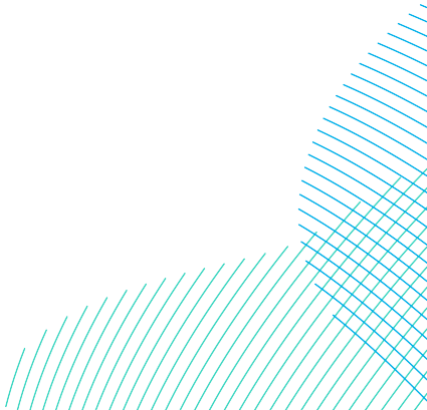


Table 76 VP24 - Assessment of effects

VP24	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Residents of Park Farm would have views towards the construction of E-08.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would be located beyond the property grounds to the south, approximately 70m from the dwelling.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible across arable fields to the south.	
Due to the alignment of the property and mature trees within the property grounds views would be filtered ad oblique. Thes impacts are therefore considered to be small scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, to the east and south for short periods of time.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of Park Farm would have views towards the construction of E-08.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules would be located beyond the property grounds to the south. The Proposed Development would be offset from the property grounds.	
Due to the alignment of the property and mature trees within the property grounds views would be filtered ad oblique. Thes impacts are therefore considered to be small scale and would cover a very small geographic extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
At operation yeah 15, impacts would remain the same due to the oblique and filtered nature of views which would not change.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

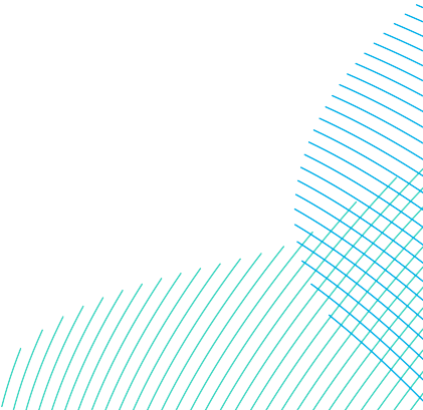


Table 77 VP25 - Baseline

VP25			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties on Park Lane	595419.9, 311877.4	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Park Lane at the southern edge of properties.			During summer, leaf cover on field boundaries and mature trees in the distance provides additional screening of arable fields beyond. Small gaps remain allowing views beyond. The overall character of views remains similar due to the openness of the foreground.
The foreground comprises an arable field.			
To the north east, properties along Park Lane and Shipdham Lane are visible and properties generally have low rear boundary treatments.			
To the east and south east, the arable field extends toward its boundary which is formed by a dense hedgerow with mature hedgerow trees. There are some small gaps in the hedgerow which reveal arable fields and woodland beyond.			
Low voltage power lines and 400kV pylons and power lines are visible across small sections of the view.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The residential properties have views to the south across arable fields. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as detractors including 400kV pylons in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

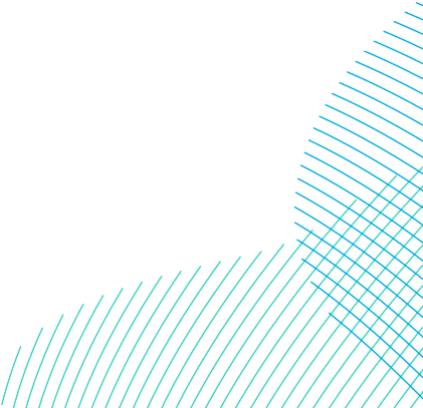


Table 78 VP25 - Assessment of effects

VP25	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
Residents of properties on Park Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel E-08.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur within approximately 200m of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible beyond the adjacent arable field and hedgerow boundaries.	
Sections of degraded hedgerow would provide small views of construction activity across wider views, the majority of activity would be filtered by intervening vegetation. A small number of properties along Park Lane would be impacted and views would predominantly be from upper storey windows. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, to the south, beyond the horizon for short periods during construction.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Park Lane would have views towards parcel E-08.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the north eastern corner would be visible above existing boundary vegetation. Sections of degraded hedgerow would provide views of the Proposed Development across small sections of wider views. A small number of properties along Park Lane would be impacted and views would predominantly be from upper storey windows. These impacts area therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the nature of views which have an open foreground across an adjacent arable field.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

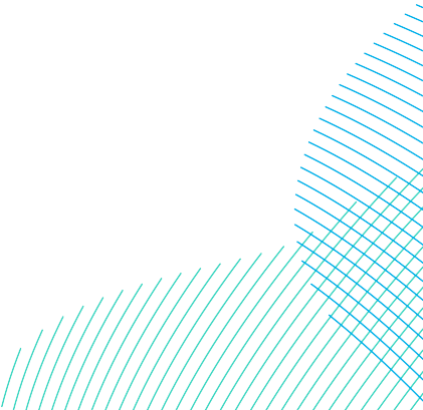


Table 79 VP26 - Baseline

VP26			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Scarning BOAT8	596526.5, 311691.8	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along PRow Scarning BOAT8, approximately 430m north of Shipdham Lane.			During summer, leaf cover to the west of the PRow provides additional screening of arable fields beyond. Small gaps remain where vegetation is sparse.
The foreground comprises the grass path along which the PRow runs with mature vegetation on wither side. Gaps in vegetation provide some views outwards on the western side of the PRow and bigger gaps on the easter side provide more frequent open views.			
Beyond the mature vegetation along the western side of the PRow, views include a large flat arable field. Further arable fields on gently rising land are visible in the distance with boundaries formed by hedgerows with hedgerow trees.			
The upper storey and rooftops of properties along Shipdham Lane and Park Lane are visible in the distance.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The PRow is enclosed by mature vegetation providing filtered views to adjacent arable land comprising common features with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

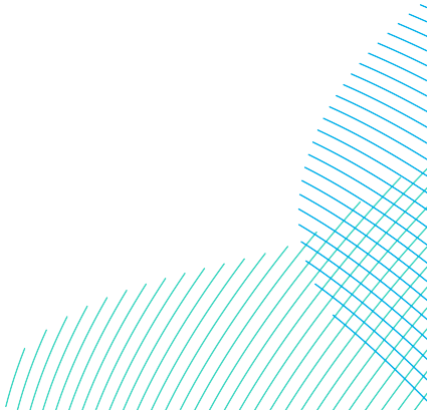


Table 80 VP26 - Assessment of effects

VP26	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along PRow Scarning BOAT8 would have views towards the construction of parcel E-08.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint on the other side of vegetation alongside the PRow.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the west. These would predominantly be filtered views through vegetation and occasional more open views through gaps.	
Construction would extend across the large flat arable field and onto gently rising land in the distance. Approximately 500m of the PRow would be impacted by construction activity. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Scarning BOAT8 would have views towards parcel E-08.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible beyond vegetation on the western side of the PRow. Solar panels would be orientated perpendicular to the route. These would predominantly be filtered views through vegetation and occasional more open views through gaps. The overall enclosed nature of the PRow and more open view to the east would remain, although the Proposed Development would be perceptible. Approximately 500m of the PRow would be impacted by the {Proposed Development. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the overall enclosed character of the PRow and proximity of fencing and panels to the western side of the PRow.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

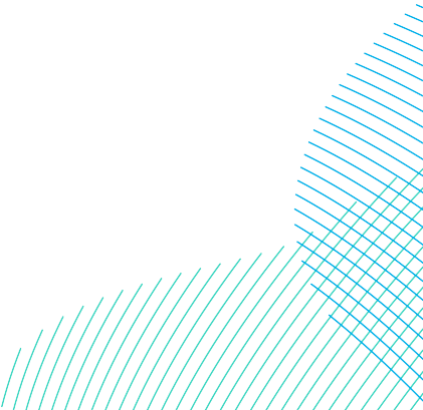


Table 81 VP27 - Baseline

VP27			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Swaffham RB15	581487, 309431	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 22: Swaffham
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Swaffham RB15.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to a lack of vegetation in the foreground of views.	
The foreground comprises Bear's Lane and an open field of pasture to the north.			
The field is enclosed on all sides by mature vegetation which screens distant views. A single wind turbine, located adjacent Turbine Way is visible beyond boundary vegetation.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. These views look out from the edge of Swaffham with an increase in detractors due to commercial land use, road infrastructure and wind turbines.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

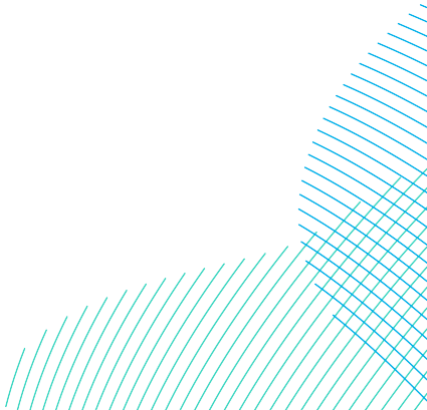


Table 82 VP27 - Assessment of effects

VP27	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

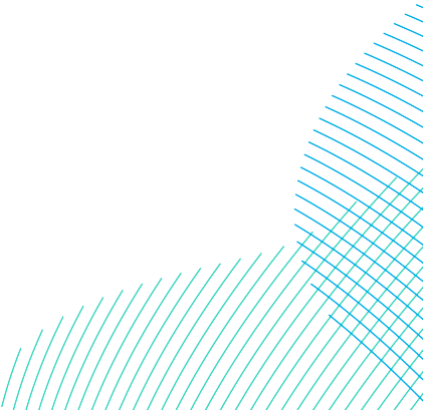


Table 83 VP28 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP28			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties on northern side of Shipdham Lane	595105.7, 309680.9	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Shipdham Lane, adjacent to residential properties to the west.		During summer, additional screening is provided by additional leaf cover on the field boundary hedgerow in the mid-distance. Views in the foreground are largely unaffected due to the lack of hedgerow or shrubs along Shipdham Lane, however leaf cover on mature trees provides some screening.	
Due to the gently rising topography, the distance of the view is limited to one field in depth. The horizon consists of a hedgerow with hedgerow trees in the mid-distance. To the east the view is more closed with a denser pocket of woodland comprising the adjacent field boundary.			
In the foreground, the field boundary along Shipdham Lane is comprised of a ditch and large trees every 10-20 metres.			
Low-voltage power lines run parallel to Shipdham Lane through the arable field at an offset of approximately 10 metres.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views contain common features including arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

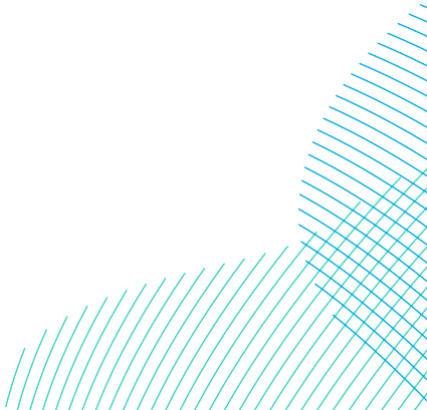


Table 84 VP28 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP28	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

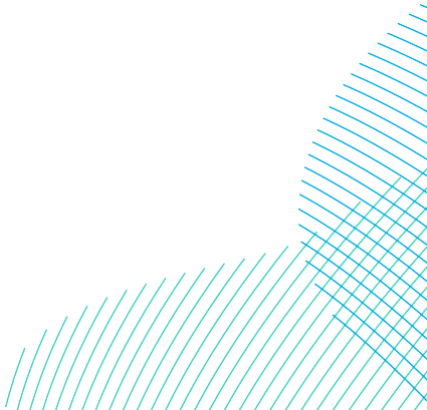


Table 85 VP28 (transport receptors) - baseline

VP28			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Shipdham Lane	595105.7, 309680.9	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Shipdham Lane, adjacent to residential properties to the west.		During summer, additional screening is provided by additional leaf cover on the field boundary hedgerow in the mid-distance. Views in the foreground are largely unaffected due to the lack of hedgerow or shrubs along Shipdham Lane, however leaf cover on mature trees provides some screening.	
Due to the gently rising topography, the distance of the view is limited to one field in depth. The horizon consists of a hedgerow with hedgerow trees in the mid-distance. To the east the view is more closed with a denser pocket of woodland comprising the adjacent field boundary.			
In the foreground, the field boundary along Shipdham Lane is comprised of a ditch and large trees every 10-20 metres.			
Low-voltage power lines run parallel to Shipdham Lane through the arable field at an offset of approximately 10 metres.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views from the road are often open due to a lack of roadside hedgerows or spaced tree planting alongside the road. Views contain common features including arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

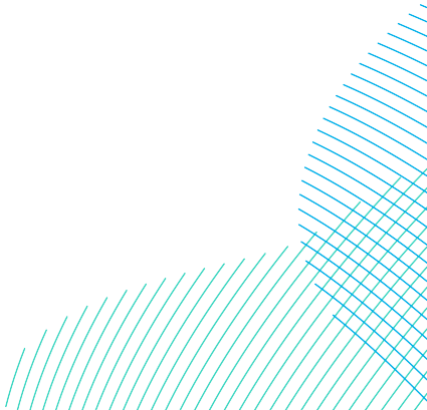


Table 86 VP28 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP28	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

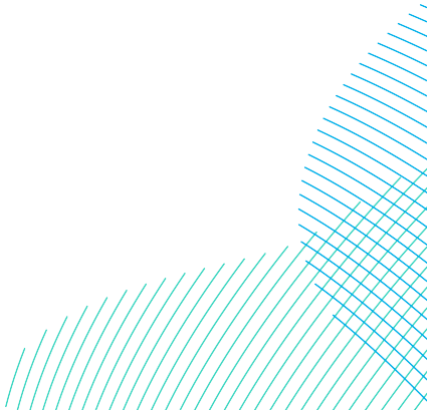


Table 87 VP29 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP29			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Shipdham Lane and Watery Lane	596372.7, 310558.3	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located on Shipdham Lane, approximately 230m south of the junction with Watery Lane. The foreground comprises Shipdham Lane which is lined by verges with limited vegetation to the north and is lined by woodland to the south. Shipdham Lane sits lower than the adjacent arable land to its east and west. The land falls away from the viewpoint n to the north and north west towards Watery Lane which is visible as a line of mature vegetation. The land then rises beyond Watery Lane, comprising arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. To the north, long-distance views are available to a wooded skyline. 400kV pylons and power lines run east to west across the view forming dominant features.			During summer, views remain similar due to the openness of the foreground and lack of vegetation alongside Shipdham Lane at this location.
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views out from the road are often limited due to the adjacent elevated land. Views contain common features such as arable land, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

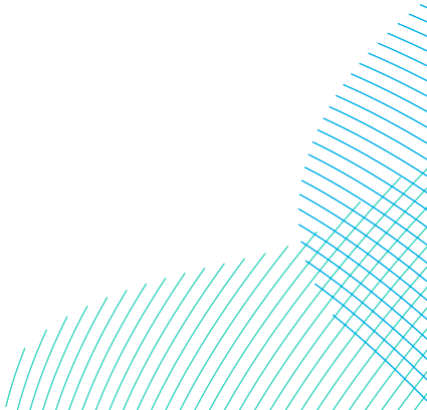


Table 88 VP29 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP29	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Shipdham Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel E-10.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the road to the east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the east. Open views would be available for people travelling along the road adjacent the viewpoint. As road users travel north along the road the road sits at a lower level than the adjacent land and would begin to screen construction activity. A small section of Shipdham Lane would be impacted by views of construction. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Shipdham Lane would have views towards parcel E-10.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules would be visible to the east beyond Shipdham Lane. Open views would be available for people travelling along the road adjacent the viewpoint. As road users travel north along the road the road sits at a lower level than the adjacent land and would begin to screen the Proposed Development. A small section of Shipdham Lane would be impacted by views. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce due to established woodland planting adjacent the viewpoint. The majority of open views from Shipdham Lane would remain the same however, further solar PV modules and infrastructure to the south east would be screened.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

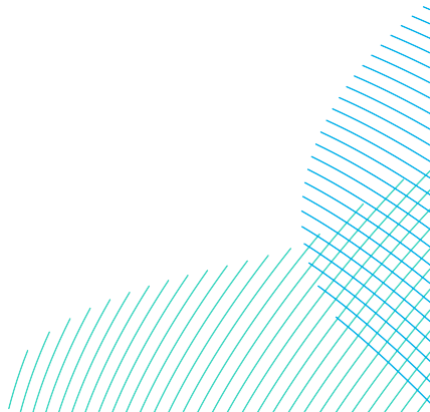


Table 89 VP29 (National Cycle Network receptors) - Baseline

VP29			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along National Cycle Network Route 13	596372.7, 310558.3	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located on Shipdham Lane, approximately 230m south of the junction with Watery Lane. The foreground comprises Shipdham Lane which is lined by verges with limited vegetation to the north and is lined by woodland to the south. Shipdham Lane sits lower than the adjacent arable land to its east and west. The land falls away from the viewpoint n to the north and north west towards Watery Lane which is visible as a line of mature vegetation. The land then rises beyond Watery Lane, comprising arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. To the north, long-distance views are available to a wooded skyline. 400kV pylons and power lines run east to west across the view forming dominant features.		During summer, views remain similar due to the openness of the foreground and lack of vegetation alongside Shipdham Lane at this location.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views out from the road are often limited due to the adjacent elevated land. Views contain common features such as arable land, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

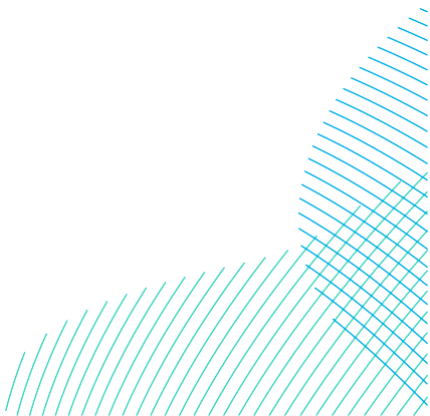


Table 90 VP29 (National Cycle Network receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP29	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along National Cycle Network Route 13 would have views towards the construction of parcel E-10.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the road to the east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the east. Open views would be available for people travelling along the road adjacent the viewpoint. As cyclists travel north along the road the road sits at a lower level than the adjacent land and would begin to screen construction activity. A small section of Shipdham Lane would be impacted by views of construction. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along National Cycle Network Route 13 would have views towards parcel E-10.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules would be visible to the east beyond Shipdham Lane. Open views would be available for people travelling along the road adjacent the viewpoint. As cyclists travel north along the road the road sits at a lower level than the adjacent land and would begin to screen the Proposed Development. A small section of Shipdham Lane would be impacted by views. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to established woodland planting adjacent the viewpoint. The majority of open views from Shipdham Lane would remain the same however, further solar PV modules and infrastructure to the south east would be screened.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

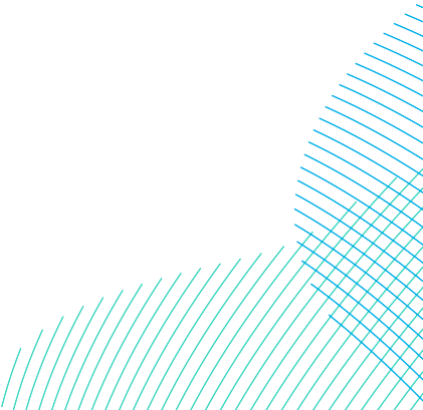


Table 91 VP30 - Baseline

VP30			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Shipdham Lane	596405, 310175	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type		
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Shipdham Lane by residential properties on the eastern side of the road. The foreground comprises Shipdham Lane and mature vegetation alongside the road. Properties are set back from the eastern side of the road and set within mature vegetation. To the east a framed view through an access to arable fields is available. Paddocks extend to arable fields and arable fields extend to the horizon with hedgerow boundaries visible on the horizon. 400kV pylons and power lines are visible in long distance views.		During summer, leaf cover on garden and boundary vegetation provides additional screening of arable fields beyond. The framed view from the viewpoint location remains similar.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by boundary vegetation but have some oblique views of adjacent arable land including common features such as hedgerows and small woodland blocks.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

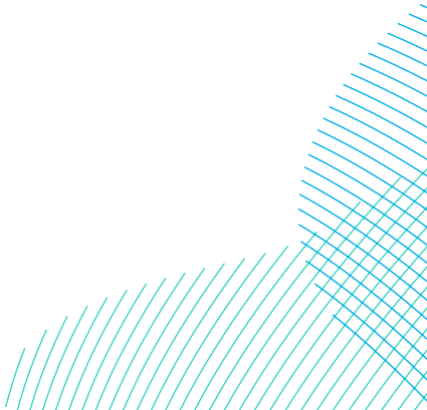


Table 92 VP30 - Assessment of effects

VP30	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties along Shipdham Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel E-10.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur within approximately 100m of the viewpoint to the north east.	
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be perceptible beyond boundary vegetation and paddocks in the foreground.	
There are a small number of properties along Shipdham Lane and they have mature garden and boundary vegetation which would filter views to the north east, upper storey views only are anticipated. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, above dense vegetation at the property boundary to the east. This would be for a short period of time during the construction phase.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Shipdham Lane would have views towards parcel E-10.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the south western edge of the parcel would be perceptible beyond boundary and garden vegetation.	
There are a small number of properties along Shipdham Lane and they have mature garden and boundary vegetation which would filter views to the north east, upper storey views only are anticipated. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the nature of views which hare limited to filtered and uppers store views only.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

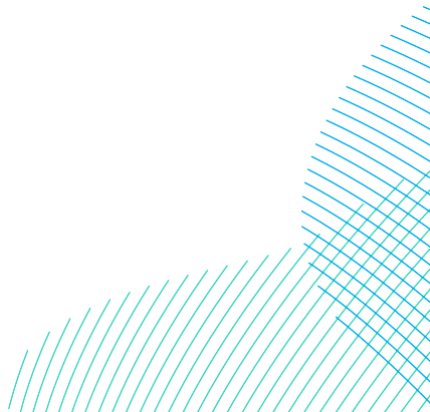


Table 93 VP31 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP31			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Herne Lane	597262.2, 310006	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located off Herne Lane adjacent to the residential properties of Thorpe Row Farm and Herne Hill Farm and along PRow Shipdham FP1.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar and the view continues to be enclosed by dense shrubs and trees. A fuller leaf cover can be seen on hedgerow trees on the horizon but this does not affect further intervisibility.	
The relatively flat topography of the arable field in the foreground means the depth of the view extends only to the first field boundary. A hedgerow with hedgerow trees is visible on the horizon.			
The field in view is enclosed on both sides by dense shrubs and trees, obscuring any long-distance views beyond them.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields, and hedgerows with few detractors. Properties have boundary vegetation but filtered views to the west.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

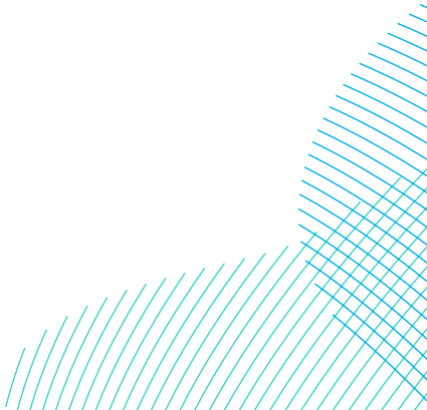


Table 94 VP31 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP31	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
High	Major adverse (significant)	
Residents of properties along Herne Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel E-10.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.	
Construction would occur within 100m of the viewpoint to the north west, adjacent property boundaries.		
Construction activity plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the north west beyond boundary vegetation.		
There are a small number of properties along Herne Lane and views would be from the rear of properties and grounds beyond boundary vegetation. Construction would be in close proximity to receptors and would be visible across a substantial part of existing views. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.		
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, above intervening vegetation to the west. This would be for a short period of time during the construction phase.		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Herne Lane would have views towards parcel E-10.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Fencing and solar PV modules in the eastern corner of the parcel would be visible beyond property boundary vegetation. Receptors would have views of the front face of panels. Fencing and solar PV modules would be located 50m from the boundary of properties along Herne Lane.		
There are a small number of properties along Herne Lane and views would be from the rear of properties and grounds beyond boundary vegetation. Construction would be in close proximity to receptors and would be visible across a substantial part of existing views. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the character of views which are limited in extent but would be impacted by the Proposed Development due to proximity and proportion of the view impacted.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		

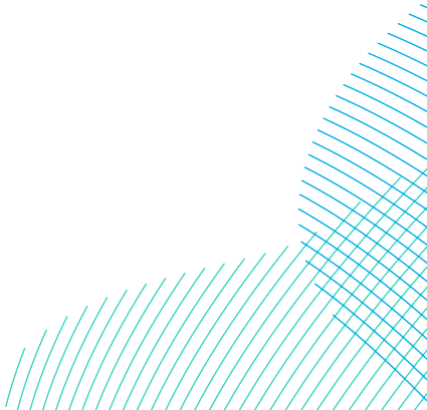


Table 95 VP31 (PRow receptors) - Baseline

VP31			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Shipdham FP1	597262.2, 310006	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located off Herne Lane adjacent to the residential properties of Thorpe Row Farm and Herne Hill Farm and along PRow Shipdham FP1.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar and the view continues to be enclosed by dense shrubs and trees. A fuller leaf cover can be seen on hedgerow trees on the horizon but this does not affect further intervisibility.	
The relatively flat topography of the arable field in the foreground means the depth of the view extends only to the first field boundary. A hedgerow with hedgerow trees is visible on the horizon.			
The field in view is enclosed on both sides by dense shrubs and trees, obscuring any long distance views beyond them.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields, and hedgerows with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

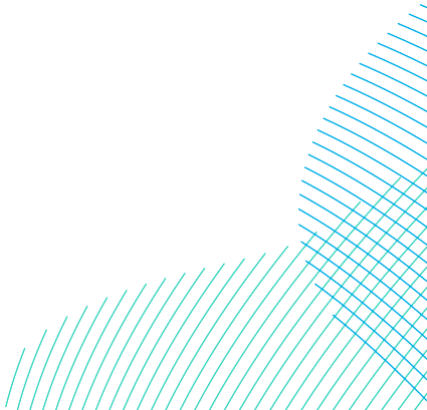


Table 96 VP31 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP31	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along PRoW Shipdham FP1 would have views towards the construction of parcel E-10.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur within 100m of the viewpoint to the north west, adjacent property boundaries.	
Construction activity plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the north west beyond field boundary vegetation.	
The viewpoint is located at the closest point to the PRoW, views to the north west would be mostly screened by field boundary vegetation though construction would be perceptible beyond. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRoW Shipdham FP1 would have views towards parcel E-10.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules in the eastern corner of the parcel would be visible beyond field boundary vegetation. Receptors would have views of the top of fencing and solar PV modules above the field boundary hedgerow. Fencing and solar PV modules would be located approximately 100m from the PRoW.	
The viewpoint is located at the closest point to the PRoW, views to the north west would be mostly screened by field boundary vegetation though the Proposed Development would be perceptible due to visibility of the top of fencing and panels above the hedgerow. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the visibility of features above the field boundary hedgerow.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

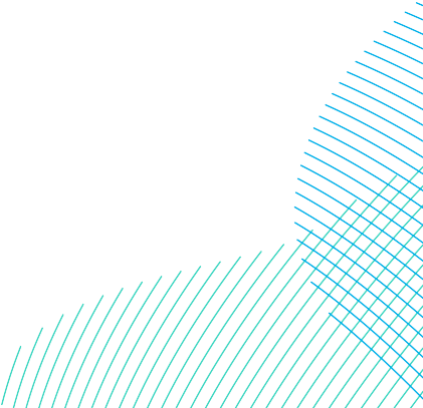


Table 97 VP32 - Baseline

VP32			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Leys Farm	594516.6, 309435.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Comar Lane adjacent to Leys Farm. The view comprises Comar Lane running southward, punctuated with medium-sized trees every 10 metres approx. which largely obscure views further to the east. To the west of Comar Lane, an arable field makes up the foreground, of which the topography gently slopes downwards towards the horizon. A horizon of arable fields and woodland creates the backdrop as the topography begins to slope upward. To the west, a hedgerow boundary with trees is visible in the near foreground. A tree-lined skyline in the distance rises above the hedgerow. Adjacent to Comar Lane as it travels northward and topography rises, a private solar farm is visible above the hedgerow.			During summer, fuller leaf cover on mature trees create additional screening to long-distance views over the adjacent field to the south. However, there are still large gaps between trees where views through are possible.
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include longer distance open views to the south which include common features such as arable land, hedgerows and rural lanes with few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

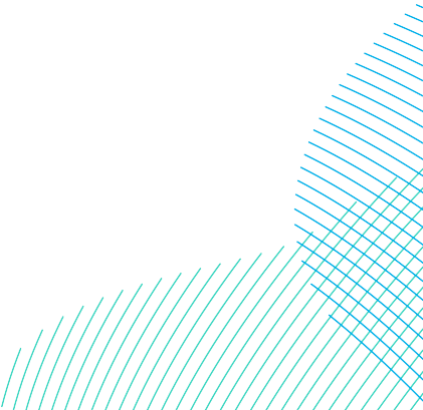
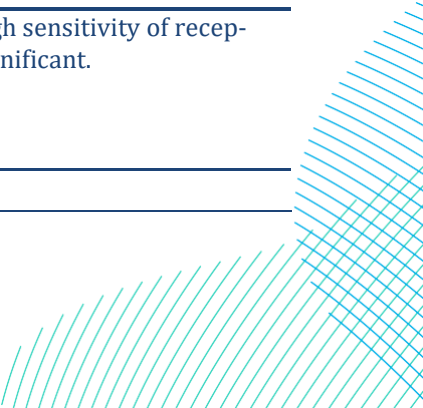


Table 98 VP32 - Assessment of effects

VP32	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Residents of Leys Farm would have views towards the construction of parcels S-01, S-02, S-03 and S-04.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur within 500m of the viewpoint to the south west.	
Construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the south west at the floor of the River Wissey valley across parcels S-01 and S-02. Further construction would be visible on rising land in the distance at parcels S-03 and S-04, though individual activities are unlikely to be perceptible due to the distance.	
A small number of receptors would be impacted. Construction would be visible across a relatively small section of views but would be orientated directly in the line of sight of the property, views from upper storey windows would be available from the front of the property. Construction would extend from the middle-distance to long-distance parts of the view. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Construction compounds would be visible in distance views for short periods of time during the construction phase. Whilst lighting is operational it would not be discernible from other sources of lighting in the distance such as lighting at isolated farmsteads and properties.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, resident of Leys Farm would have views towards parcels S-01, S-02, S-03 and S-04.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible in the middle-distance and long distance part of the view.	
Parcels S-01 and S-02 would be visible on the River Wissey valley floor, beyond intervening boundary vegetation.	
Parcels S-03 and S-04 would be located on rising land in the long distance views.	
Receptors would have views of the rear of solar PV modules.	
A small number of receptors would be impacted. parcels would be visible across a relatively small section of views but would be orientated directly in the line of sight of the property. The Proposed Development would extend from the middle-distance to long-distance parts of the view. The rural character of the foreground of views would remain the same and a small part of wider views would include the Proposed Development. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to intervening hedgerow enhancements and enhancements to parcel boundary hedgerows which would have established. Panel areas would remain visible but there would be a reduction in total areas visible.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	



Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.

No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.

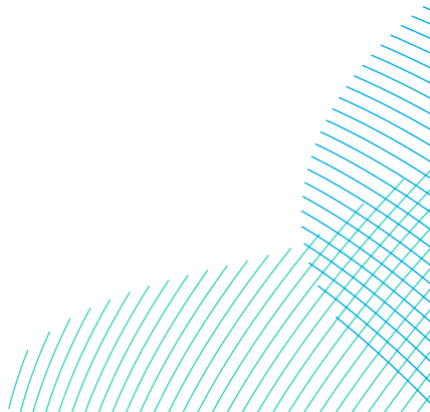


Table 99 VP33 - Baseline

VP33			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Comar Cottage and properties along Comar Lane Residents of prop- erties at Bradenham	593084.4, 308469.6	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction	Scenario	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type		
Southern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Comar lane adjacent to residential properties.		the character and composition of views remains similar by summer leaf cover as hedgerow cover obscures much of the long-distance view past residential proper- ties even in winter.	
The foreground comprises Comar Cottage and other adjacent residential properties. Long distance views are largely obscured by tall hedgerows which screen the property.			
Where longer views are possible, views to the adjacent field are afforded, terminated by hedgerows and a small pocket of trees. In the far distance, 400kV pylons and power lines can be seen crossing the skyline.			
In the foreground, low-voltage power cables cross the view, passing through the garden of Comar Cottage towards the adjacent field.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include longer distance open views to the south which include common features such as arable land, hedgerows and woodland. Views include the shallow valley of the River Wissey which is unvegetated and not easily distinguishable from surrounding arable land. 400kV pylons are visible in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

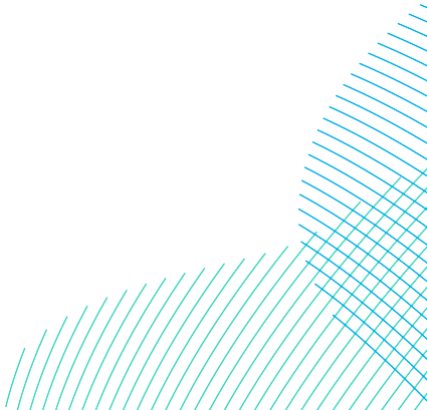


Table 100 VP33 - Assessment of effects

VP33	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Major adverse (significant)
Residents of Comar Cottage and properties along Comar Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel S-02. Construction would occur within approximately 100m of the viewpoint, to the north and east. Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible to the north of the River Wissey in direct views from properties and gardens. Views would be available from the ground floor at the rear of properties due to limited boundary vegetation. The Proposed Development would be located on gently rising topography beyond the River Wissey. Receptors at a small number of properties would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, above intervening vegetation to the east. Views would be oblique and lighting would be operational for short periods of time during the construction phase.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, residents of Comar Cottage and properties along Comar Lane would have views towards parcel S-02. Views to the north, beyond the River Wissey would include fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers. Views would be direct from properties and gardens. Views would be available from the ground floor at the rear of properties due to limited boundary vegetation. The Proposed Development would be located on gently rising topography beyond the River Wissey. Fields close to the receptors would be impacted, however longer distance views towards the horizon would be maintained. Receptors at a small number of properties would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the close proximity and openness of views. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

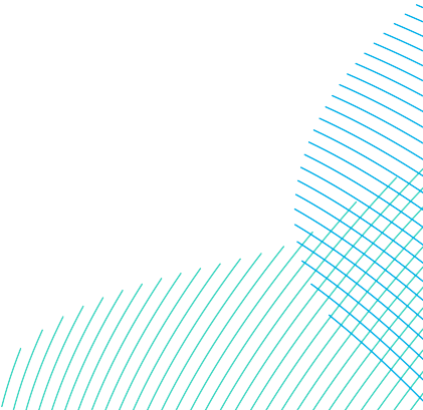


Table 101 VP34 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP34			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties on eastern side of Bradenham Road	594137.6, 308171.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Bradenham Road, at the entrance to Manor Farm and adjacent to Manor Farm cottages. Looking south west, the foreground is made up of a ditch marking the boundary to the adjacent arable field. Towards the north west, the view is well obscured by a dense hedgerow which runs across the direct eyeline of Manor Farm cottages. To the south west the view is more open, with minimal vegetation covering the field boundary with Bradenham Road. Low-voltage power lines run parallel with Bradenham Road across the field boundary. Due to the gently rising topography to the south west, views are limited to the closest field, with trees from the adjacent hedgerow boundary rising along the skyline. To the north west, views into the adjacent field are partially visible, bordered by pockets of woodland on the horizon.			During summer, leaf cover on mature trees and hedgerow boundary at the end of the first arable field provide marginally improved screening although open views to the adjacent field are still possible through gaps in the hedgerow with hedge-row trees in the north west direction.
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Vie include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and small wood-land blocks. Views are mid to long-distance and include 400kV pylons on the horizon.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

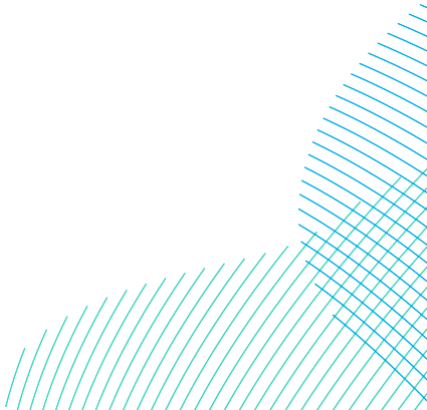


Table 102 VP34 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP34	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
Residents of properties on the eastern side of Bradenham Road would have views towards the construction of parcel S-03.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur approximately 200m to the south west of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible beyond hedgerows in middle-distance views. Receptors at a small number of properties along Bradenham Lane would have views from upper storey windows of construction of the Proposed Development. Views would be directly in line of sight to the south west. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, above intervening vegetation to the south. Lighting would be operational for short periods of time during the construction phase.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties on the eastern side of Bradenham Road would have views towards parcel S-03.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views to the south west from upper storey window would include solar PV modules, fencing and BESS containers. Receptors would have views of the rear of solar PV modules.	
Views would be in the direct line of sight but would be in middle-distance views and limited to upper storey windows for a small number of receptors. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to the establishment of hedgerows and hedgerow enhancement at the boundary of parcel S-03 which would provide additional screening.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

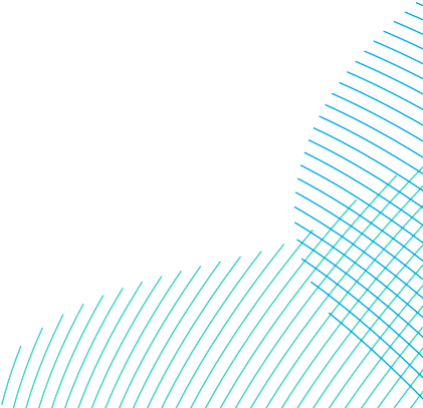


Table 103 VP34 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP34			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Bradenham Road	594137.6, 308171.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Bradenham Road, at the entrance to Manor Farm and adjacent to Manor Farm cottages.		During summer, leaf cover on mature trees and hedgerow boundary at the end of the first arable field provide marginally improved screening although open views to the adjacent field are still possible through gaps in the hedgerow with hedge-row trees in the north west direction.	
Looking south west, the foreground is made up of a ditch marking the boundary to the adjacent arable field. Towards the north west, the view is well obscured by a dense hedgerow which runs across the direct eyeline of Manor Farm cottages. To the south west the view is more open, with minimal vegetation covering the field boundary with Bradenham Road. Low-voltage power lines run parallel with Bradenham Road across the field boundary.			
Due to the gently rising topography to the south west, views are limited to the closest field, with trees from the adjacent hedgerow boundary rising along the skyline. To the north west, views into the adjacent field are partially visible, bordered by pockets of woodland on the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The road is lined by hedgerows enclosing views. Where glimpsed open views are available they are of common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with 400kV pylons visible in the distance.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

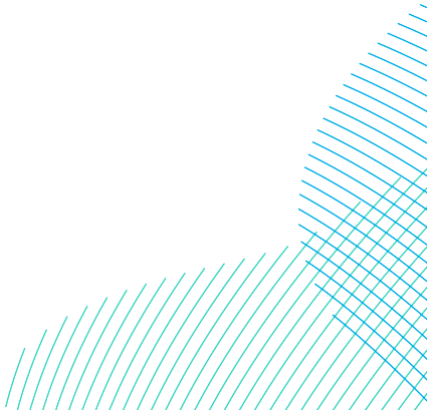


Table 104 VP34 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP34	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling along Bradenham Road would have views towards the construction of parcel S-03.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 200m to the south west of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible beyond hedgerows in middle-distance views.	
Receptors travelling along Bradenham Lane would have views from the road due to a lack of roadside vegetation along approximately 500m of the road. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Bradenham Road would have views towards parcel S-03.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views to the south west would include solar PV modules, fencing and BESS containers. Receptors would have views of the rear of solar PV modules.	
Receptors travelling along Bradenham Lane would have views from the road due to a lack of roadside vegetation along approximately 500m of the road. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to the establishment of hedgerows and hedgerow enhancement at the boundary of parcel S-03 which would provide additional screening.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

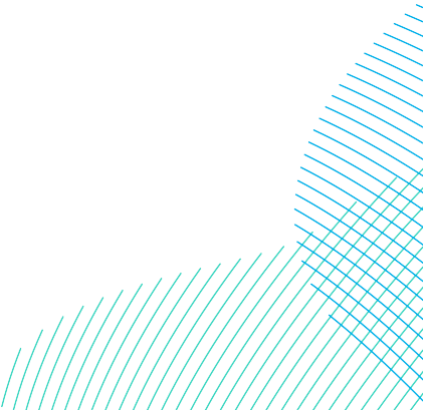


Table 105 VP35 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP35			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at High Green	593224.2, 307960.4	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along a rural lane known as High Green which serves several residential properties between Church Street and Mill Lane.			During summer, long-distance screening is not affected by additional leaf cover due to the lack of hedgerow along High Green. The hedgerow surrounding the adjacent hedgerow property, however, provides additional screening for this property during the summer months.
The viewpoint looks eastward over the adjacent arable field, which is bordered in the foreground with a small ditch to the south, and a small area of hedgerow to the north.			
An adjacent residential property can be seen to the north, partially concealed by established hedgerow. As the topography falls and then rises, longer distance views of up to three arable fields are afforded, punctuated with hedgerow boundaries and several mature trees. 400kV power lines run across the horizon from north to south, and disappear as the topography rises in the immediate field to the south of the viewpoint.			
Views to the south are less far-reaching. Undulating topography obscures the latter half of the immediate arable field, although hedgerow trees and a small pocket of woodland protrude from the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Sections of road include spaced trees providing open and often long distance views. Views include common features including arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

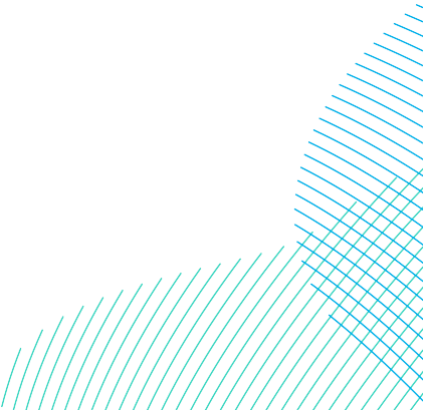


Table 106 VP35 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP35	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
Residents of properties at High Green would have views towards the construction of parcels S-03 and S-02.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur approximately 430m to the east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible close to the horizon beyond foreground arable fields. Open views would be available due to a lack of field boundary vegetation along the western boundary of parcel S-03.	
A small number of receptors would be impacted at High Green and views would be limited to upper storey views from residential properties. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, above intervening vegetation to the south east. Lighting would be operational for short periods of time during the construction phase.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents at High Green would have views towards parcels S-03 and S-04.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views to the south east from upper storey windows of properties include fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers. Receptors would have views perpendicular to the alignment of solar PV modules.	
A small number of receptors would be impacted at High Green and views would be limited to upper storey views from residential properties. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce due to new hedgerows and hedgerow enhancing planting being established and providing additional screening.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

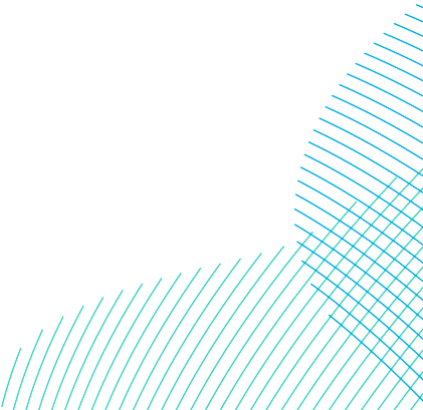


Table 107 VP35 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP35			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the rural lane	593224.2, 307960.4	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along a rural lane known as High Green which serves several residential properties between Church Street and Mill Lane.			During summer, long-distance screening is not affected by additional leaf cover due to the lack of hedgerow along High Green. The hedgerow surrounding the adjacent hedgerow property, however, provides additional screening for this property during the summer months.
The viewpoint looks eastward over the adjacent arable field, which is bordered in the foreground with a small ditch to the south, and a small area of hedgerow to the north.			
An adjacent residential property can be seen to the north, partially concealed by established hedgerow. As the topography falls and then rises, longer distance views of up to three arable fields are afforded, punctuated with hedgerow boundaries and several mature trees. 400kV power lines run across the horizon from north to south, and disappear as the topography rises in the immediate field to the south of the viewpoint.			
Views to the south are less far-reaching. Undulating topography obscures the latter half of the immediate arable field, although hedgerow trees and a small pocket of woodland protrude from the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. properties are generally set back from the road and have boundary vegetation. Some properties have filtered views including arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

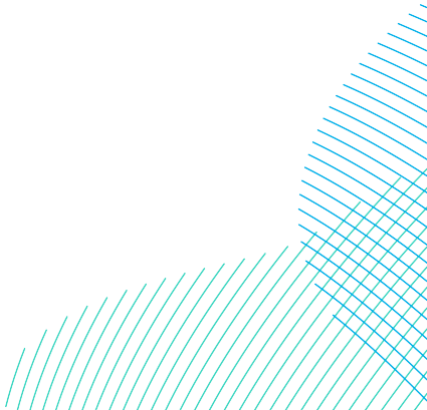


Table 108 VP35 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP35	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling along the rural lane would have views towards the construction of parcels S-03 and S-02.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 430m to the east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible close to the horizon beyond foreground arable fields. Open views would be available due to a lack of field boundary vegetation along the western boundary of parcel S-03.	
A small number of receptors travelling along the rural lane would be impacted. Receptors have open views due to the lack of vegetation along the eastern side of the lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along the rural lane would have views towards parcels S-03 and S-04.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views to the east from the rural lane would include fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers. Receptors would have views perpendicular to the alignment of solar PV modules.	
A small number of receptors travelling along the rural lane would be impacted. Receptors have open views due to the lack of vegetation along the eastern side of the lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce due to new hedgerows and hedgerow enhancing planting being established and providing additional screening.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

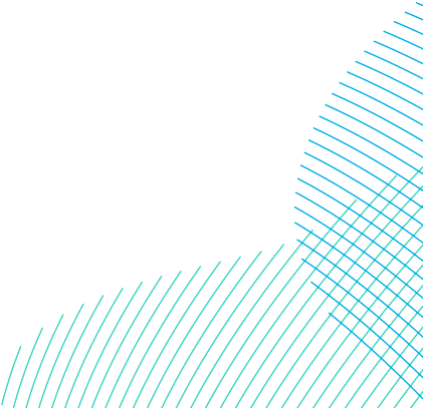


Table 109 VP36 - Baseline

VP36			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents at Southend	591736, 307837.4	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along the rural lane extending south from properties along Southend. It is located at the edge of property boundaries.			During summer, leaf cover on vegetation within property gardens and at property boundaries provides additional screening of views outwards.
The foreground comprises a private dirt track with a hedgerow and mature hedgerow trees on its western side and ditch on its eastern side. The hedgerow limits the extent of views available to the south west. To the north east, mature boundary vegetation at properties along Southend is visible, the vegetation heavily filters views from upper storey windows in properties.			
To the south east, open views extend across an adjacent arable field with the topography gently rising to a hedgerow boundary which is visible due to hedgerow trees which break the horizon.			
High Grove woodland is visible in the distance forming the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The rural lane is enclosed by vegetation with limited open and outwards views. Where views are available they include common features such as arable land, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

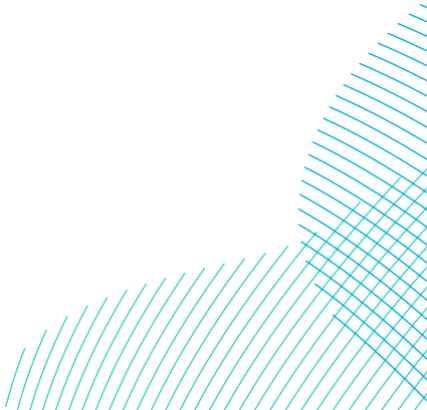


Table 110 VP36 - Assessment of effects

VP36	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at Southend would have views towards the construction of parcel S-05.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur within 150m to the south east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible beyond the hedgerow trees which break the horizon and in front of High Grove woodland.	
Properties are enclosed by dense and mature vegetation which heavily filter outward views. Receptors at a small number of properties at the southern edge of South-ern would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties at Southern would have views towards parcel S-05.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views to the south east would include fencing, parcel and BESS containers at the north western edge of the parcel.	
Properties are enclosed by dense and mature vegetation which heavily filter outward views. Receptors at a small number of properties at the southern edge of South-ern would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to heavily filtered, upper storey views only that area available in middle-distance views.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

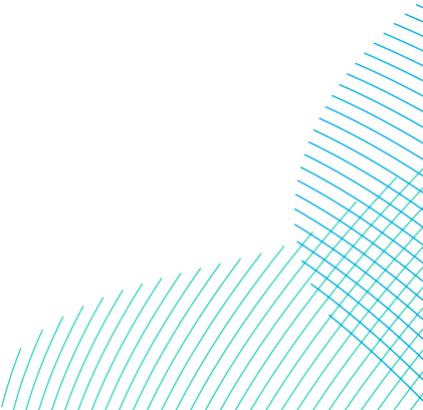


Table 111 VP37 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP37			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Grounds Cottage and residents of properties along Hale Road	589880.6, 307573.3	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at the junction between Hale Road and Lower Road at the boundary of residential properties.		During summer, leaf cover on mature trees at the boundary of properties provides some additional screening of views outwards. Scrubby vegetation alongside the road provides some additional screening of adjacent arable fields but overall the composition of views remains similar due to the limited intervening vegetation.	
The foreground comprises the Hale Road and Lower Road junction and the entrance to a residential property. Mature trees, run along the property boundary, filtering outwards views.			
The southern side of Hale Road includes a scrubby bank, allowing views into adjacent arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees.			
Woodland belts are visible in the distance forming the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Boundary vegetation filters ground-level views. Open views to the north and south are available which include common features including arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

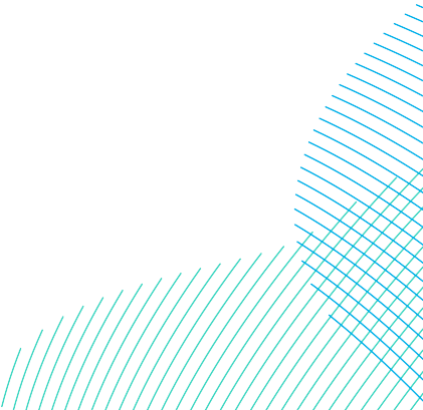


Table 112 VP37 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP37	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

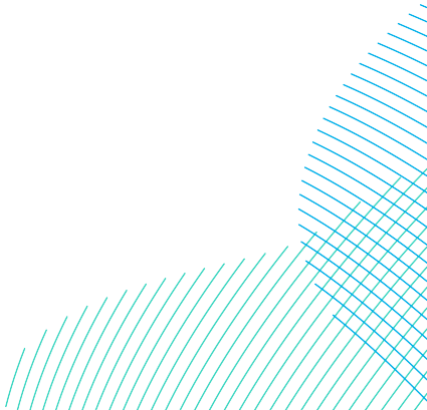


Table 113 VP37 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP37			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Station Road and people travelling along Hale Road	589880.6, 307573.3	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at the junction between Hale Road and Lower Road at the boundary of residential properties.		During summer, leaf cover on mature trees at the boundary of properties provides some additional screening of views outwards. Scrubby vegetation alongside the road provides some additional screening of adjacent arable fields but overall the composition of views remains similar due to the limited intervening vegetation.	
The foreground comprises the Hale Road and Lower Road junction and the entrance to a residential property. Mature trees, run along the property boundary, filtering outwards views.			
The southern side of Hale Road includes a scrubby bank, allowing views into adjacent arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees.			
Woodland belts are visible in the distance forming the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Boundary vegetation filters ground-level views. Open views to the north and south are available which include common features including arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

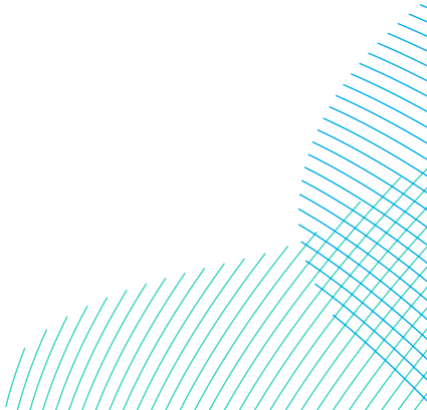


Table 114 VP37 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP37	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

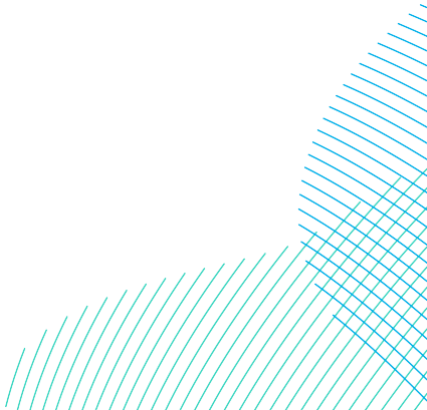


Table 115 VP38 - Baseline

VP38			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the permissive footpath between Dunnetts Close and Ashill RB11 and users of Ashill Common	589211.4, 305362	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at the northern edge of Ashill Common. Ashill Common is enclosed by vegetation on all sides. Users access the northern edge which provides longer distance views beyond vegetation to the north.		During summer, leaf cover on boundary vegetation around Ashill Common provides additional screening of surrounding agricultural fields.	
The foreground comprises a medium sized arable field with boundaries formed by degraded hedgerows with no hedgerow trees.		The nature of longer distance views to the north remains similar due to openness of views beyond vegetation.	
The western boundary of the field is formed by a belt of woodland which screens longer distance views. To the east, gaps in the hedgerow boundary provide views of an isolated residential property with mature trees and woodland to the north of the property.			
Long distance views are available to the north. The land falls away from the edge of Ashill before rising again into the distance to a wooded horizon. 400kV pylons are visible in the distance breaking the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Ashill Common is enclosed by vegetation. However, longer distance views are available at the northern edge beyond vegetation. These longer distance views include common features such as arable land, hedgerows and woodland across valley topography.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

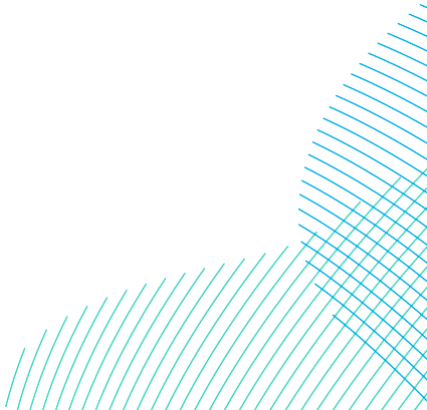


Table 116 VP38 - Assessment of effects

VP38	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along the permissive footpath between Dunnetts Close and Ashill RB11 and users of Ashill Common would have views towards the construction of parcels S-09, S-10, S-11, S-12, S-13, S14 and S-15.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible in the foreground of the views, extending across arable filed to the distance before the land falls away.	
The permissive footpath and Ashill Common are well used by the local community and open views in close proximity to construction activity would be available. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a large geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along the permissive footpath between Dunnetts Close and Ashill RB11 and users of Ashill Common would have views towards parcels S-09, S-10, S-11, S-12, S-13, S14 and S-15.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible to the north, with the front face of panels facing receptors. parcels would extend from the foreground into the distance before land falls away.	
The permissive footpath and Ashill Common are well used by the local community and open views in close proximity to construction activity would be available. These impacts are therefore considered to be very large-scale and would cover a large geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, parcels would remain visible in close proximity to receptors. However, the establishment of buffer planting would screen fencing and solar PV modules along much of the route. New routes a the edge of parcels would reinstate longer distance views to the north, accessible from Ashill Common.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

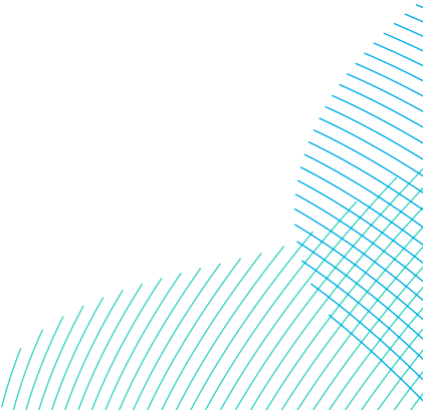


Table 117 VP39 - Baseline

VP39			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties to the north of Sporle	584618, 312352.8	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along The Street, approximately 80m to the south of the crossroads to the north of Sporle, where a cluster of properties are located.			During summer, deciduous vegetation in hedgerows in leaf and field boundaries provides additional screening from properties to the north of Sporle.
The roadside has limited vegetation providing open views to the south west. These views comprise gently rising arable fields with boundaries formed by degraded hedgerows.			
Due to the topography views to the edge of the adjacent field only are available.			
Low voltage power lines are visible across the adjacent field and 400kV pylons and power lines are visible in the distance.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties views are generally limited by boundary or roadside vegetation. Upper storey views include, common features including arable fields, hedgerows boundaries as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

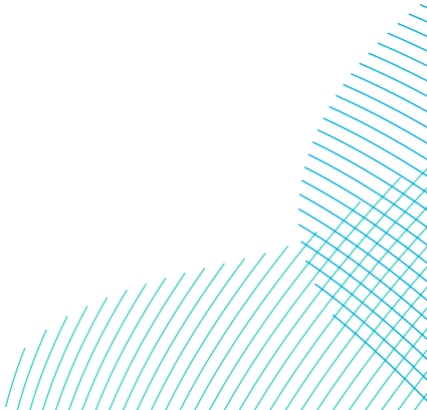


Table 118 VP39 - Assessment of effects

VP39	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

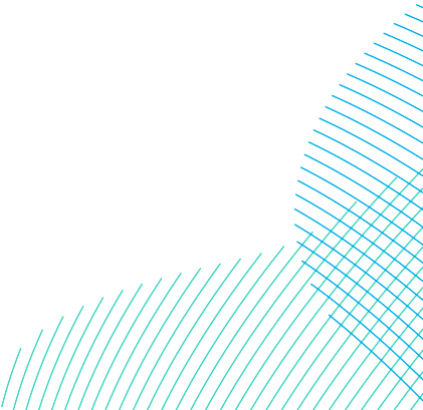


Table 119 VP40 - Baseline

VP40			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of Cutbush Farm Residents of Allotment Farm	590176.1, 305548.6	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at the foot of the driveway of Allotment Farm, which stems from a rural lane.			During summer, long-distance views are further obscured and small gaps filled in by additional leaf cover on the hedgerow running along the driveway.
Long-distance views are obscured by the dense hedgerow in the foreground which runs along the edge of the rural lane. A low-voltage power line also runs parallel to the lane along the edge of the hedgerow.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties have open views into adjacent arable fields. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

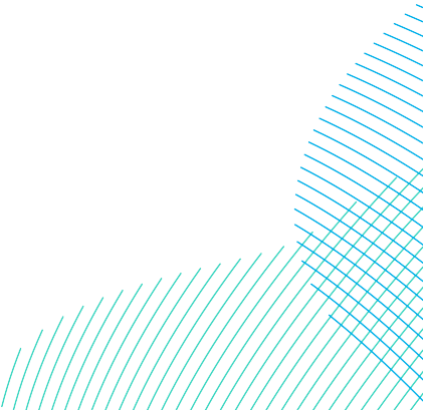


Table 120 VP40 - Assessment of effects

VP40	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Major adverse (significant)
Residents of Cutbush Farm and residents of Allotment Farm would have views towards the construction of parcels S-12 and S-13.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction would occur adjacent the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible in short-distance views.	
Construction activity would enclose the properties and would occur in close proximity. Allotment Farm has surrounding vegetation which would screen the majority of views however, Cutbush Farm has open views to the east, west and south.	
Receptors at a small number of properties would be impacted but open and close range views would be available. These impacts are therefore considered to be very large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, above intervening vegetation to the north east and north west of properties. Lighting would be operational for short periods of time during the construction phase.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
High	Major adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, residents of Cutbush Farm and residents of Allotment Farm would have views towards parcels S-12 and S-13.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible, with parcels enclosing the properties. Cutbush Farm has open views to the east, west and south which would have views of the rear of solar PV modules to the south and perpendicular to row to the east and west. Allotment Farm has surrounding vegetation which would screen the majority of views however, oblique and upper storey views are anticipated.	
Receptors at a small number of properties would be impacted but open and close range views would be available. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain due to the close proximity of the Proposed Development to receptors. Established planting around Cutbush Farm and along the access track to Allotment Farm would provide additional screening though the change to character of views would remain substantial.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in major adverse effects, which is significant.
The magnitude of impact is based on the change to character and composition of views, however the majority of infrastructure features would be screened from views. Whilst the magnitude remains high, the nature of impacts would change.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

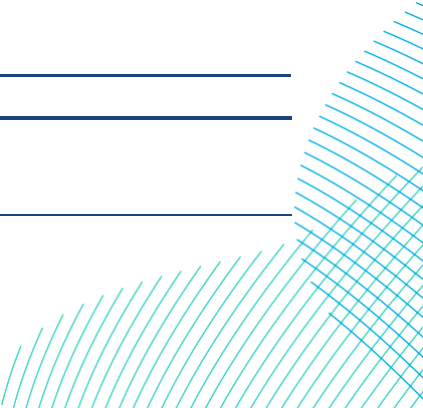


Table 121 VP41 - Baseline

VP41			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Ashill RB11	591547.3, 305893.3	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at the western end of PRoW Ashill RB11, where the PRoW ends and joins a permissive pathway that heads west towards Ashill.			During summer, leaf cover on hedgerows to the south provides addiotnal screening of views. The views to the west remain similar in character and composition.
The PRoW emerges from a wooded corridor and has views to the west along a farm access track. Views to the south are limited due to a hedgerow which runs alongside the track and open views are available to the west across adjacent arable fields.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are generally enclosed by hedgerows. Where open views are available they are short distance and include common features such as adjacent arable fields and hedgerows and few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

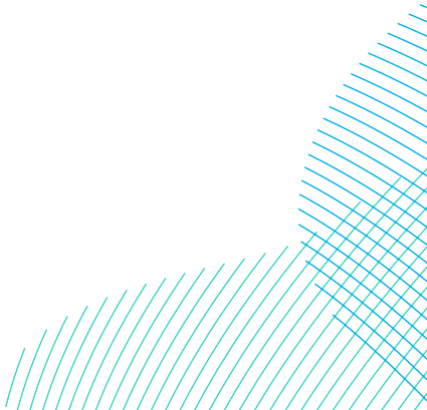


Table 122 VP41 - Assessment of effects

VP41	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
People travelling along PRoW Ashill RB11 would have views towards the construction of parcels S-15, S-16, S-09 and S-14.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Construction would occur directly adjacent the viewpoint to the south, beyond a mature hedgerow; further activity would occur to the west approximately 280m from the viewpoint.		
Construction activity, construction compounds, plant and machinery movements and the erection of panels and fencing would be visible in short-distance views to the west. Construction activity to the south of the viewpoint would mostly be screened by the hedgerow, however vehicles and activity closest to the boundary would likely be perceptible throughout the construction phase.		
These views would be available from he western end of the PRoW only, where people emerge from the end of the PRoW route to follow the permissive track to the west. Thes impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.		
Construction - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Very Low	Minor adverse	
In year 15 of operation, people travelling along PRoW Ashill RB11 would have views towards parcels S-15, S-16, S-09 and S-14.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Features closes to the viewpoint to the south would be screened by the mature hedgerow. To the west, views towards fencing and solar PV modules would be available, across an arable field, approximately 280m from the viewpoint. These views would be available from he western end of the PRoW only, where people emerge from the end of the PRoW route to follow the permissive track to the west. Thes impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low	Minor adverse	
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain similar due to the open nature of views to the west from the edge of the PRoW.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
n/a		

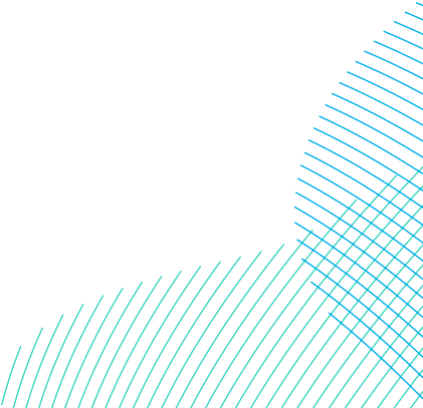


Table 123 VP42 - Baseline

VP42			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Ashill FP7	589975.9, 303795.6	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRow Ashill FP7, approximately 200m north west of properties at Ashill.		During summer, additional leaf cover on mature trees and hedgerow boundaries provide denser screening to adjacent fields but long-distance visibility remains largely unchanged.	
The foreground comprises the PRow which runs along the edge of an arable field. A timber post and wire mesh fence runs along the field edge defining the boundary to an adjacent pasture field.			
The adjacent pasture field has boundaries formed by hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees. To the south, sheds and stables within the fields of pasture are visible and the distance of available views is limited by dense boundary vegetation.			
To the south west, degraded sections of the hedgerow provide views of arable fields in the distance and hedgerow boundaries which extend to the horizon.			
Low voltage power lines span the view to the south and south west.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views from the PRow include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

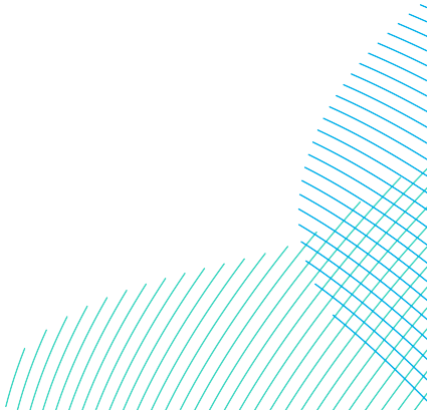


Table 124 VP42 - Assessment of effects

VP42	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along PRoW Ashill FP7 would have views towards the construction of parcel S-18.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 200m to the south of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, including plant and machinery movement s and erection of perimeter fencing and solar PV modules at the north eastern edge of parcel S-18 would be perceptible beyond hedgerow boundaries.	
Construction activity would be perceptible across a small part of the PRoW and views would be heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. These impacts are there-fore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRoW Ashill FP7 would have views towards parcel S-18.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the north eastern edge of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond hedgerow vegetation in the middle-distance of views.	
The Proposed Development would be barely perceptible across a small part of the PRoW and views would be heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. These im-pacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same as the Proposed Development is beyond vegetation in the middle-distance.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

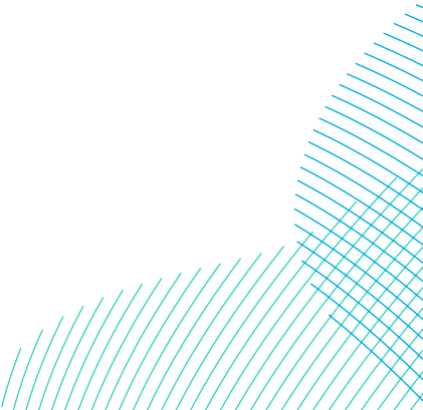


Table 125 VP43 - Baseline

VP43			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Hills Road	590060.7, 302960.7	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located on Hills Road, approximately 50m south of properties along the western side of the road.		During summer, additional leaf cover on trees and hedgerows along the outer field boundaries provide denser screening although this does not significantly impact visibility of long-distance views.	
The foreground comprises Hills Road and a verge and ditch at the edge of a large arable field. A network of low voltage power lines and telecommunications lines runs alongside Hills Road.			
The arable field extends into the distance to the south and west across gently rising land. To the south there is dense mature vegetation which forms the field boundary and runs parallel to Pages Lane. To the west, field boundary hedgerows and mature trees are visible forming the skyline.			
To the north west, a hedgerow with a large number of mature hedgerow trees extends from the boundary of properties along Hills Road.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by boundary treatments and vegetation. Upper storey views are available across adjacent land including common features such as arable fields and hedgerows.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

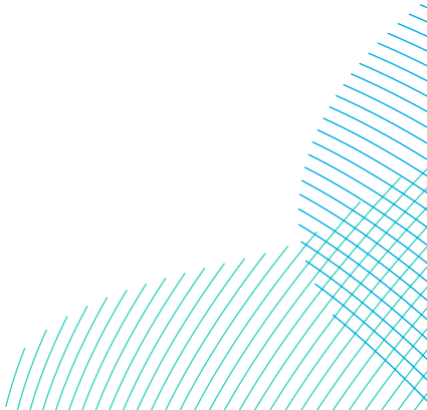


Table 126 VP43 - Assessment of effects

VP43	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT	
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	
Construction (winter)		
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)	
Residents of properties along Hills Road would have views towards the construction of parcel S-18.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.	
Construction would occur approximately 200m to the south of the viewpoint.		
Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible at the southern edge of the parcel. Views from the rear of properties would be oblique and filtered by garden boundary vegetation.		
Receptors at a small number of properties on the western side of Hills Road would be impacted. Views would be filtered and oblique. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.		
Construction - Night time effects		
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.		
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to sky glow, above intervening vegetation to the south east and of properties. Lighting would be operational for short periods of time during the construction phase.		
Year 1 operation (winter)		
Low	Minor adverse	
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Hills Road would have views towards parcel S-18.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Fencing and solar PV modules at the southern edge of the parcel would be perceptible beyond garden boundary vegetation and within oblique views from the rea of properties.		
The proposed Development would be perceptible for receptors at a small number of properties on the western side of Hills Road would be impacted. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.		
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 1 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		
Year 15 operation (summer)		
Very Low	Minor adverse	
In year 15 of operation, established planting along field boundaries would break up the scale of development on views and would provide additional screening benefits.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.		
Year 15 operation - Night time effects		
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.		
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.		

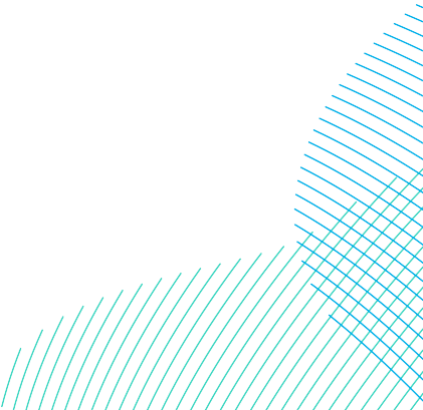


Table 127 VP44 - Baseline

VP44			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Watton Road	588918.7, 303256.1	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Watton Road.			During summer, leaf cover on hedgerows alongside Watton Road provides additional screening of views.
The foreground comprises Watton Road, its narrow grass verge and roadside hedgerow along its eastern side.			
Beyond the hedgerow, arable fields extend to the horizon with mature hedgerow boundaries and small woodland blocks visible.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views are limited due to the enclosure of roadside hedgerows. Views include common features such as roadside hedgerows and where glimpsed open views are available they also contain common features such as arable fields and hedgerows.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

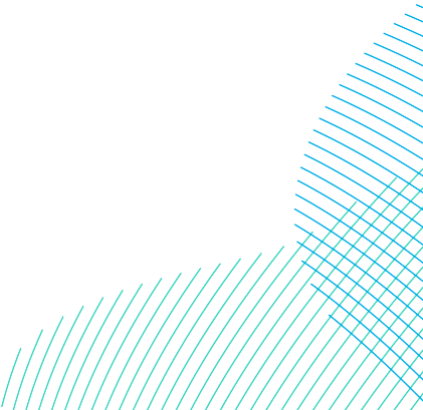


Table 128 VP44 - Assessment of effects

VP44	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People traveling along Watton Road would have views towards the construction of parcel S-18.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 200m from the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible at the western edge of the parcel. Views from the road would be limited to small gaps in the roadside hedgerow and would be experienced as fleeting, glimpsed and oblique views.	
These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people traveling along Watton Road would have views towards the construction of parcel S-18.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the western edge of the parcel would be perceptible beyond the roadside hedgerow. Views from the road would be limited to small gaps in the roadside hedgerow and would be experienced as fleeting, glimpsed and oblique views.	
These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, established planting along the parcel boundary would provide screening of fencing and solar PV modules which would further reduce visibility of the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

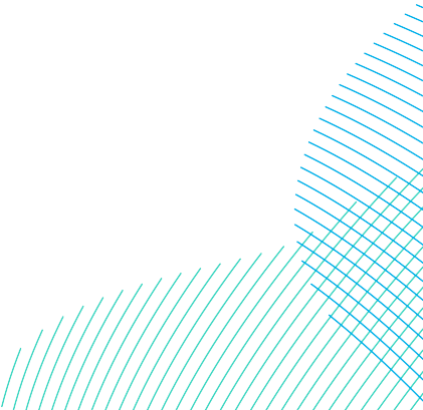


Table 129 VP45 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline

VP45			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Swaffham RB36	582335.9, 309923	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 22: Swaffham
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at the end of Tumbler Hill along the Swaffham RB36 PRow.			During summer, fuller leaf cover on mature trees along the A47 improve screening of land to the northern side of the road to some extent although views are not drastically impacted.
The view comprises an open field in the foreground. The outer boundary of the field can be seen where it coincides with the A47 road which runs across the view, bordered by a wooden fence. A pocket of woodland runs along the skyline to the west. In the east the skyline is made up of a thinner line of trees. A wind turbine is prominent in the view.			
The field is enclosed by a hedgerow and shrubs on the western side of the view, and shrubs on the eastern side.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change		Sensitivity
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are short distance and limited by vegetation alongside the A47. Rural views including common features such as arable fields and hedgerows are available with some detractors such as the main road and wind turbines.	Medium		The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.
Medium			Medium

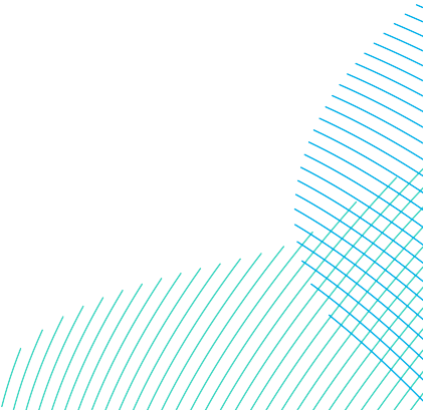


Table 130 VP45 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP45	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along PRoW Swaffham RB36 would have views towards the construction of parcel C-03.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 450m to the north east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the southern boundary of the parcel would be perceptible.	
Heavily filtered views would be available beyond the A47 and roadside vegetation and would impact a small number of receptors due to the small part of the PRoW with outwards views from the edge of Swaffham. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRoW Swaffham RB36 would have views towards parcel C-03.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the southern edge of the parcel are anticipated to be barely perceptible beyond intervening vegetation in the middle-distance of views, beyond the A47 and roadside vegetation.	
Heavily filtered views would be available beyond the A47 and roadside vegetation and would impact a small number of receptors due to the small part of the PRoW with outwards views from the edge of Swaffham. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the heavily filtered nature of views through which the Proposed Development would be barely perceptible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

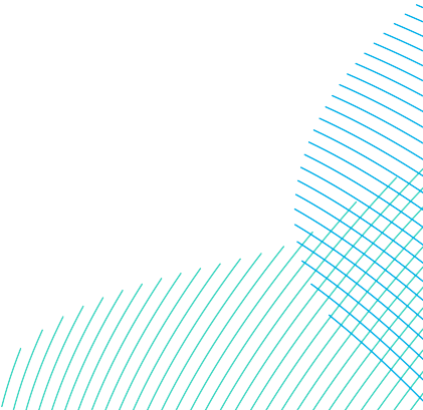


Table 131 VP45 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP45			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at northern edge of Swaffham	582335.9, 309923	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 22: Swaffham
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type		
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at the end of Tumbler Hill along the Swaffham RB36 PRoW. The view comprises an open field in the foreground. The outer boundary of the field can be seen where it coincides with the A47 road which runs across the view, bordered by a wooden fence. A pocket of woodland runs along the skyline to the west. In the east the skyline is made up of a thinner line of trees. A wind turbine is prominent in the view. The field is enclosed by a hedgerow and shrubs on the western side of the view, and shrubs on the eastern side.		During summer, fuller leaf cover on mature trees along the A47 improve screening of land to the northern side of the road to some extent although views are not drastically impacted.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are short distance and limited by vegetation alongside the A47. Rural views including common features such as arable fields and hedgerows are available with some detractors such as the main road and wind turbines.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

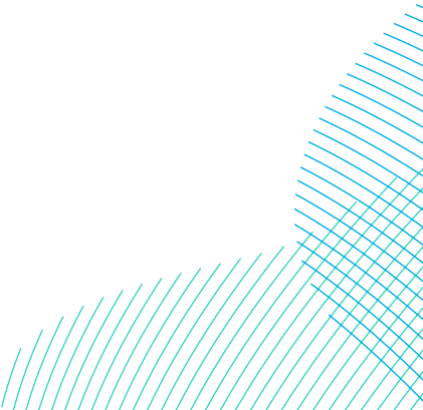


Table 132 VP45 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP45	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at northern edge of Swaffham would have views towards the construction of parcel C-03.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 450m to the north east of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the southern boundary of the parcel would be perceptible.	
Residential properties have garden boundary vegetation heavily filtering views to the north east in combination with A47 roadside vegetation. A very small number of residential receptors would be impacted with heavily filtered oblique, upper storey views. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to slight sky glow beyond the A47. It is anticipated that the change in light levels would be barely perceptible beyond the sky glow of Swaffham.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties at northern edge of Swaffham would have views towards parcel C-03.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the southern edge of the parcel are anticipated to be barely perceptible beyond intervening vegetation at garden boundaries alongside the A47 and roadside vegetation.	
Residential properties have garden boundary vegetation heavily filtering views to the north east in combination with A47 roadside vegetation. A very small number of residential receptors would be impacted with heavily filtered oblique, upper storey views. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the heavily filtered nature of views through which the Proposed Development would be barely perceptible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

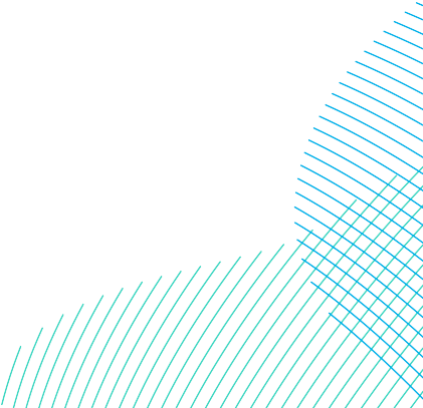


Table 133 VP46 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline

VP46			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR4	583757.4, 311407.2	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR4 on Palgrave Road.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the existing screening of dense vegetation along Palgrave Road and the gap which provides a framed view.	
The track along which the PRoW and National Trail runs has vegetation along its western side which screens the majority of long distance views for users.			
A gap in the vegetation allows for a framed view to the north west. The foreground is formed by headland in the adjacent arable filed.			
Arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and hedgerow trees extend into the middle distance of views.			
The topography gently rises into the distance allowing long distance views to a wooded horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The PRoW is enclosed by vegetation. Where open views are available they include common features such as arable or fields of pasture, hedgerows and woodland blocks. Detractors include 400kV pylons.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

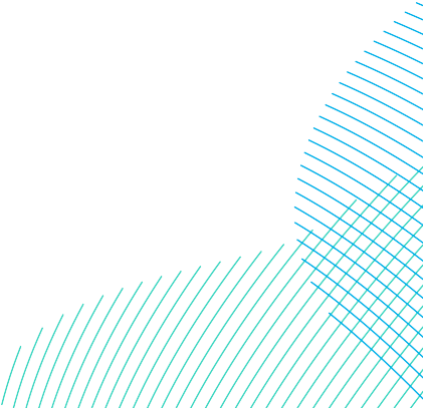


Table 134 VP46 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP46	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR4 would have views towards the construction of Panel Area C-03 and Cable Corridor C-C1.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction would occur approximately 30m to the north east and north west of the viewpoint.	
Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules across the eastern part of the parcel would be perceptible.	
Across Cable Corridor C-C1 on the eastern side of the track, activity would include vehicles and machinery used for localised vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping and stockpiling and excavation via trenching to lay cables.	
A small part of the overall PRoW network would be impacted where gaps in vegetation allow for longer distance views. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR4 would have views towards the construction of Panel Area C-03 and Cable Corridor C-C1.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
The field closest to the PRoW to the west would be species rich grassland and would not contain fencing or solar PV modules.	
Fencing and solar PV modules would be visible in the middle distance beyond hedgerow boundaries.	
Following the construction of Cable Corridor C-C1, landform and planting would be reinstated across views to the north west.	
A small part of the overall PRoW network would be impacted where gaps in vegetation allow for longer distance views. The openness of views would remain and long distance views to the wooded horizon would remain. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to the additional growth of hedgerow boundaries which would screen more of the solar PV modules and fencing in the middle distance.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

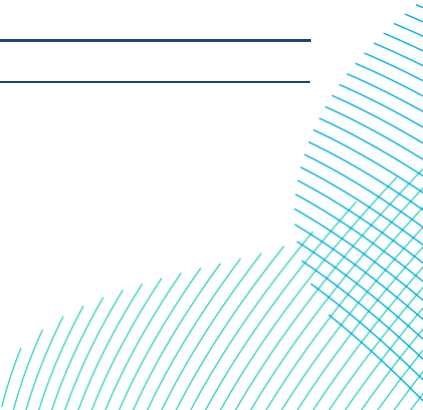


Table 135 VP46 (National Trail receptors) - Baseline

VP46			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail	583757.4, 311407.2	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 4	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along PRow Sporle with Palgrave BR4 on Palgrave Road.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the existing screening of dense vegetation along Palgrave Road and the gap which provides a framed view.
The track along which the PRow and National Trail runs has vegetation along its western side which screens the majority of long distance views for users.			
A gap in the vegetation allows for a framed view to the north west. The foreground is formed by headland in the adjacent arable filed.			
Arable fields with boundaries formed by hedgerows and hedgerow trees extend into the middle distance of views.			
The topography gently rises into the distance allowing long distance views to a wooded horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The PRow is enclosed by vegetation. Where open views are available they include common features such as arable or fields of pasture, hedgerows and woodland blocks. Detractors include 400kV pylons.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

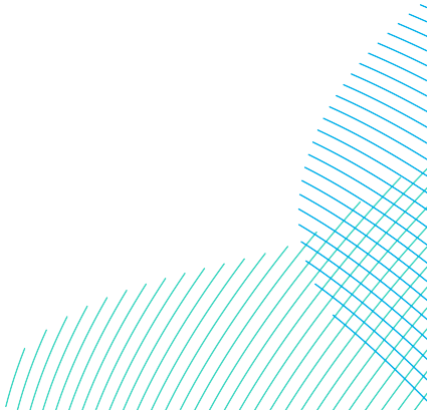


Table 136 VP46 (National Trail receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP46	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail would have views towards the construction of Panel Area C-03 and Cable Corridor C-C1. Construction would occur approximately 30m to the north east and north west of the viewpoint. Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules across the eastern part of the parcel would be perceptible. Across Cable Corridor C-C1 on the eastern side of the track, activity would include vehicles and machinery used for localised vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping and stockpiling and excavation via trenching to lay cables. A small part of the overall trail would be impacted where gaps in vegetation allow for longer distance views. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail would have views towards the construction of Panel Area C-03 and Cable Corridor C-C1. The field closest to the trail to the west would be species rich grassland and would not contain fencing or solar PV modules. Fencing and solar PV modules would be visible in the middle distance beyond hedgerow boundaries. Following the construction of Cable Corridor C-C1, landform and planting would be reinstated across views to the north west. A small part of the overall trail would be impacted where gaps in vegetation allow for longer distance views. The openness of views would remain and long distance views to the wooded horizon would remain. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to the additional growth of hedgerow boundaries which would screen more of the solar PV modules and fencing in the middle distance. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

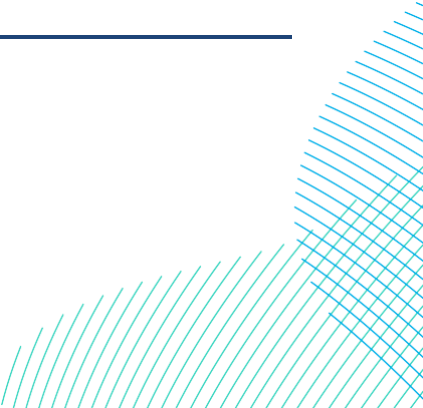


Table 137 VP47 - Baseline

VP47			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Swaffham RB38b	582720.7, 309969.6	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east	Scenario	
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Central Panel Area	Type 1		
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Swaffham FP38b, between the A47 and Sporle Road.		During summer, additional leaf cover on trees and shrubs surrounding the adjacent arable fields in the foreground and bordering Sporle Road provide additional long-distance screening.	
The foreground comprises a clearing at the base of a wind turbine, through which the PRoW runs. To the north, open views across an adjacent arable field are available.			
The western boundary of the field is formed by a hedgerow which extends towards a rectilinear woodland block. The eastern boundary of the field is formed by a neatly clipped hedgerow which runs along side Sporle Road and can be traced into the distance. The northern boundary of the field is formed by a neatly clipped hedgerow which runs alongside Washpit Drove and PRoW Swaffham RB55.			
Further rectilinear blocks of woodland are visible forming the skyline in the distance. To the north west, longer distance views include 400kV pylons and power lines forming the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Detractors include the A47 and wind turbines which are dominant due to close proximity.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

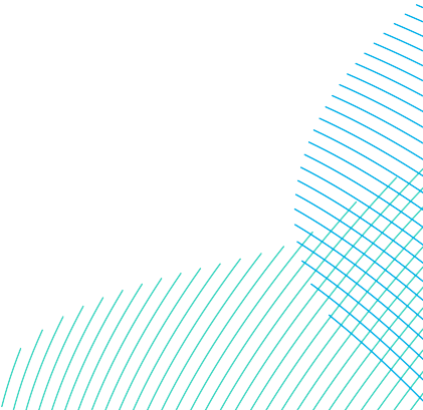


Table 138 VP47 - Assessment of effects

VP47	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along PRow Swaffham RB38b would have views towards the construction of parcels C-03 and C-05. Construction would occur approximately 200m to the north of the viewpoint. Construction activity, plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible to the north in the middle-distance of views, extending to hedgerow boundaries on the horizon and beyond Sporle Road to the north east. Views are open due to a lack of vegetation at the viewpoint. A small part of the PRow would have open views. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Swaffham RB38 would have views towards parcels C-03 and C-05. Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible to the north in the middle-distance of views, extending to hedgerow boundaries on the horizon and beyond Sporle Road to the north east. Views are open due to a lack of vegetation at the viewpoint. A small part of the PRow, which is close to the A47 and Sporle Road would have open views of the Proposed Development in the context of the exisitng dominant wind turbine adjacent the viewpoint. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the openness of views along the small section of the PRow. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

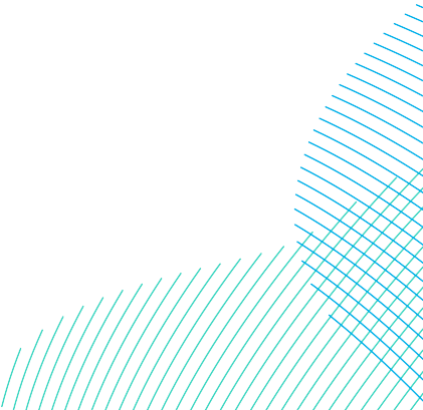


Table 139 VP48 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline

VP48			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Little Dunham FP2	586619.5, 312535.1	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 06: Little Dunham Parkland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Little Dunham FP2, approximately 300m to the south west of Barrows Hole Lane. The foreground comprises the grass track at the edge of an arable field, along which the PRoW runs. The eastern side of the PRoW is lined by a hedgerow which forms the extent of available views to the south west. A large arable field extends into the distance to the south and west with some small woodland copses scattered throughout. 400kV pylons and power lines cross the field in the middle-distance running east to west. To the south the distance of views available is limited by Sporle Wood which forms the skyline. To the south west views are generally limited by hedgerow boundaries, though taller features such as a wind turbine at the northern edge of Swaffham and 400kV pylons are visible forming the skyline.		During summer, a fuller leaf cover can be seen although additional screening impact of this is limited due to vegetation coverage being dense in both summer and winter.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as detractors such as 400kV pylons.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

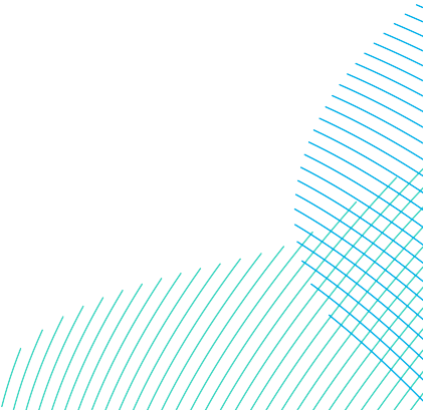


Table 140 VP48 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP48	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along PRoW Little Dunham FP2 would have views towards the construction of parcel C-07. Construction activity including plant and machinery movements and the erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the north western edge of the parcel would be barely perceptible e in heavily filtered views to the south west. A small part of the PRoW, closest to Little Dunham would be impacted by the barely perceptible impacts due to the angle of view beyond Sporle Wood. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRoW Little Dunham FP2 would have views towards parcel C-07. Fencing and solar PV modules at the north western edge of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond intervening vegetation. A small part of the PRoW, closest to Little Dunham would be impacted by the barely perceptible impacts due to the angle of view beyond Sporle Wood. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the heavily filtered nature of views. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

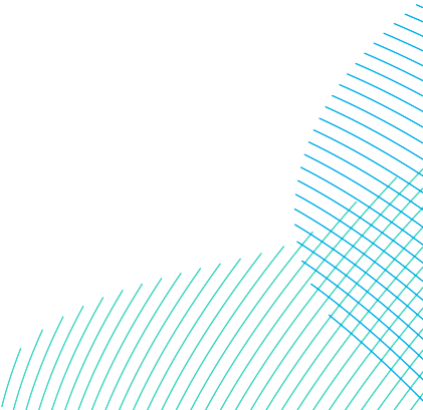


Table 141 VP48 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP48			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at Little Dunham	586619.5, 312535.1	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 06: Little Dunham Parkland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Little Dunham FP2, approximately 300m to the south west of Barrows Hole Lane. The foreground comprises the grass track at the edge of an arable field, along which the PRoW runs. The eastern side of the PRoW is lined by a hedgerow which forms the extent of available views to the south west. A large arable field extends into the distance to the south and west with some small woodland copses scattered throughout. 400kV pylons and power lines cross the field in the middle-distance running east to west. To the south the distance of views available is limited by Sporle Wood which forms the skyline. To the south west views are generally limited by hedgerow boundaries, though taller features such as a wind turbine at the northern edge of Swaffham and 400kV pylons are visible forming the skyline.		During summer, a fuller leaf cover can be seen although additional screening impact of this is limited due to vegetation coverage being dense in both summer and winter.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by boundary vegetation, where open views are available at the edge of the village they include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as detractors such as 400kV pylons.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

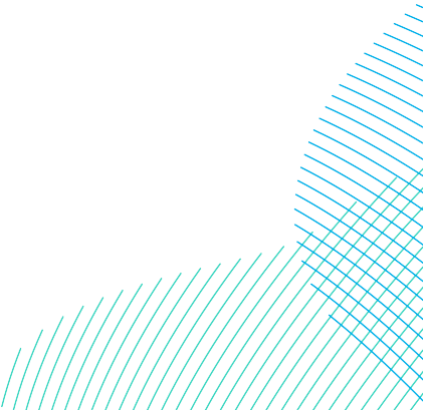


Table 142 VP48 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP48	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

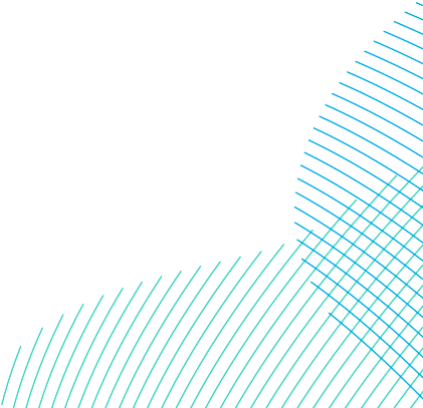


Table 143 VP49 - Baseline

VP49			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Hale Road	588625.6, 306493	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 19: Southern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Hale Road, approximately 250 metres from Reeve's Farm.		During summer, fuller leaf cover on the shrubs and trees along Hale Road provide further screening to the adjacent arable field. On the skyline, further leaf cover on the hedgerow with hedgerow trees marking the extent of the first field provides additional screening to longer distance views.	
Looking east, the foreground comprises a shrubby arable field boundary with several small to medium-sized trees. The landform is gently undulating, revealing views to the extent of the first field boundary and a hedgerow with hedgerow trees forming the horizon.			
To the south, woodland bordering the immediate arable field obscures distant views, with nearby trees rising high into the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Short-distance open views are available due to spaced mature trees or a lack of roadside vegetation or alongside the road. Views include common features such as arable fields, and hedgerows.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

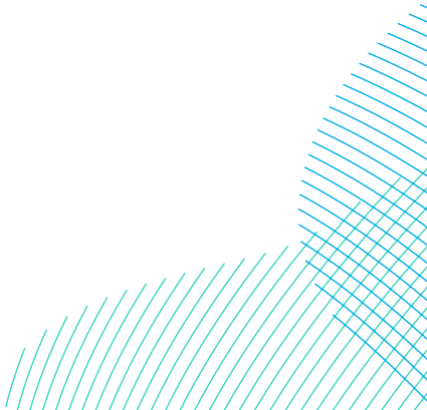


Table 144 VP49 - Assessment of effects

VP49	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along Hale Road would have views towards the construction of parcel S-10.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity including plant and machinery movements and the erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the western boundary of the parcel would be barely perceptible on the horizon to the east beyond filed boundary vegetation.	
A small part of Hale Road would be impacted and receptors would have glimpsed views where there are gaps in roadside vegetation along Hale Road. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Hale Road would have views towards parcel S-10.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV module s at the western edge of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond fired boundary vegetation on the horizon.	
A small part of Hale Road would be impacted and receptors would have glimpsed views where there are gaps in roadside vegetation along Hale Road. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the heavily filtered and glimpsed nature of views.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

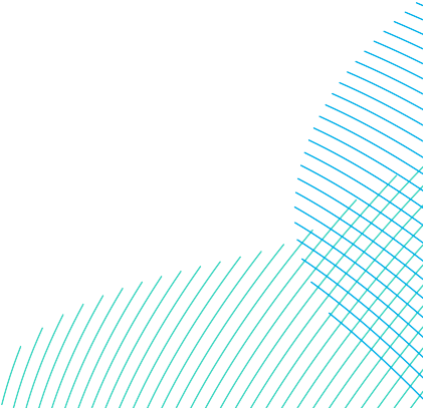


Table 145 VP50 - Baseline

VP50			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Narborough RB9	574669, 310499.7	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 25: Swaffham Heath Plantation Farmlands
Status		Viewing Direction	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Western Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Narborough RB9, approximately 800m to the east of Chalk Lane.		During summer, denser foliage in scattered mature trees along the adjacent field boundary provide enhanced screening but long-distance views are still possible.	
The foreground comprises the PRoW which runs along a dirt track at the edge of arable fields. Gaps due to mature trees spaced out along the PRoW provide open views across arable filed to the south east.			
The small adjacent field has scattered mature trees forming the boundary and allowing for longer distance views to a woodland belt on the horizon which includes a high proportion of coniferous trees.			
Wider views include skylines formed by rectilinear woodland blocks with a high proportion of coniferous trees and which are characteristic of the landscape.			
Low voltage power lines run along the PRoW.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are short-distance due to the large amount of plantation woodland within the surrounding landscape. Where open views are available they include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and rectilinear woodland blocks. RAF Marham is also visible.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

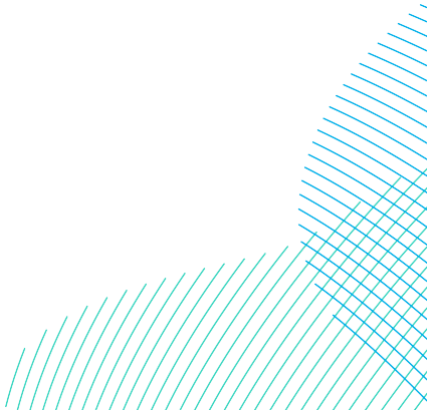


Table 146 VP50 - Assessment of effects

VP50	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along PRow Narborough RB9 would have views towards the construction of parcel W-01.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity including plant and machinery movements and the erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the northern boundary of the parcel would be visible beyond coniferous woodland belts near the horizon. There are gaps in the woodland belt where construction would be visible and dense areas where it would be fully screened. Construction activity would be perceptible due to the areas of sparse woodland.	
Views would be available from small part sot the PRow. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Narborough RB9 would have views towards parcel W-01.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the northern boundary of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond sparse areas of coniferous woodland near the horizon.	
Views would be available from small part sot the PRow. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the filtered nature of views making the Proposed Development barely perceptible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

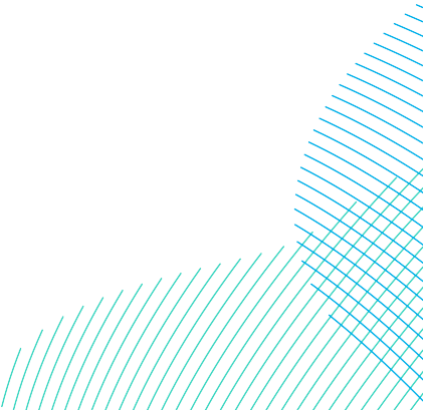


Table 147 VP51- Baseline

VP51			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR2	582922.2, 313471.9	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type		
Central Panel Area	Type 1		
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Sporle with Palgrave BR2, approximately 800m east of the A1065.		During summer, denser leaf cover on hedgerows along the PRoW dirt track provide screening into the adjacent field although views are still possible through large gaps in the hedgerow.	
The foreground comprises the dirt track along which the PRoW runs. The track continues east towards Hall Road. The southern side of the track is lined by a hedge-row, gaps provide open views and views over the top of the hedgerow are available intermittently along the route.		Much of the rectilinear woodland blocks are evergreen conifers such as Scots Pine and therefore screening is not affected by seasonality. However, additional foliage on trees along the arable field boundary to the south east provides additional screening to long-distance views in this direction.	
Views to the south comprise predominantly arable fields with boundaries formed by degraded hedgerows on land falling gently away from the PRoW. 400kV pylons and power lines are situated at the base of the valley topography running east to west across the view.			
Beyond the pylons and power lines, the land rises comprising further arable fields and rectilinear woodland blocks which are scattered throughout.			
The A1065 is visible as a hedgerow running north to south along the rising topography with larger vehicles visible when travelling along the road. The A1065 follows the rising topography and runs close to the wind turbine at Turbine Way which is visible on the skyline. A further turbine located close to Sporle Road a that eastern edge of Swaffham is also visible on the skyline as well as turbines at North Pickenham Wind Farm.			
Views to the south west, beyond the A1065 include arable fields on rising topography with boundaries formed by hedgerows. Rectilinear woodland blocks are scattered throughout.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland blocks as well as 400kV pylons in close proximity.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

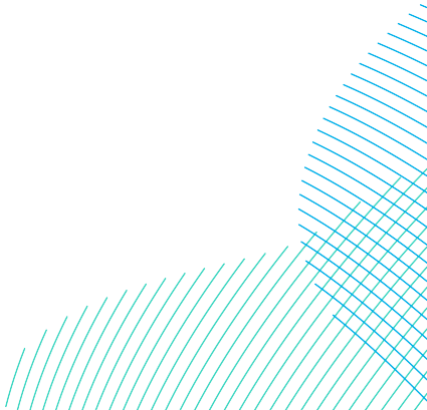


Table 148 VP51 - Assessment of effects

VP51	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

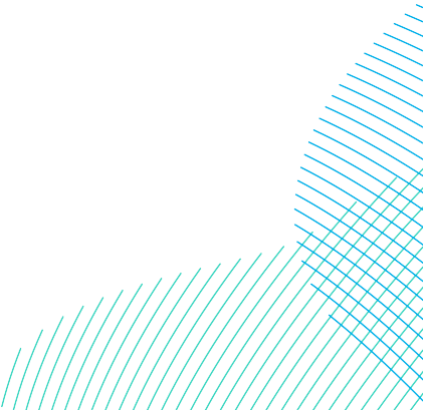


Table 149 VP52 - Baseline

VP52			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Swaffham RB53	584690, 309044.5	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 10: Northern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along PRow Swaffham RB53 on Procession Lane.			During summer, leaf cover on vegetation to the east and west of Procession Lane provides a greater level of screening and sense of enclosure along the lane.
Procession Lane has dense vegetation on its eastern and western sides, which heavily filters views of adjacent arable fields.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and wood-land blocks as well as wind turbines in close proximity.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

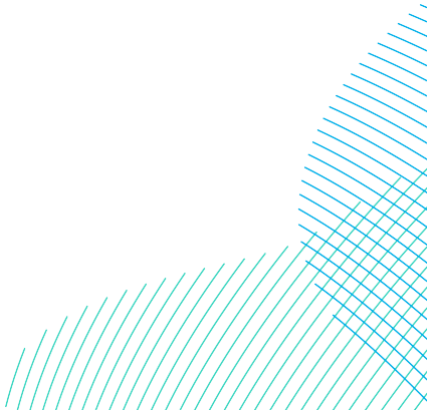


Table 150 VP52 - Assessment of effects

VP52	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

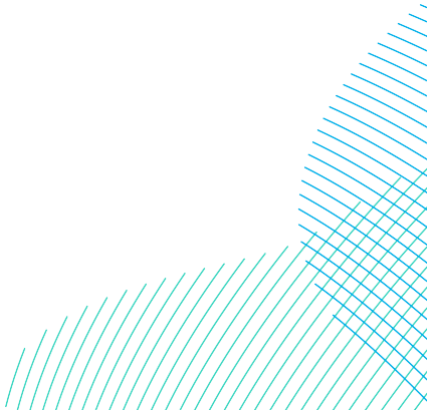


Table 151 VP53 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP53			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Watton Road and Pages Lane	589505.8, 302284.9	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	the character and composition of views remains similar by summer leaf cover on surrounding hedgerows. Additional foliage can be seen on occasional mature trees but this has little impact on the overall visibility of long-distance views.
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at the Watton Road and Pages Lane junction.			
The foreground comprises the Watton Road and Pages Lane junction. The southern side of the road is lined by a hedgerow and the northern side has a grass verge and field buffer.			
To the west, views extend across gently rising arable fields towards a skyline formed by neatly clipped hedgerows and woodland blocks.			
To the north west, Watton Road runs into the distance with open views provided due to a lack of roadside vegetation.			
To the north, longer distance views are available across arable fields with neatly clipped hedgerows with very few hedgerow trees. The gently undulating topography provides longer distance views towards woodland and mature trees at Panworth Hall, distinguishable due to mature coniferous trees forming the skyline.			
To the north east, properties on the eastern and western side of Hills Road are visible, nestled amongst mature trees within field boundaries in the surrounding landscape.			
Low voltage power lines span the view from south east to north west through the arable field adjacent Hills Road.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views are available due to a lack of roadside vegetation. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

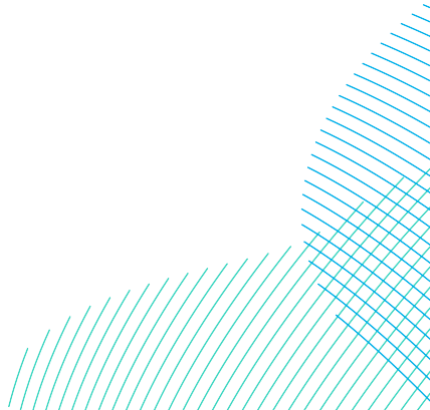


Table 152 VP53 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP53	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along Watton Road and Pages Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel S-18.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible to the north west in middle-distance views beyond clipped hedgerow boundaries. Due to the distance from receptors and intervening boundaries construction activity would be perceptible but not dominant in views.	
Open views are available adjacent the viewpoint due to a lack of roadside vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Watton Road and Pages Lane would have views towards parcel S-18.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the southern part of the parcel would be perceptible in the distance beyond neatly clipped hedgerows across the view.	
Due to the distance from receptors and intervening boundaries the Proposed Development would be perceptible but not dominant in views.	
Open views are available adjacent the viewpoint due to a lack of roadside vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to the establishment of buffer planting within the parcel which would aid with the integration of the Proposed Development and would provide additional screening of infrastructure in the distance.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

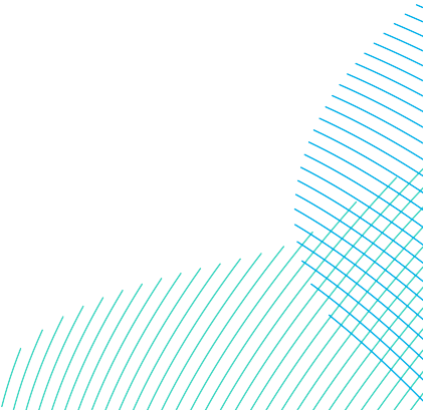


Table 153 VP53 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP53			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Pages Lane	589505.8, 302284.9	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at the Watton Road and Pages Lane junction.			the character and composition of views remains similar by summer leaf cover on surrounding hedgerows. Additional foliage can be seen on occasional mature trees but this has little impact on the overall visibility of long-distance views.
The foreground comprises the Watton Road and Pages Lane junction. The southern side of the road is lined by a hedgerow and the northern side has a grass verge and field buffer.			
To the west, views extend across gently rising arable fields towards a skyline formed by neatly clipped hedgerows and woodland blocks.			
To the north west, Watton Road runs into the distance with open views provided due to a lack of roadside vegetation.			
To the north, longer distance views are available across arable fields with neatly clipped hedgerows with very few hedgerow trees. The gently undulating topography provides longer distance views towards woodland and mature trees at Panworth Hall, distinguishable due to mature coniferous trees forming the skyline.			
To the north east, properties on the eastern and western side of Hills Road are visible, nestled amongst mature trees within field boundaries in the surrounding landscape.			
Low voltage power lines span the view from south east to north west through the arable field adjacent Hills Road.			
Residential properties along Pages Lane to the east of the viewpoint, are set back from the road with a hedgerow on the northern side of the road. Properties have filtered views from upper storey windows to the north west.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally set back from the road and have boundary vegetation. Filtered and upper-storey views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland with few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

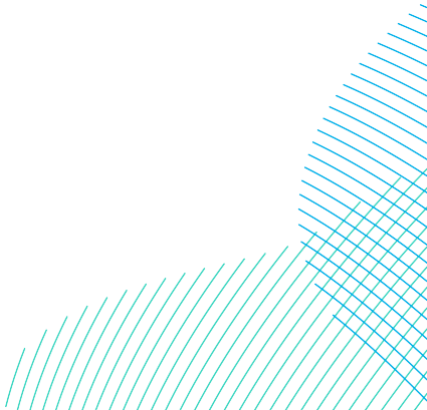


Table 154 VP53 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP53	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties along Pages Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel S-18. Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible to the north west in middle-distance views beyond clipped hedgerow boundaries. Due to the distance from receptors and intervening boundaries construction activity would be perceptible but not dominant in views. Views would be available from upper storey windows of properties and would be filtered by roadside vegetation along Pages Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. Views of construction compound lighting would be available in the distance within arable fields. Views would be filtered by roadside vegetation and would not be easily discernible from other light sources in the distant views. Lighting would be operational for short periods of time during the construction phase.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties along Pages Lane would have views towards parcel S-18. Fencing and solar PV modules at the southern part of the parcel would be perceptible in the distance beyond neatly clipped hedgerows across the view. Due to the distance from receptors and intervening boundaries the Proposed Development would be perceptible but not dominant in views. Views would be available from upper storey windows of properties and would be filtered by roadside vegetation along Pages Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would reduce slightly due to the establishment of buffer planting within the parcel which would aid with the integration of the Proposed Development and would provide additional screening of infrastructure in the distance. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

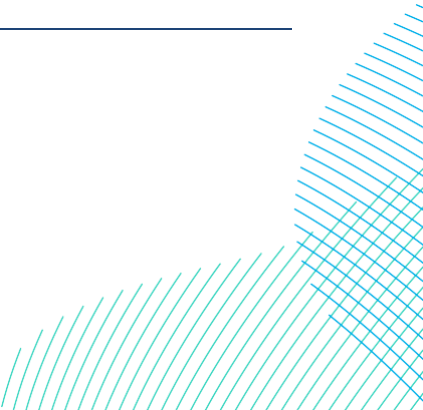


Table 155 VP54 - Baseline

VP54			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Hills Road	591149.1, 304296.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west	Scenario	
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1		
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Hills Road.		During summer, more foliage can be seen on mature trees to the north east around the adjacent farmstead although this does little to impact on visibility of long-distance views.	
The foreground comprises Hills Road and a field ditch which runs alongside the road.			
To the north east, mature trees which form the boundaries to fields of pasture around a farmstead are visible and the roofs of outbuildings and a residential property can be seen through vegetation. The field boundary vegetation visually merges with woodland along the disused railway corridor forming the skyline in this direction.			
To the west, an isolated property along Hills Road is visible which back on to a small pasture field with boundaries formed by hedgerows.			
To the north west, the land gently rises across an arable field to a skyline formed by hedgerows and mature trees in the distance which break the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views are available due to a lack of roadside vegetation. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

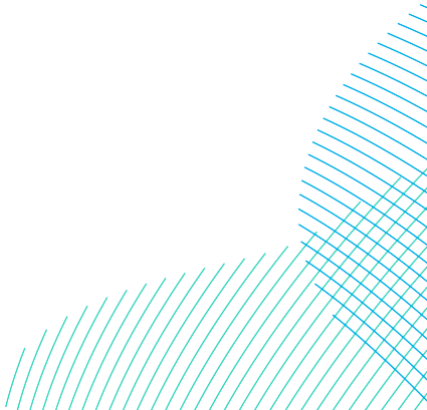


Table 156 VP54 - Assessment of effects

VP54	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

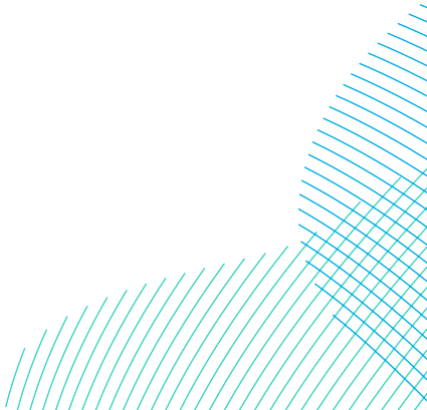


Table 157 VP55 - Baseline

VP55			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Saham Toney RB1	592307.5, 306245.9	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Saham Toney RB1, approximately 100m west of properties at Saham Waite.		During summer, denser foliage can be seen on scattered mature trees in hedge-rows along field boundaries, however this has low impact on long-distance visibility across the view.	
The foreground comprises a rectilinear arable field. Field boundaries are formed by clipped hedgerows with hedgerow trees.			
To the south, a gap in the hedgerow provides views into the adjacent arable field with boundaries formed by hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees.			
To the north, hedgerows with hedgerow trees and woodland at High Grove are located on the horizon.			
To the west, the dense hedgerow boundaries with mature hedgerow trees form the skyline and in combination with the gently rising topography, limit the distance of available views.			
There are few detractors or urban influences across the view, limited only to glimpses of properties and telegraph lines in the distance.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. View are short distance and include common features such as arable fields and hedgerows with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

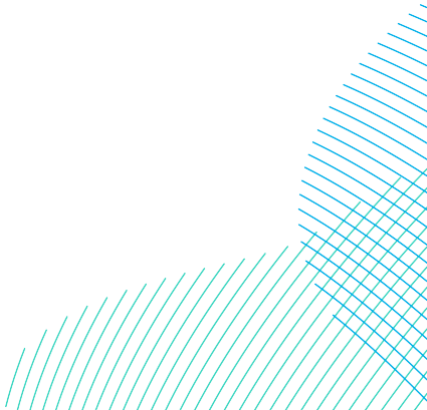


Table 158 VP55- Assessment of effects

VP55	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along PRow Saham Toney RB1 would have views towards the construction of parcels S-06, S-16 and S-17.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Views to the south west are screened by intervening vegetation and construction of parcels S-16 and S-17 would not be perceptible.	
Views to the north west would include construction activity, plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the southern boundary of parcel S-06 which would be barely perceptible beyond intervening field boundaries barely perceptible activity would occur across a small part of views towards Sporle Wood. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along PRow Saham Toney RB1 would have views towards parcels S-06, S-16 and S-17.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Parcels S-16 and S-17 would not be visible due to intervening vegetation.	
Fencing and solar PV modules at the southern boundary of parcel S-06 would be barely perceptible in the distance beyond intervening field boundary vegetation.	
The barely perceptible activity would occur across a small part of views towards Sporle Wood. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, established buffer planting along the southern boundary of parcel S-06 would completely screen the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of re-ceptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

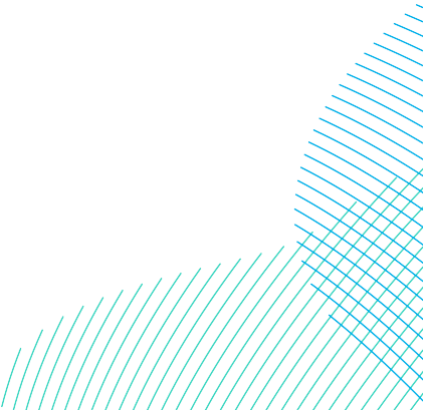


Table 159 VP56 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline

VP56			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Bradenham FP1	591909, 308464.3	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along PRoW Bradenham FP1 adjacent to Hale Road.			Additional leaf cover along hedgerows and hedgerow trees along the first arable field boundary go some way to screening longer distance views over adjacent arable fields. Views from residential properties to the west, however, are largely unaffected by seasonal vegetation change due to screening consisting largely of clipped hedgerows which do not exceed the height of properties.
The foreground comprises an arable field which slopes gently downwards towards the horizon. In the mid-distance, a hedgerow boundary with hedgerow trees can be seen, through which views into the adjacent arable field behind are possible. The horizon consists of a pocket of woodland along the edge of the third set-back arable field.			
To the west, several residential properties are visible behind the first field boundary, partially obscured by hedgerow. To the east, the first hedgerow boundary with hedgerow trees is the extent of views in this direction.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are limited in distance by the surrounding topography. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

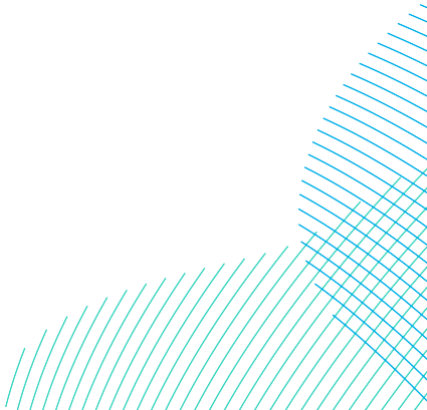


Table 160 VP56 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP56	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Bradenham FP1 would have views towards the construction of parcel S-05.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity including plant and machinery movements, erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible in the distance close to the horizon in arable fields in front of Sporle Wood.	
Views would be available from part of the PRoW where it emerges from woodland. Views of parcel S-05 are in direct line of sight from people travelling along the PRoW however they are filtered by hedgerow trees in field boundaries. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Bradenham FP1 would have views towards parcel S-05.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers would be visible in the distance close to the horizon in arable fields in front of Sporle Wood.	
Views would be available from part of the PRoW where it emerges from woodland. Views of parcel S-05 would be in direct line of sight from people travelling along the PRoW however they are filtered by hedgerow trees in field boundaries. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain due to the direct line of sight to the Proposed Development which would be visible in the distance.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

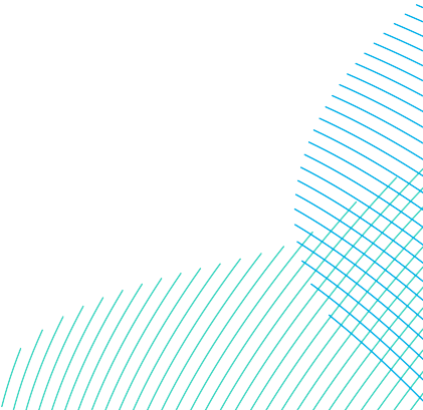


Table 161 VP56 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP56			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at Bradenham	591909, 308464.3	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along P _{RoW} Bradenham FP1 adjacent to Hale Road.			Additional leaf cover along hedgerows and hedgerow trees along the first arable field boundary go some way to screening longer distance views over adjacent arable fields. Views from residential properties to the west, however, are largely unaffected by seasonal vegetation change due to screening consisting largely of clipped hedgerows which do not exceed the height of properties.
The foreground comprises an arable field which slopes gently downwards towards the horizon. In the mid-distance, a hedgerow boundary with hedgerow trees can be seen, through which views into the adjacent arable field behind are possible. The horizon consists of a pocket of woodland along the edge of the third set-back arable field.			
To the west, several residential properties are visible behind the first field boundary, partially obscured by hedgerow. To the east, the first hedgerow boundary with hedgerow trees is the extent of views in this direction.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are limited in distance by the surrounding topography. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland with few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

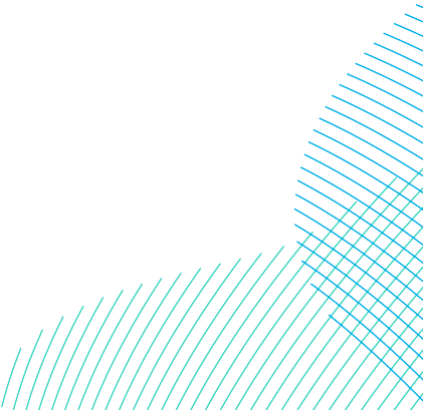


Table 162 VP56 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP56	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at Bradenham would have views towards the construction of parcel S-05.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Properties are set down in the topography. It is anticipated that construction work would be perceptible in long distance views which would be available from upper storey windows and oblique views only.	
A very small number of properties would have these views. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds.	
There would be no views of construction compounds and it is not anticipated that sky glow from compounds in the distance would be perceptible.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at Bradenham would have views towards parcel S-05.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Properties are set down in the topography. It is anticipated that the parcel would be barely perceptible in long distance views which would be available from upper storey windows and oblique views only.	
A very small number of properties would have these views. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied.	
No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

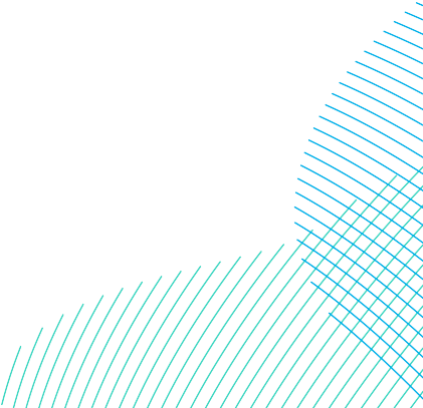


Table 163 VP56 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP56			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Hale Road	591909, 308464.3	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRow Bradenham FP1 adjacent to Hale Road.		Additional leaf cover along hedgerows and hedgerow trees along the first arable field boundary go some way to screening longer distance views over adjacent arable fields. Views from residential properties to the west, however, are largely unaffected by seasonal vegetation change due to screening consisting largely of clipped hedgerows which do not exceed the height of properties.	
The foreground comprises an arable field which slopes gently downwards towards the horizon. In the mid-distance, a hedgerow boundary with hedgerow trees can be seen, through which views into the adjacent arable field behind are possible. The horizon consists of a pocket of woodland along the edge of the third set-back arable field.			
To the west, several residential properties are visible behind the first field boundary, partially obscured by hedgerow. To the east, the first hedgerow boundary with hedgerow trees is the extent of views in this direction.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are short distance due to hedgerows or adjacent fields. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland blocks with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

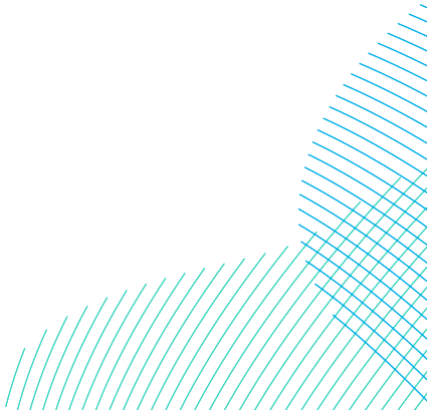


Table 164 VP56 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP56	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along Hale Road would have views towards the construction of parcel S-05. The road is at a lower level than adjacent fields to the south. It is therefore anticipated that construction activity would be perceptible in glimpsed views across a very small part of Hale Road. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along Hale Road would have views towards parcel S-05. The road is at a lower level than adjacent fields to the south. It is therefore anticipated that the parcel would be barely perceptible in glimpsed views across a very small part of Hale Road. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

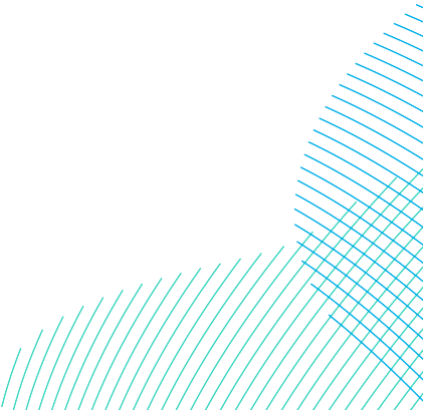


Table 165 VP57 - Baseline

VP57			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at western edge of Shipdham	594238.3, 306713.9	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 17: Shipdham
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along a rural lane at the western edge of Shipdham.			In the summer, leaf cover on vegetation to the south of the lane provides a greater levels of screening for views from residential properties. The character and composition of views from the road remains similar due to a lack of roadside vegetation along its northern side.
The foreground comprises the rural lane and a ditch at the edge of arable land which runs alongside the road.			
An arable field extends into the distance with a hedgerow forming its western boundary.			
To the north, trees are visible on the horizon which run along the northern boundary of the arable field and a small block of woodland is visible further in the distance at High Green.			
Properties are located behind the viewpoint to the south with dense roadside vegetation heavily filtering views.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change		Sensitivity
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by boundary vegetation. Filtered views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	High		The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.
Medium			Medium

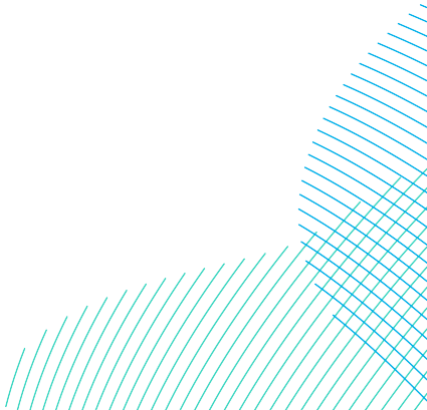


Table 166 VP57 - Assessment of effects

VP57	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at western edge of Shipdham would have views towards the construction of parcel S-04. Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements, erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be perceptible to the north west close to the horizon. It is anticipated that only works at the southern boundary of the parcel would be visible adjacent hedgerow trees which cross the view in the distance running north east to south west. There area a small number of properties which are set back from the road with mature vegetation heavily filtering views. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. Views would not include direct visibility of a construction compound however, light spill may contribute to slight sky glow beyond the horizon. Lighting would be operations for short time periods during the construction phase.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, residents of properties at western edge of Shipdham would have views towards parcel S-04. Fencing and solar PV modules at the southern boundary of the parcel would be barely perceptible, close to the horizon in views. There area a small number of properties which are set back from the road with mature vegetation heavily filtering views. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would further reduce due to the establishment of new hedgerow boundaries at the perimeter of the parcel which would screen the fencing and parcels. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

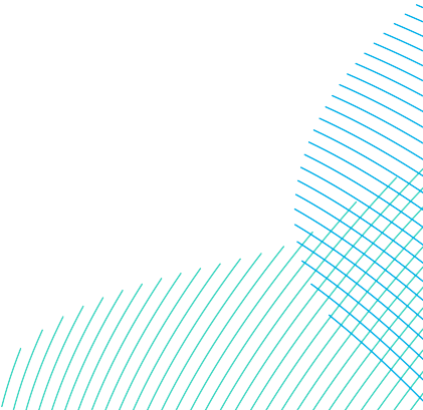


Table 167 VP58 - Baseline

VP58			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the road connecting Swan Lane and Shipdham Lane	596409.9, 308861.1	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located between Swan Lane and Shipdham Lane at Daffy Green. The foreground comprises the rural lane with a grass verge and scrubby vegetation on either side of the road. Telecommunication lines run along the eastern side of the road. To the north west, rooftops of properties along the western side of the rural lane are visible, nestled within mature property boundary vegetation. To the north east open views across gently rising arable land are available, fields extend to the horizon due to a lack of hedgerow boundaries. Property rooftops and small wind turbines at Herne Lane are visible in long distance views. To the east, buildings at a farmstead in Thorpe Row are visible. 400kV pylons span the view far in the distance, running east to west.		In the summer, the character and composition of views remains similar other than denser leaf cover on shrubs along both sides of the rural lane.	
		Additional foliage on sporadic mature trees around the private properties to the north west provide marginally enhanced screening of long-distance views from this perspective.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are open due to a lack of roadside vegetation. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

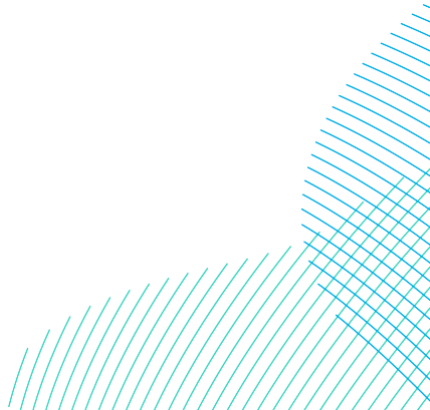


Table 168 VP58 - Assessment of effects

VP58	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

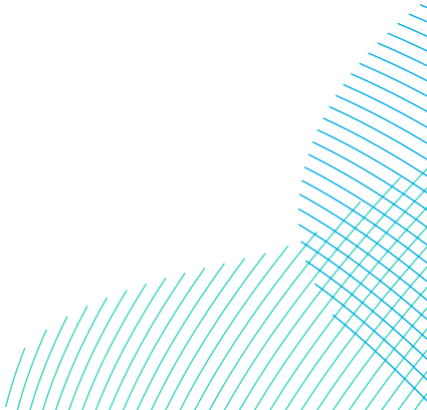


Table 169 VP59 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP59			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Watery Lane	597327.1, 311181.4	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status		Viewing Direction	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Watery Lane, to the south west of Dereham.		The viewpoint is largely unaffected by summer leaf cover. Change in seasonality is most visible on hedgerow trees along the first field boundary although trees are scattered and topography limits long-distance views beyond this point.	
The foreground comprises Watery Lane with verges formed by small bunds with scrubby vegetation on either side.			
To the south east, mature boundary vegetation at an adjacent farmstead is visible. To the south, views extend across arable fields with boundaries formed by clipped hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees.			
A hedgerow runs along the horizon to the south across the majority of the view. To the south west, the land falls away from the viewpoint towards a boundary hedge-row before rising into the distance where further arable fields are visible and the skyline is formed by woodland.			
Watery Lane falls away from the viewpoint to the west towards mature woodland and trees surrounding Pyman's Farm.			
400kV pylons span the view running east to west and are dominant features due to proximity.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are open due to a lack of roadside vegetation. Views are short-distance and include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in close proximity.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

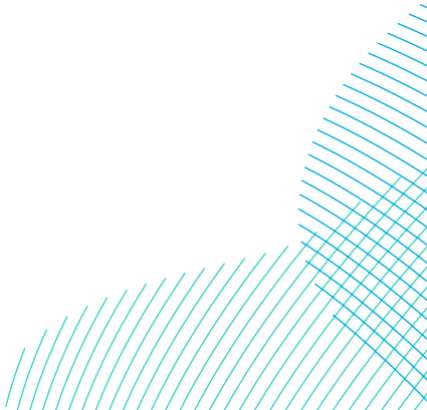


Table 170 VP59 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP59	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along Watery Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel E-10.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the north eastern boundary of the parcel would be perceptible on the horizon beyond field boundaries and woodland.	
Views from the road are open however, perceptible construction activity would only be visible across a very small part of the view near the horizon. Views would be available across a small part of Watery Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Watery Lane would have views towards parcel E-10.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the north eastern boundary of the parcel would be barely perceptible near the horizon beyond field boundaries and woodland.	
Views from the road are open however, the Proposed Development would be barely perceptible across a very small part of the view near the horizon. Views would be available across a small part of Watery Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the barely perceptible nature of the Proposed Development which would be visible in the distance.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

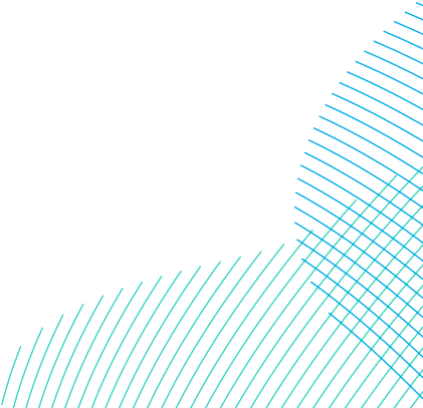


Table 171 VP59 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP59			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Watery Lane	597327.1, 311181.4	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status		Viewing Direction	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Watery Lane, to the south west of Dereham.		The viewpoint is largely unaffected by summer leaf cover. Change in seasonality is most visible on hedgerow trees along the first field boundary although trees are scattered and topography limits long-distance views beyond this point.	
The foreground comprises Watery Lane with verges formed by small bunds with scrubby vegetation on either side.			
To the south east, mature boundary vegetation at an adjacent farmstead is visible. To the south, views extend across arable fields with boundaries formed by clipped hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees.			
A hedgerow runs along the horizon to the south across the majority of the view. To the south west, the land falls away from the viewpoint towards a boundary hedge-row before rising into the distance where further arable fields are visible and the skyline is formed by woodland.			
Watery Lane falls away from the viewpoint to the west towards mature woodland and trees surrounding Pyman's Farm.			
400kV pylons span the view running east to west and are dominant features due to proximity.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are enclosed by boundary vegetation or adjacent fields boundaries. Filtered views include common features such as arable fields and hedgerows. 400kV pylons are visible above vegetation.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

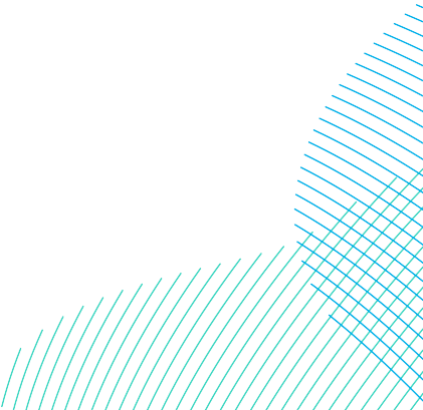


Table 172 VP59 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP59	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

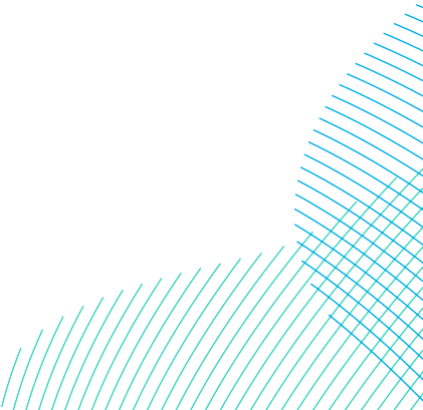


Table 173 VP60 - Baseline

VP60			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Bradenham Lane	592941, 310933.2	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Bradenham Lane.			During summer, foreground the character and composition of views remains similar due to the lack of hedgerow along Bradenham Lane. In the middle distance, hedgerow and mature tree cover provide some screening of the second arable field of which the topography rises up after the first field boundary although longer distance views are still visible.
In the foreground is an arable field bordering onto Bradenham Lane. The boundary is made up of regularly spaced trees at approximately 10 metre intervals.			
To the east, the land rises revealing only a nearby pocket of woodland on the skyline. To the north, more extended views are visible and the skyline extends to rolling hills in the distance.			
400kV pylons and power lines cross the view from the north east and extend south east towards the horizon.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are open due to spaced trees along the road. Views are long-distance and include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland. Views also contain 400kV pylons in close proximity.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

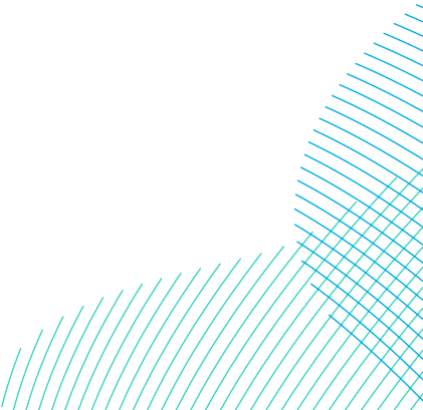


Table 174 VP60 - Assessment of effects

VP60	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
People traveling along Bradenham Lane would have views towards the construction of parcel N-08.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible to the west of Bradenham Lane in the middle-distance of views beyond the arable fields adjacent the road and filed boundaries.	
Views from the road are open and construction activity would be perceptible beyond field boundary vegetation. Views of the construction of parcel N-08 would be available across small part of Bradenham Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Bradenham Lane would have views towards parcel N-08.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Fencing and solar PV modules at the eastern boundary of the parcel would be perceptible beyond filed boundary vegetation in the middle-distance of views. Views of parcel N-08 would be available across small part of Bradenham Lane. These impacts are therefore considered to be small-scale and would cover a small geographical extent.	
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the filtering effect of field boundary vegetation making the Proposed Development perceptible only in middle-distance views.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

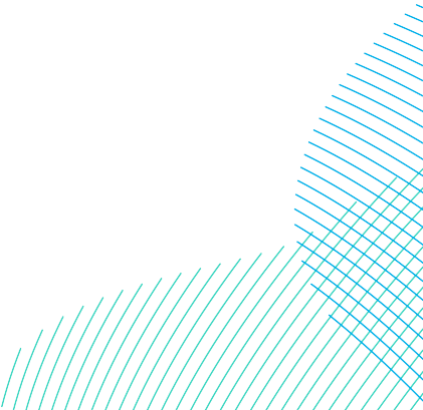


Table 175 VP61 - Baseline

VP61			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Wendling FP2	593391.3, 313566.4	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located at the eastern end of Dickfool's Lane along PRow Wendling FP2.		During summer, sporadic vegetation along Station Road has fuller leaf cover, however clear views over the adjacent arable field are still possible. Long-distance views behind dense hedgerow with hedgerow trees to the adjacent arable field are still visible above the dense field boundary.	
The foreground comprises the Dickfool's Lane and Station Road junction.			
To the south west there is a framed view into an adjacent arable field with boundaries formed by dense hedgerow boundaries and mature hedgerow trees.			
To the south, views comprise Station Road with a dense hedgerow along its western boundary which limits outward views from the road.			
Station Road has no boundary vegetation along its eastern side, providing open views to the south east across arable fields with dense hedgerow boundaries. The land rises beyond adjacent arable fields and further agricultural fields are visible on the horizon above hedgerows.			
400kV pylons and power lines span the view from east to west forming the skyline in long-distance views.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

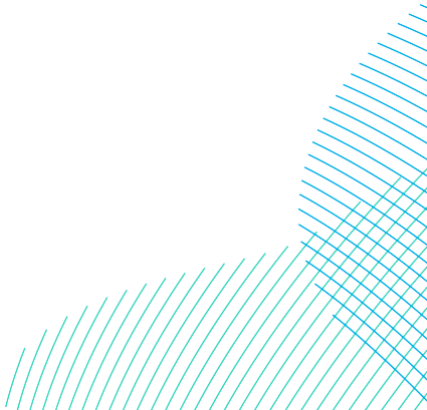


Table 176 VP61 - Assessment of effects

VP61	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

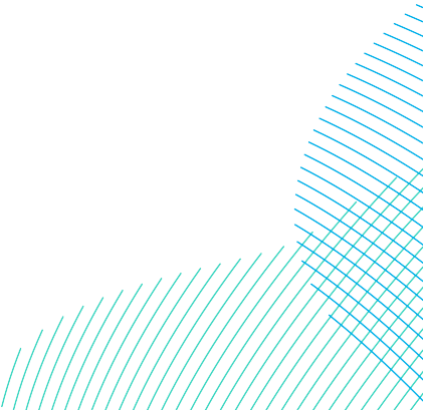


Table 177 VP62 (PRoW receptors) - Baseline

VP62			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRoW Scarning FP5	597338.3, 312775.7	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
Yet to visit - TBC (Winter Survey 2025)			0
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields and hedgerows as well as built form at the edge of Dereham.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

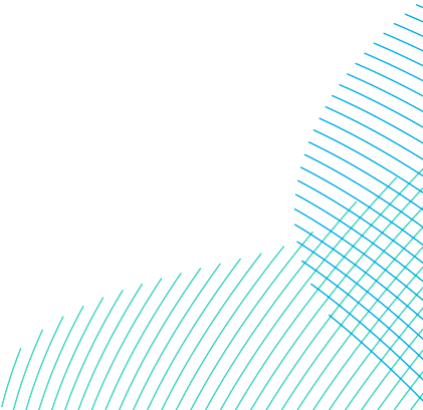


Table 178 VP62 (PRoW receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP62	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

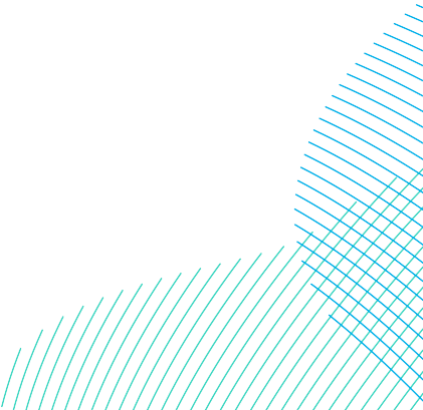


Table 179 VP62 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP62			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Scarning FP5	597338.3, 312775.7	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
Yet to visit - TBC (Winter Survey 2025)		0	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views include common features such as arable fields and hedgerows as well as built form at the edge of Dereham.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

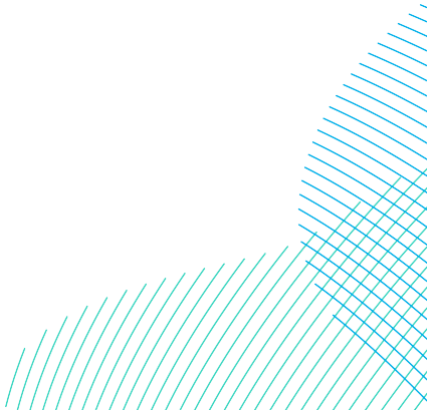


Table 180 VP62 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP62	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

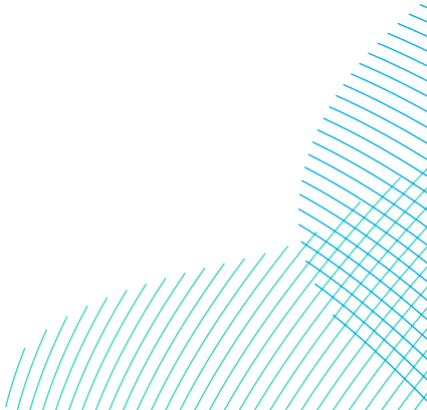


Table 181 VP63 - Baseline

VP63			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Newton by Castle Acre RB7 and users of Wells Green common land	584413, 313998.7	Breckland	LCA B7: River Nar Tributary Farm-land
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at Wells Green Common Land, along PRow Newton by Castle Acre RB7.			During summer, the hedgerow with hedgerow trees in the foreground which runs alongside the grass track provides more infilled cover to the adjacent field. Views, however, are still visible through intermittent gaps in the hedgerow.
The foreground is formed by the grass track along which the PRow runs at the edge of a small woodland block.			
A hedgerow with mature hedgerow trees runs along the southern side of the PRow, filtering views beyond. Beyond the hedgerow the land rises across an arable field to the horizon, on which a hedgerow boundary and small woodland blocks are visible.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views of common features such as arable and fields of pasture, hedgerows and woodland. 400kV pylons are visible in the distance.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

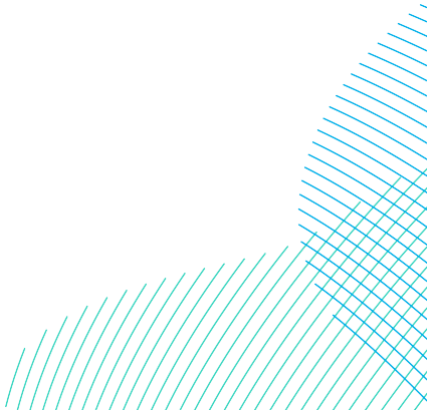


Table 182 VP63 - Assessment of effects

VP63	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

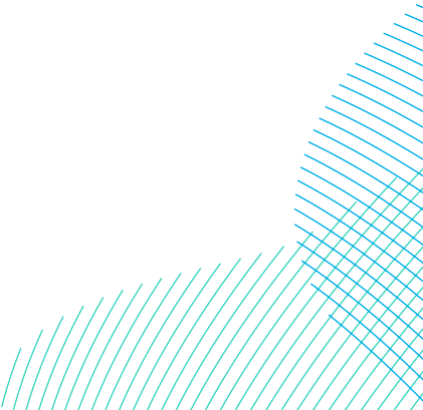


Table 183 VP64 - Baseline

VP64			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Swaffham Road	573613.6, 307330.3	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	LCA H2: Fincham
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 25: Swaffham Heath Plantation Farmlands
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Western Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is taken from a field access along Swaffham Road.		Visibility of long-distance views is largely unaffected by summer leaf cover. Hedgerows along Swaffham Road provide dense screening all year round, as do the hedgerows with hedgerow trees along the skyline.	
Swaffham Road has dense roadside vegetation on either side, limiting outwards views to small gaps at field accesses.			
The foreground comprises an arable field between Swaffham Road and RAF Marham to the north. To the east, dense roadside vegetation alongside Swaffham Road is visible which blends with woodland in the distance at Swaffham Heath. To the north east, a telecommunications tower at the edge of RAF Marham is visible beyond which the skyline is formed by rectilinear woodland blocks.			
Between woodland blocks small sections of arable fields are visible in the distance.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are enclosed by roadside hedgerows. Glimpsed open views include common features such as arable fields and hedgerows as well as RAF Marham.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

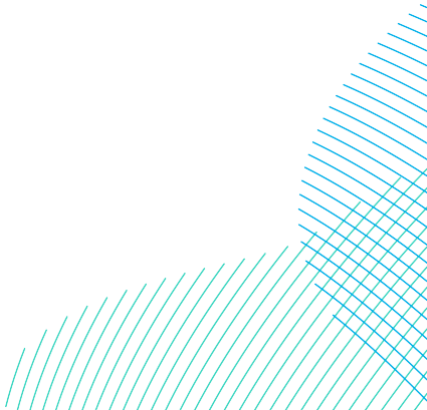


Table 184 VP64 - Assessment of effects

VP64	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

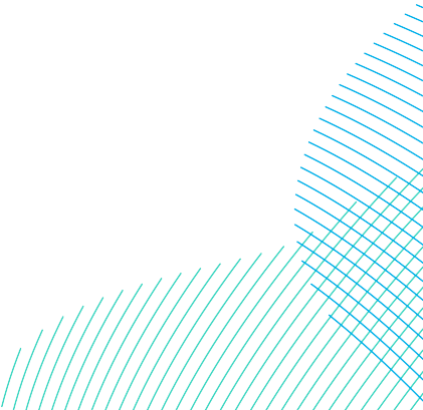


Table 185 VP65 - Baseline

VP65			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Sporle with Palgrave BR8	585544.8, 308614.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-east	Scenario	
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Central Panel Area	Type 1		
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRow Sporle with Palgrave BR8, approximately 600m west of North Pickenham Road.		During summer, hedgerow boundaries provide little extra screening of long-distance views. Additional leaf cover on mature trees create fuller coverage across the skyline, and increase screening of barns at Whitegate Farm as well as barns and residential properties to the south east.	
The foreground comprises the dirt track along which the PRow runs with mature hedgerow along its southern and western boundary.			
The middle-distance is formed by an arable field with boundaries formed by hedgerows and rectilinear woodland blocks. There are small ponds within the field surrounded by mature trees. To the north east, barns along North Pickenham Road at Whitegate Farm are visible, nestled within mature trees and to the south east, barn and property roofs are visible adjacent Coach House.			
To the north, longer distance views are available due to the rising land beyond the adjacent field. The rising land comprises the A47 with traffic visible through gaps in roadside hedgerow, arable fields and woodland blocks. Sporle Wood is located on the crest of the hill with 400kV pylons and pylons further in the distance which break the horizon and form the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are short distance and include common features such as arable and fields of pasture and woodland blocks with few detractors.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

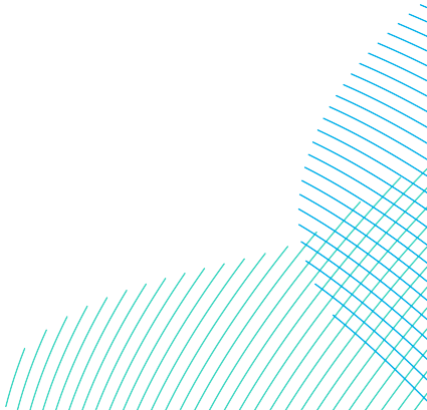


Table 186 VP65 - Assessment of effects

VP65	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	Moderate adverse (significant)
People travelling along Sporle with Palgrave BR8 would have views towards the construction of parcels C-07 and C-08. Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be visible in longer distance views to the north, beyond the A47. parcel C-07 includes fields extending from the A47 to Sporle Wood on the horizon. The rising land beyond the A47 increases visibility of the parcel. Construction activity at C-08 would also be visible to the north east beyond hedgerows along North Pickenham Road. Construction activity would be visible across the majority of the PRoW. Open and direct views would be available in long-distance views. These impacts are therefore considered to be large-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The high magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Medium	Moderate adverse (significant)
In year 1 of operation, people travelling along Sporle with Palgrave BR8 would have views towards parcels C-07 and C-08. Fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers across parcel C-07 would be visible beyond the A47 extending from the A47 to Sporle Wood on the horizon. The rising land beyond the A47 increases visibility of the parcel. Fencing and solar PV modules at the western boundary of parcel C-07 would be barely perceptible beyond intervening vegetation including hedgerow boundaries along North Pickenham Road. The Proposed Development would be visible across the majority of the PRoW. Open and direct views would be available in long-distance views. These impacts are therefore considered to be medium-scale and would cover a medium geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The medium magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
In year 15 of operation, established mitigation planting across parcel C-07 would integrate fencing, solar PV modules and BESS containers reducing overall visibility in long distance views. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

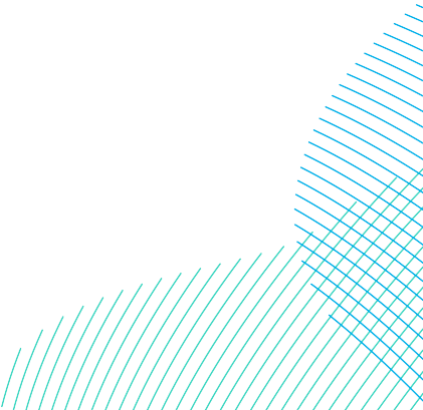


Table 187 VP66 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP66			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents at Boundary Farm Cottages and Boundary Farm House	587617.4, 311157.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 10: Northern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located on Dunham Road, approximately 1km north of the A47.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the open nature of the viewpoint. The hedgerow and hedgerow trees that mark the boundary of the first arable field still fall below the rising topography which forms the backdrop of rising hills up to the horizon.
The foreground comprises a metal access gate to an adjacent arable field. The topography gently rises to the north west with a hedgerow boundary forming the extent of available views.			
To the south west, Scarlett's Plantation is visible at the edge of the arable field and long-distance views to woodland at Swaffham Heath are available breaking the horizon and forming the skyline.			
To the south, longer distance views are available due to the land gently falling towards Necton. Views comprises a wooded landscape with distinct tower at All Saint's Church visible.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by boundary treatments or vegetation. There are filtered and upper-storey views of common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland with few detractors.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

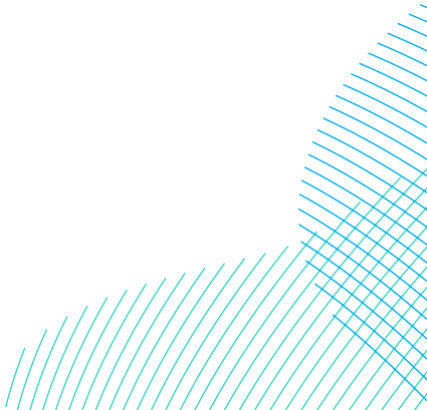


Table 188 VP66 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP66	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

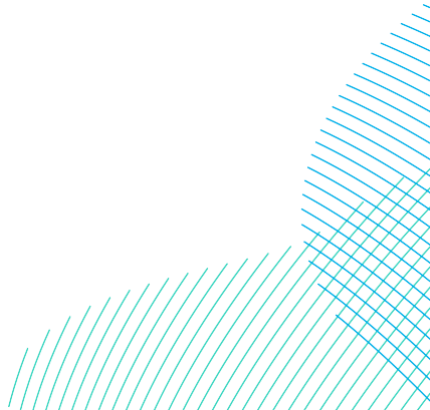


Table 189 VP66 (transport receptors)- Baseline

VP66			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along Dunham Road	587617.4, 311157.1	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 10: Northern River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located on Dunham Road, approximately 1km north of the A47.		During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the open nature of the viewpoint. The hedgerow and hedgerow trees that mark the boundary of the first arable field still fall below the rising topography which forms the backdrop of rising hills up to the horizon.	
The foreground comprises a metal access gate to an adjacent arable field. The topography gently rises to the north west with a hedgerow boundary forming the extent of available views.			
To the south west, Scarlett's Plantation is visible at the edge of the arable field and long-distance views to woodland at Swaffham Heath are available breaking the horizon and forming the skyline.			
To the south, longer distance views are available due to the land gently falling towards Necton. Views comprises a wooded landscape with distinct tower at All Saint's Church visible.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. There are enclosed sections of the road and areas with no roadside vegetation providing open views. Where open views are available they include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

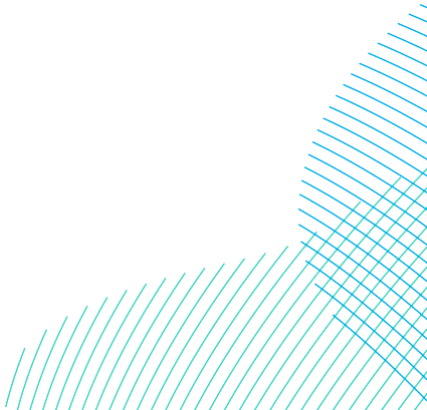


Table 190 VP66 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP66	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

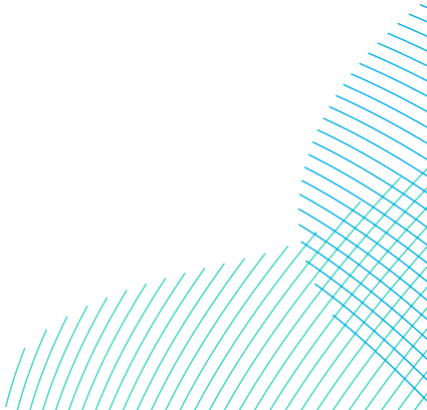


Table 191 VP67 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP67			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents at properties to the south of Dereham	597998.1, 310599.2	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Herne Lane on PRow Shipdham FP1, to the south of Dereham.		During summer, additional leaf cover increases screening of properties at the southern end of Herne Lane. Trees along the skyline have increased leaf cover but views are limited by topography rather than vegetation here. To the south west, young clipped hedgerows along the adjacent property boundary provide minimal screening of long-distance views despite increased leaf cover.	
The foreground comprises Herne Lane which is a narrow dirt track providing access to several isolated properties. The road is lined by a scrubby verge allowing open views to the south west.			
To the south east, arable land with boundaries formed by low hedgerows gently rises to a skyline formed by mature trees within property boundaries and woodland further in the distance at Westfield.			
To the south west, arable land with field boundaries formed by low and some degraded hedgerows extends to the horizon. Rooftops of properties at the southern end of Herne Lane are visible, nestled within mature trees within property boundaries. Small wind turbines are visible adjacent the properties.			
To the west, Herne Lane is visible turning south west with a mature hedgerows along its northern boundary forming the extent of available views.			
400kV pylons are dominant features within views to the west and low voltage power lines span the view from south east to north west.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by boundary treatments or vegetation. Filtered and upper-storey views include common features such as arable and fields of pasture and hedgerow boundaries. Views include 400kV pylons in close proximity.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

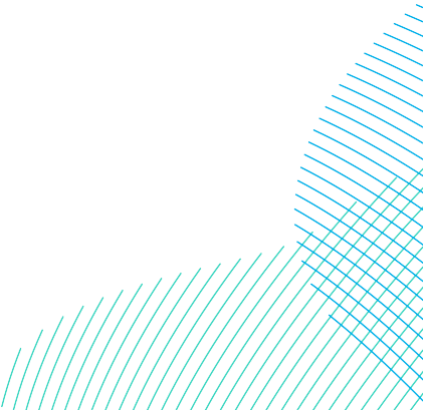


Table 192 VP67 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP67	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

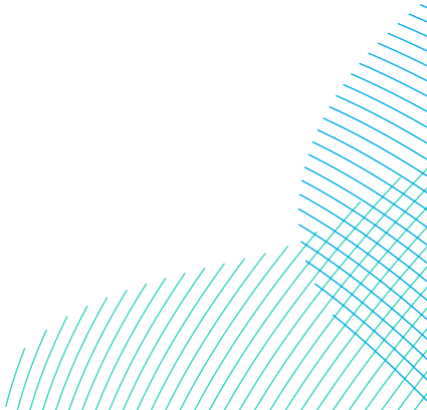


Table 193 VP67 (PRow receptors) - Baseline

VP67			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Shipdham FP1	597998.1, 310599.2	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status		Viewing Direction	
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	West		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Herne Lane on PRow Shipdham FP1, to the south of Dereham. The foreground comprises Herne Lane which is a narrow dirt track providing access to several isolated properties. The road is lined by a scrubby verge allowing open views to the south west. To the south east, arable land with boundaries formed by low hedgerows gently rises to a skyline formed by mature trees within property boundaries and woodland further in the distance at Westfield. To the south west, arable land with field boundaries formed by low and some degraded hedgerows extends to the horizon. Rooftops of properties at the southern end of Herne Lane are visible, nestled within mature trees within property boundaries. Small wind turbines are visible adjacent the properties. To the west, Herne Lane is visible turning south west with a mature hedgerows along its northern boundary forming the extent of available views. 400kV pylons are dominant features within views to the west and low voltage power lines span the view from south east to north west.		During summer, additional leaf cover increases screening of properties at the southern end of Herne Lane. Trees along the skyline have increased leaf cover but views are limited by topography rather than vegetation here. To the south west, young, clipped hedgerows along the adjacent property boundary provide minimal screening of long-distance views despite increased leaf cover.	
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views include common features such as arable and fields of pasture and hedgerow boundaries. Views include 400kV pylons in close proximity.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

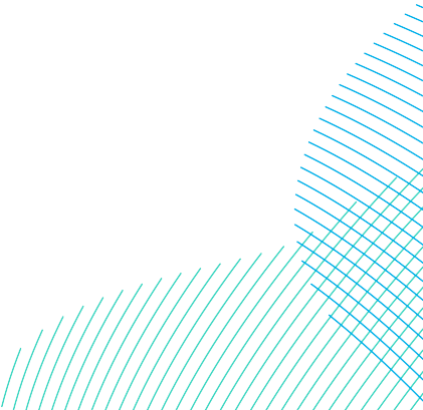


Table 194 VP67 (PRow receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP67	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

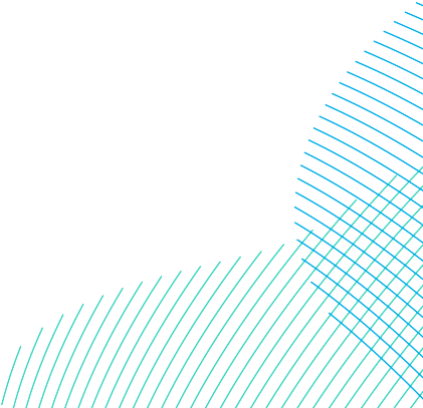


Table 195 VP68 - Baseline

VP68			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Beachamwell BR3	577006.5, 308249.8	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 24: Swaffham Heath Planta- tion
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Western Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Beachamwell BR3, approximately 1.2km south of Swaffham Road.			During summer, views remain unaffected as the woodland along the skyline is formed mainly of coniferous evergreen trees. Occasional glimpses into the adjacent arable field are still possible.
The foreground is formed by the PRow which runs along a grass track at the edge of Swaffham Heath woodland. A clearing in the surrounding woodland provides open views to the west across a rectilinear field. bound on all sides by predominantly coniferous woodland.			
Narrow belts of woodland to the north west provide glimpsed views of arable fields beyond.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Views are short range due to adjacent woodland. Where openings are available, open views include pasture and arable fields and rectilinear woodland.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

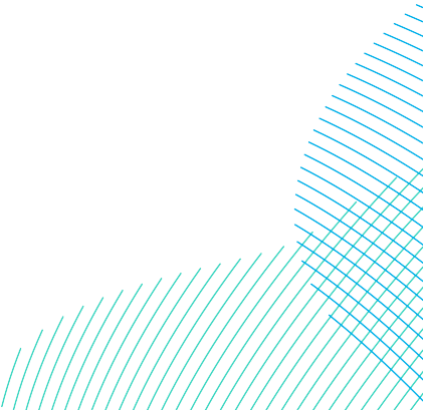


Table 196 VP68 - Assessment of effects

VP68	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

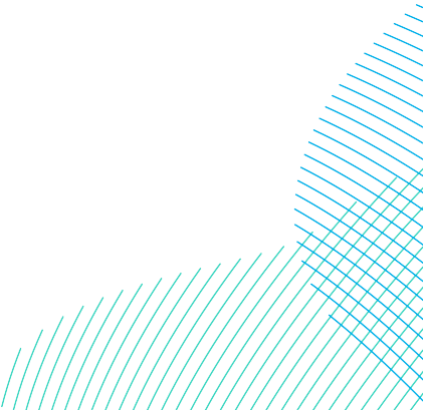


Table 197 VP69 - Baseline

VP69			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Little Dunham FP4	587398.1, 312762.5	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 06: Little Dunham Parkland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along Little Dunham FP4, approximately 600m east for Station Road within historic parkland at Little Dunham.		During summer, the shrubby hedgerow which forms the outer limit of the parkland has denser leaf cover but the effect of this on long-distance views is limited. Fuller leaf cover on the mature oak trees in the foreground has some impact on long-distance views in isolated locations.	
The foreground comprises the trackway along which the PRow runs and which provides access to Dunham Lodge to the east.			
Views to the east, south and west include parkland grassland used for grazing and mature oak trees. Views extend to the parkland boundary which is defined by a hedgerow.			
Top the south, 400kV pylons and power lines are visible above the boundary hedgerow forming the skyline.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views include remnant features of historic parkland including mature parkland trees and woodland blocks. Beyond these views the landscape comprises common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

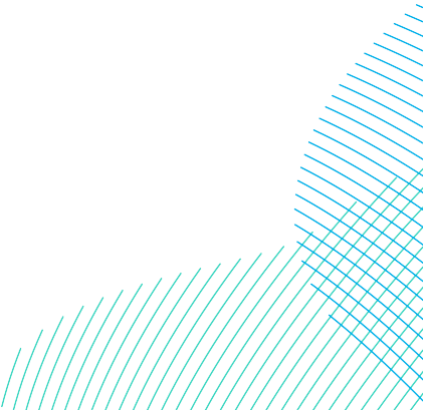


Table 198 VP69 - Assessment of effects

VP69	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

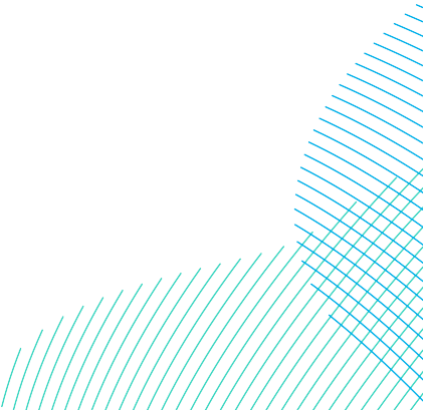


Table 199 Vp70 - Baseline

VP70			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Dereham FP14 and users of Potters Fen common land	598229.3, 312161.5	Breckland	LCA B6: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 16: River Wensum and Tud Tributary Farmland
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South-west		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Eastern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along PRow Dereham FP14 within Potters Fen common land.			During summer, screening to adjacent fields is marginally increased by leaf cover on mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Mature trees along the skyline have fuller vegetation but topography rolls downward after this point meaning further views are obscured.
The foreground covers the recreational land of Potters Fen. Due to the relatively flat topography of the land, mid-distance views across it are possible. On the skyline, the edges of the common land can be seen to the north consisting of hedgerows with hedgerow trees.			
To the south, the land rolls gently upward revealing a farm on the tree-lined horizon and a pasture field grazing sheep. A low voltage power line can be seen crossing the horizon in the far distance.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views include features of Scarning Fen nature reserve. Views are short-distance and enclosed due to dense vegetation. Views of urban features are available at the edge of the nature reserve due to its proximity to Dereham, this includes road in-frastructures and residential properties.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

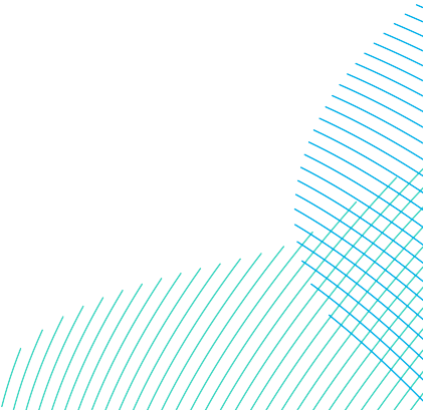


Table 200 VP70 - Assessment of effects

VP70	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

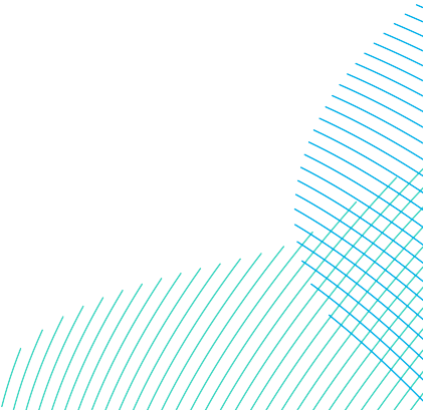


Table 201 VP71 - Baseline

VP71			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along PRow Little Dunham FP2	585645.8, 312096.2	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along PRow Little Dunham FP2, approximately 500m north of Sporle Road.		During summer, views to long-distance views are screened marginally more by additional leaf cover of hedgerows and isolated trees at the first field boundary.	
The foreground comprises a grass track at the edge of an arable fields along which the PRow runs.			
A medium sized arable fields extends into the middle-distance of the view.			
To the south east, Sporle Wood is visible forming the skyline. To the south, a small woodland belt containing pine trees extends from Sporle Wood and forms the skyline.			
Longer distance views are available to the south west, with a wooded skyline and gaps in hedgerows providing visibility of small sections of fields. Wind turbines and pylons are visible forming the skyline in this direction.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Open views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and wood-land.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

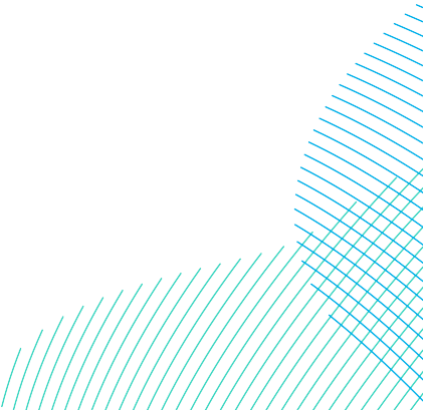


Table 202 VP71 - Assessment of effects

VP71	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along PRow Little Dunham FP2 would have views towards the construction of parcel C-07. Construction activity, including plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules at the northern boundary of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond vegetation at the edge of medium sized arable fields in the middle-distance. A small part of the PRow would be impacted and views are heavily filtered due to intervening field boundary vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 1 of operation, People travelling along PRow Little Dunham FP2 would have views towards parcel C-07. Fencing and solar PV modules at the northern boundary of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond intervening field boundary hedgerows and vegetation in the middle-distance of views. A small part of the PRow would be impacted and views are heavily filtered due to intervening field boundary vegetation. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the heavily filtered nature of views making the Proposed Development barely perceptible. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

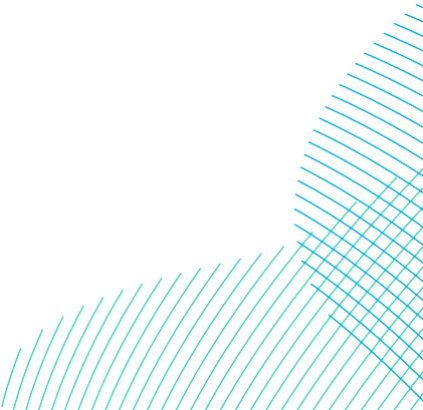


Table 203 VP72 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP72			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at Little Fransham	590479.5, 312123.6	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 09: North Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along the A47 in Little Fransham.		During summer, additional leaf cover along the clipped hedgerow which runs alongside the northern side of the A47 provides denser screening of the adjacent field. The mature trees surrounding the residential property to the west of the viewpoint reduce visibility from this perspective, whilst visibility from properties to the eastern side of the view remain largely unaffected by seasonal change.	
The foreground comprises the A47 and a layby on the northern side of the road which includes a bench facing south.			
The southern side of the road is lined by a hedgerow which provides filtered views of adjacent arable fields.			
To the east, roofs of new build properties along Crown Lane are visible above the hedgerow and are orientated north east to south west.			
To the south west, roofs of properties on the southern side of the A47 are visible above the roadside hedgerow and there are mature trees located within property boundaries further along the road.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by boundary treatments and vegetation. Filtered and upper-storey views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerows and woodland as well as built-form and 400kV pylons in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

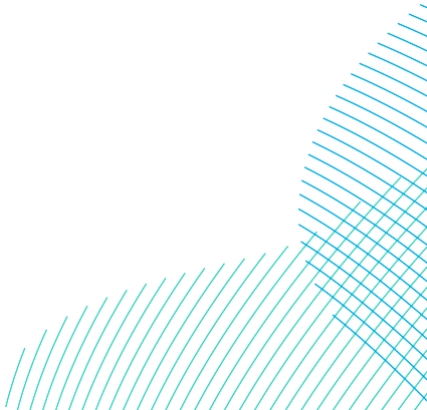


Table 204 VP72 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP72	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

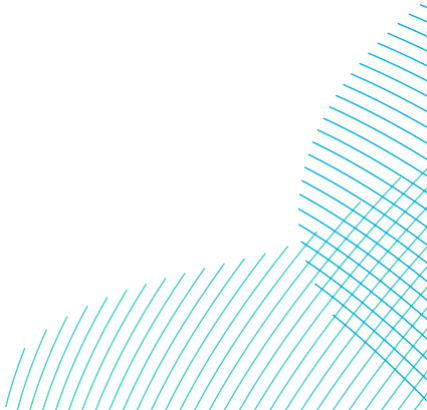


Table 205 VP72 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP72			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along the A47	590479.5, 312123.6	Breckland	LCA E6: North Pickenham Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 09: North Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along the A47 in Little Fransham.			During summer, additional leaf cover along the clipped hedgerow which runs alongside the northern side of the A47 provides denser screening of the adjacent field. The mature trees surrounding the residential property to the west of the viewpoint reduce visibility from this perspective, whilst visibility from properties to the eastern side of the view remain largely unaffected by seasonal change.
The foreground comprises the A47 and a layby on the northern side of the road which includes a bench facing south.			
The southern side of the road is lined by a hedgerow which provides filtered views of adjacent arable fields.			
To the east, roofs of new build properties along Crown Lane are visible above the hedgerow and are orientated north east to south west.			
To the south west, roofs of properties on the southern side of the A47 are visible above the roadside hedgerow and there are mature trees located within property boundaries further along the road.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The A47 is enclosed by hedgerows providing only glimpsed open views. Open views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland as well as 400kV pylons in the distance.	Low	The medium value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

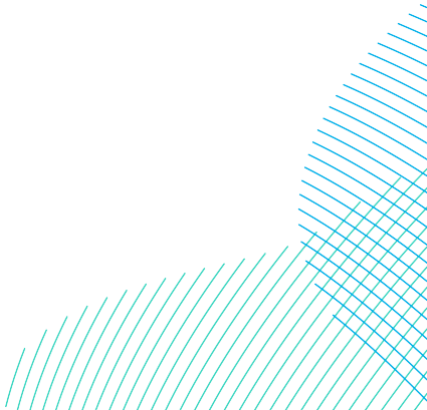


Table 206 VP72 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP72	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

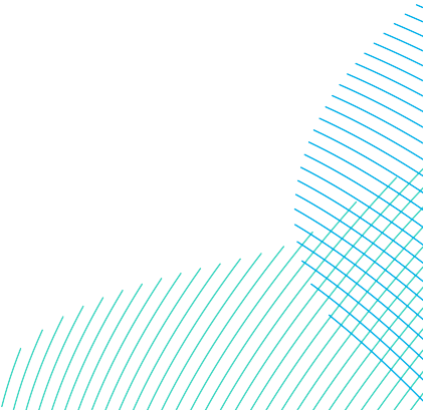


Table 207 VP73 - Baseline

VP73			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at Ivy Todd Residents of properties at West End	590276.7, 309460.5	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 18: Southern River Wissey Settled Tributary Farmland
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Northern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Watery Lane between Ivy Todd and West End.			During summer, the dense hedgerows continue to form the extent of available views and thus seasonality has minimal effects on visibility.
The foreground comprises Watery Lane and a grass verge. To the west, views comprise gently rising arable fields with dense hedgerow boundaries with mature hedgerow trees.			
Dense hedgerows approximately 170m from the roadside form the extent of available views.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Properties are generally enclosed by dense boundary vegetation. Filtered views include common features such as arable fields hedgerows and woodland with 400kV pylons in the distance.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

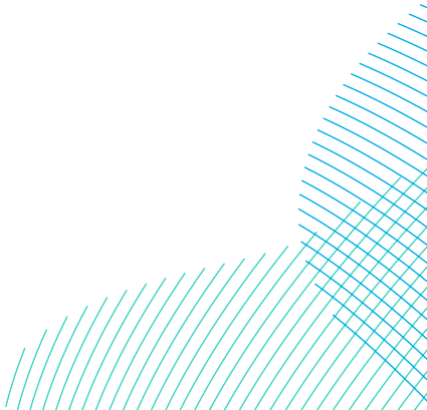


Table 208 VP73 - Assessment of effects

VP73	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in November 2024 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

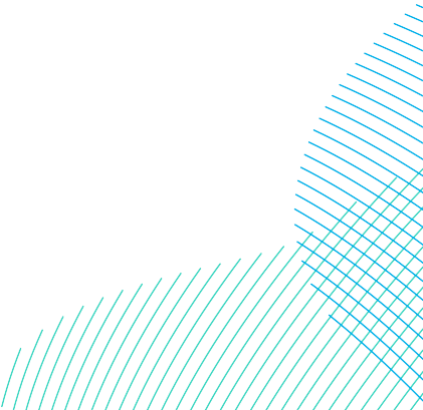


Table 209 VP74 - Baseline

VP74			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along West Acre Road	580706 , 310449	Breckland	LCA D1: Swaffham Heath
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 11: Pickenham Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along West Acre Road.		During summer, the roadside hedgerows provide additional screening of adjacent arable land. However, glimpsed views remain through gaps for field accesses.	
The foreground comprises West Acre Road which has roadside hedgerows along its eastern and western side.			
To the east, lower sections of the hedgerow and gaps for field accesses provide glimpsed views of adjacent arable fields.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. West Acre Road is enclosed by hedgerows providing only glimpsed open views. Open views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland.	Medium	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

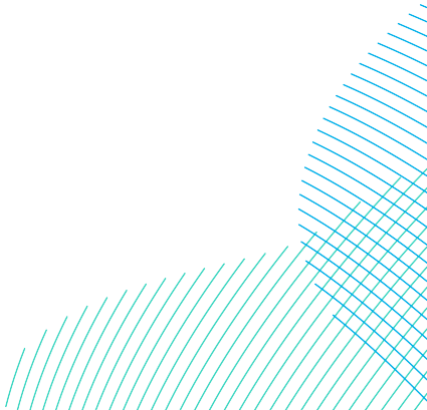


Table 210 VP74 - Assessment of effects

VP74	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along West Acre Road would have views towards parcel C-02 to the north of the road and Cable Corridor W-C to the south of the road. Construction activity, construction compound, plant and machinery movements and erection of fencing and solar PV modules would be intermittently visible in glimpsed views due to gaps in the hedgerow on the northern side of the road. The overall character and composition of views which are enclosed by roadside hedge-rows would remain. On the southern side of the road, activity would include vehicles and machinery used for localised vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping and stockpiling and excavation via trenching to lay cables. Views would also be glimpsed due to gaps in the hedgerow on the southern side of the road. The overall character and composition of views which are enclosed by roadside hedgerows would remain. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along West Acre Road would have views towards parcel C-02 on the northern side of the road. Fencing and solar PV modules at the northern boundary of the parcel would be barely perceptible beyond the roadside hedgerow to the north as views would be glimpsed by transient receptors where there are small gaps in the hedgerow. These impacts are therefore considered to be very small-scale and would cover a very small geographical extent. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
Very Low	Negligible adverse
In year 15 of operation, impacts would remain the same due to the glimpsed nature of views making the Proposed Development barely perceptible. Impacts are considered to be long term as the solar farm has an expected operational lifespan of 40 years. Impacts are considered largely reversible as panels and associated infrastructure can be removed from the landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the medium sensitivity of receptors would result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
n/a	

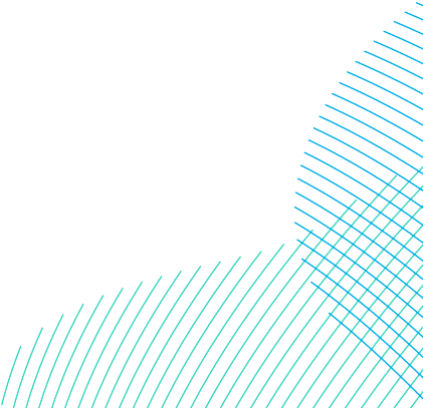


Table 211 VP75 (residential receptors) - Baseline

VP75			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties along Treasure Grove	587819 , 310206	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 08: Necton
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Cable Corridor C-N	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at the junction of the A47 and Tuns Road.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the dense hedgerow along the A47. Properties have upper storey views of the rural landscape beyond the A47.
The foreground comprises the A47 and junction with Tuns Road.			
To the north, the upper storey of properties on Treasure Grove are visible facing north west.			
Toi the south west, commercial land use along the A47 is visible at the northern edge of Necton.			
A hedgerow runs along the northern side of the A47 screening the majority of views beyond.			
There are some longer distance views above the hedgerow to the north west across arable fields with hedgerow boundaries and small woodland blocks.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. Detractors including a busy main road, street lighting and commercial premises are within he foreground of views. There are longer distance views of a rural landscape containing common features.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a high sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

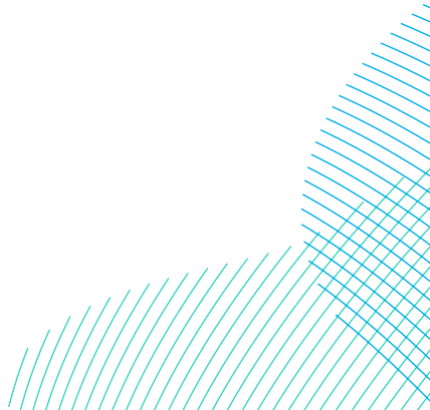


Table 212 VP75 (residential receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP75	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at the northern edge of Necton would have views towards the construction of Cable Corridor C-N. Construction activity would occur approximately 50m from the nearest dwellings. Activity would include vehicles and machinery used for localised vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping and stockpiling and excavation via trenching to lay cables. A small number of properties would be impacted and views would be available from upper storey windows and would be oblique. Construction activity would take place across arable fields on the northern side of the A47 and would therefore be in the context of frequently passing traffic. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. There would be no views of construction compounds and it is not anticipated that sky glow from compounds in the distance would be perceptible.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
No impact	No effect
Residents of properties at the northern edge of Necton would not have views of permanent features of the Proposed Development. Following the construction of Cable Corridor C-N, landform and planting would be reinstated. Due to the Cable Corridor being visible in oblique upper storey views and the Cable Corridor being located beyond the A47 and its roadside hedgerow. It is not anticipated that the Cable Corridor would be perceptible at year 1 of operation.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
No impact	No effect
Residents of properties at the northern edge of Necton would not have views of permanent features of the Proposed Development. Following the construction of Cable Corridor C-N, landform and planting would be reinstated. Due to the Cable Corridor being visible in oblique upper storey views and the Cable Corridor being located beyond the A47 and its roadside hedgerow. It is not anticipated that the Cable Corridor would be perceptible at year 15 of operation.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

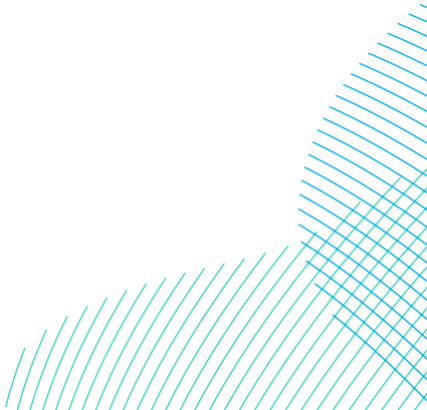


Table 213 VP75 (transport receptors) - Baseline

VP75			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
People travelling along A47, at the northern edge of Necton	587819 , 310206	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Transport		n/a	LLCA 08: Necton
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	North		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Cable Corridor C-N	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located at the junction of the A47 and Tuns Road.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the dense hedgerow along the A47.
The foreground comprises the A47 and junction with Tuns Road.			
To the north, the upper storey of properties on Treasure Grove are visible facing north west.			
Toi the south west, commercial land use along the A47 is visible at the northern edge of Necton.			
A hedgerow runs along the northern side of the A47 screening the majority of views beyond.			
There are some longer distance views above the hedgerow to the north west across arable fields with hedgerow boundaries and small woodland blocks.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. The A47 is enclosed by hedgerows providing only glimpsed open views of the rural landscape to the north. Open views include common features such as arable fields, hedgerow and woodland. Views from the road also include detractors such as commercial premises, street lighting and built-form.	Low	The medium value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		Medium	

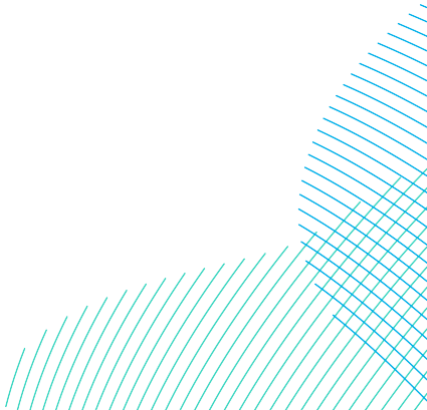


Table 214 VP75 (transport receptors) - Assessment of effects

VP75	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at the northern edge of Necton would have views towards the construction of Cable Corridor C-N. Construction activity would occur approximately 50m from the nearest dwellings. Activity would include vehicles and machinery used for localised vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping and stockpiling and excavation via trenching to lay cables. A small number of properties would be impacted, and views would be available from upper storey windows and would be oblique. Construction activity would take place across arable fields on the northern side of the A47 and would therefore be in the context of frequently passing traffic. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. There would be no views of construction compounds and it is not anticipated that sky glow from compounds in the distance would be perceptible.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
No impact	No effect
Residents of properties at the northern edge of Necton would not have views of permanent features of the Proposed Development. Following the construction of Cable Corridor C-N, landform and planting would be reinstated. Due to the Cable Corridor being visible in oblique upper storey views and the Cable Corridor being located beyond the A47 and its roadside hedgerow. It is not anticipated that the Cable Corridor would be perceptible at year 1 of operation.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
No impact	No effect
Residents of properties at the northern edge of Necton would not have views of permanent features of the Proposed Development. Following the construction of c Cable Corridor C-N, landform and planting would be reinstated. Due to the Cable Corridor being visible in oblique upper storey views and the Cable Corridor being located beyond the A47 and its roadside hedgerow. It is not anticipated that the Cable Corridor would be perceptible at year 15 of operation.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	

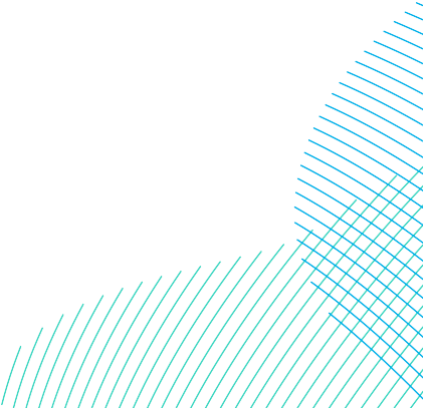
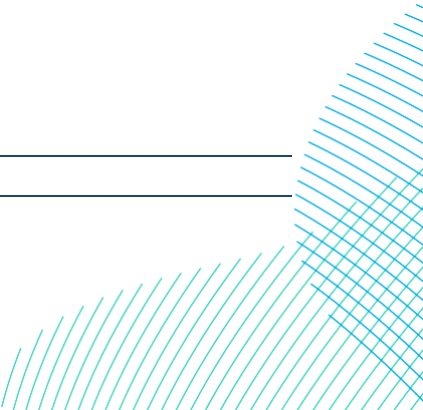


Table 215 VP76 - Baseline

VP76			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA
Residents of properties at Ashill	588548 , 305463	Breckland	LCA E5: Central Breckland Plateau
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Residential		n/a	LLCA 03: Central Breckland Plateau
Status			
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	East		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Southern Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter			Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located along Hale Road at the northern edge of Ashill.			During summer, the character and composition of views remains similar due to the openness of views into the adjacent arable field and dense vegetation in the distance which limits the distance of views.
The foreground comprises field access along Hale Road and adjacent arable fields.			
To the south east, properties along Hale Road are visible which have views into the adjacent arable field.			
Due to the flat topography views are limited to the boundary of the adjacent arable field. Woodland blocks and field boundaries are visible above this vegetation.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change		Sensitivity
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. There are limited detractors in open views from the edge of the village.	High		The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.
Medium			High

Table 216 VP76 - Assessment of effects

VP76	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
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Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in March 2025 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Construction - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in March 2025 has determined that there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in March 2025 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in March 2025 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
n/a	n/a
Fieldwork undertaken in March 2025 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Fieldwork undertaken in March 2025 has determined that there would be no views of the operational Proposed Development from this location. This would be kept under review as the Proposed Development design develops.	

Table 217 VP77 - Baseline

VP77			BASELINE
Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	District LCA



Southern edge of Sporle	585119 , 309914	Breckland	LCA B5: River Wissey Tributary Farmland
Receptor Group		Landscape Designations	Local Landscape Character Area
Recreational		n/a	LLCA 20: Sporle
Status	Viewing Direction		
Winter fieldwork completed. Pending summer fieldwork.	South		
Section within the study area	Visualisation Type	Scenario	
Central Panel Area	Type 1	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		Baseline description - summer	
The viewpoint is located along The Street at the southern end of Sporle, opposite a property on the western side of the road.		During summer, leaf cover on vegetation provides additional screening of views from properties.	
The foreground is formed by a field access along The Street. Gaps in vegetation along the eastern side of The Street provide views across arable fields. Hedgerow vegetation along the western side of the road heavily filters these views for residents of the property and other properties along the road are also enclosed by vegetation.			
Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Views are likely to be important at a community level for their rural character. There are limited detractors in open views from the edge of the village.	High	The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with receptors results in a medium sensitivity.	
Medium		High	

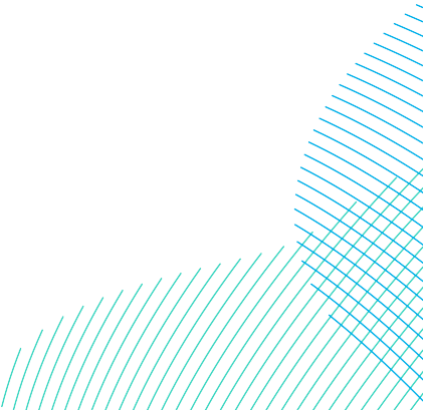
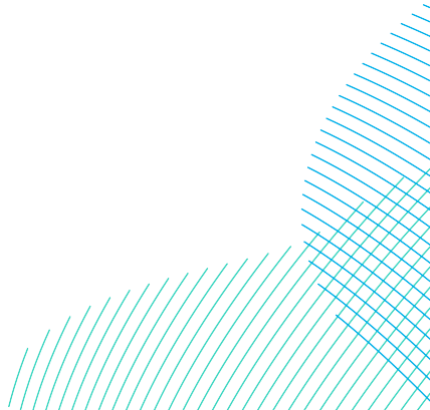


Table 218 VP77 - Assessment of effects

VP77	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT
Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very Low	Minor adverse
Residents of properties at the southern edge of Sporle would have views towards the construction of Cable Corridor C-C2. Construction activity would occur approximately 50m from the nearest dwellings. Activity would include vehicles and machinery used for localised vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping and stockpiling and excavation via trenching to lay cables. A small number of properties would potentially be impacted, dependant on the routing of the Cable Corridor and views would be available from upper storey windows. Construction impacts would be short term and reversible.	The very low magnitude of impact assessed against the high sensitivity of receptors would result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Construction - Night time effects	
Temporary lighting of up to 10m height would be intermittently used throughout the construction phase only at construction compounds. There would be no views of construction compounds and it is not anticipated that sky glow from compounds in the distance would be perceptible.	
Year 1 operation (winter)	
No impact	No effect
Residents of properties at the southern edge of Sporle would not have views of permanent features of the Proposed Development. Following the construction of Cable Corridor C-C2, landform and planting would be reinstated. Due to the Cable Corridor being visible in upper storey views and the Cable Corridor being located beyond property boundary vegetation. It is not anticipated that the Cable Corridor would be perceptible at year 1 of operation.	n/a
Year 1 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	
Year 15 operation (summer)	
No impact	No effect
Residents of properties at the southern edge of Sporle would not have views of permanent features of the Proposed Development. Following the construction of Cable Corridor C-C2, landform and planting would be reinstated. Due to the Cable Corridor being visible in upper storey views and the Cable Corridor being located beyond property boundary vegetation. It is not anticipated that the Cable Corridor would be perceptible at year 15 of operation.	n/a
Year 15 operation - Night time effects	
Proposed Development lighting includes only substations, which would have sensor-triggered lighting. Substations would generally not be occupied. No substations are visible in views for these receptors. There would therefore be no change to the night time baseline.	



RWE ~~Aktiengesellschaft~~ Renewables UK Swin-
don Limited

~~RWE-Platz 1~~ Windmill Hill Business Park
~~45141 Essen, Germany~~ Whitehill Way
SN5 6PB Swindon
United Kingdom ~~Germany~~
www.rwe.com