



# The Sizewell C Project

## 6.6 Volume 5 Two Village Bypass Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual

---

Revision: 1.0  
Applicable Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(a)  
PINS Reference Number: EN010012

---

May 2020

Planning Act 2008  
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



## Contents

6.	Landscape and Visual .....	1
6.1	Introduction .....	1
6.2	Legislation, policy and guidance .....	1
6.3	Methodology .....	4
6.4	Baseline environment .....	15
6.5	Environmental design and mitigation .....	26
6.6	Assessment .....	28
6.7	Mitigation and monitoring .....	51
6.8	Residual effects .....	51
	References .....	61

## Tables

Table 6.1:	Summary of consultation responses that have informed the scope and methodology of the Landscape and Visual Assessment .....	5
Table 6.2:	Susceptibility of landscape and visual receptors .....	7
Table 6.3:	Landscape value .....	8
Table 6.4:	Assessment of sensitivity of receptors for Landscape and Visual Assessments. .	9
Table 6.5:	Scale of effect. ....	9
Table 6.6:	Duration of effect. ....	10
Table 6.7:	Extent of effect .....	11
Table 6.8:	Representative Viewpoints. ....	23
Table 6.9:	Summary of scale of effects on representative viewpoints. ....	37
Table 6.10:	Summary of residual effects for the construction phase. ....	52
Table 6.11:	Summary of effects for the operational phase. ....	55

## Plates

Plate 6.1:	Magnitude of Effect .....	11
Plate 6.2:	Significance .....	12



## Figures

Figure 6.1: Landscape Designations and Context

Figure 6.2: Topography

Figure 6.3: Landscape Character

Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and Viewpoints

Figure 6.5: Representative Viewpoint 1: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.6: Representative Viewpoint 2: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.7: Representative Viewpoint 3: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.8: Representative Viewpoint 4: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.9: Representative Viewpoint 5: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.10: Representative Viewpoint 6: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.11: Representative Viewpoint 7: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.12: Representative Viewpoint 8: Photograph Panels

Figure 6.13: Representative Viewpoint 4: Existing View

Figure 6.14: Representative Viewpoint 4: Photowire

Figure 6.15: Representative Viewpoint 8: Existing View

Figure 6.16: Representative Viewpoint 8: Photowire

## Appendices

Appendix 6A: Illustrative Viewpoints

Appendix 6B: Night-time Appraisal

## 6. Landscape and Visual

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This chapter of **Volume 5** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** presents an assessment of the potential effects on landscape and visual arising from the construction and operation of the proposed two village bypass (referred to throughout this volume as the ‘proposed development’). This includes an assessment of potential impacts, the significance of effects, the requirements for mitigation and the residual effects.

6.1.2 Detailed descriptions of the two village bypass site (referred to throughout this volume as the ‘site’), the proposed development and the different phases of development are provided in **Chapters 1** and **2** of this volume of the **ES**. A glossary of terms and list of abbreviations used in this chapter is provided in **Appendix 1A** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

6.1.3 The assessment has been informed by data from other assessments including assets identified in **Chapter 7** and **Chapter 9** in this volume of the **ES**, in how they contribute to landscape character and value, whilst impacts on views are taken into account in the consideration of recreation and amenity in **Chapter 8** of this volume of the **ES**.

6.1.4 This assessment has been informed by data presented in the following technical appendix:

- **Appendix 6A:** Illustrative Viewpoints;
- **Appendix 6B:** Night-time Appraisal.

### 6.2 Legislation, policy and guidance

6.2.1 **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES** identifies and describes legislation, policy and guidance of relevance to the assessment of the potential landscape and visual impacts associated with the Sizewell C Project across all **ES** volumes.

6.2.2 This section provides an overview of the specific legislation, policy and guidance of relevance to the landscape and visual assessment of the proposed development.

6.2.3 There are no additional policy considerations which relate to this assessment which are not already described in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**. The

response to policy requirements relating to ‘good design’ is also described in **section 6.5** of this chapter.

a) [International](#)

6.2.4 International legislation and policies relating to the landscape and visual assessment include the European Landscape Convention 2000 (Ref. 6.1).

6.2.5 The requirements of these, as relevant to the landscape and visual assessment, are set out in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

b) [National](#)

6.2.6 National legislation and policies relating to landscape and visual assessment include:

- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Ref. 6.2);
- National Policy Statements (NPSs) (Ref. 6.3-6.4);
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref. 6.5);
- Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (Ref. 6.6), Planning Practice Guidance: Design (Ref. 6.7) and Planning Practice Guidance: Light Pollution (Ref. 6.8); and
- Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan 2018 (Ref. 6.9).

The requirements of these, as relevant to the landscape and visual assessment, are set out in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

i. [Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy](#)

6.2.7 The National Policy Statement (NPS) 2011 sets out the national policy for energy infrastructure. The overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 6.3) and NPS for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (Ref. 6.4) provide the primary policy framework within which the development will be considered.

ii. [National Planning Policy Framework, February 2019](#)

6.2.8 The NPPF (Ref. 6.5) sets out the Government's planning policies for England.

6.2.9 In relation to landscape, paragraph 171 states that:

*"Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites".*

6.2.10 The hierarchy of landscape designations has informed the criteria for assessing landscape value, a component of landscape sensitivity within the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Effects on all landscape designations within these hierarchies are considered as part of this chapter.

c) Regional

6.2.11 There is no regional legislation or policy that is relevant to the landscape and visual assessment of the proposed development.

d) Local

6.2.12 Local policies relating to the landscape and visual assessment include:

- Suffolk Coastal District Council (SCDC) Core Strategy and Development Management Polices 2013 (Ref. 6.10), including Strategic Policy SP1, Strategic Policy SP13, Strategic Policy SP14, Strategic Policy SP15, Development Management Policy DM21, Development Management Policy DM23 and Development Management Policy DM26;
- SCDC Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies – Development Plan Document 2017 (Ref. 6.11), including Policy SSP37 and Policy SSP38; and
- SCDC Final Draft Local Plan 2019 (Ref. 6.12), including Draft Policy SCLP3.4, Draft Policy SCLP10.3, Draft Policy SCLP10.4, Draft Policy SCLP11.1 and Draft Policy SCLP11.2.

6.2.13 The requirements of these, as relevant to The Terrestrial Historic Environment Assessment, are set out in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**. At a local level, polices relating to East Suffolk (formerly Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Districts) are considered.

e) Guidance

6.2.14 Guidance relating to the landscape and visual assessment include:

- National Character Area Profiles 82 ((NCA82) Suffolk Coast and Heaths 2015 (Ref. 6.13) and NCA Profile 83 (NCA83) South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands 2014 (Ref. 6.14));

- East of England Regional Landscape Typology 2011 (Ref. 6.15);
- Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment 2008, revised 2011 (Ref. 6.16);
- Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment 2018 (Ref. 6.17);
- Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map 2012 (Ref. 6.18); and
- Special Landscape Areas Paper 2016 (Ref. 6.19).

6.2.15 Further detail on this guidance, as relevant to the landscape and visual assessment, is set out in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

## 6.3 Methodology

### a) Scope of the assessment

6.3.1 The generic Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) methodology is detailed in **Chapter 6** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

6.3.2 The full method of assessment for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment that has been applied for the Sizewell C Project is included in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

6.3.3 This section provides specific details of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment methodology applied to the assessment of the proposed development, and a summary of the general approach to provide appropriate context for the assessment that follows. The scope of assessment considers the impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed development.

6.3.4 The assessment methodology is based primarily upon the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Ref. 6.20) which is considered to be best practice guidance for undertaking Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments.

6.3.5 The scope of this assessment has been established through a formal EIA scoping process undertaken with the Planning Inspectorate. A request for an EIA scoping opinion was initially issued to the Planning Inspectorate in 2014, with an updated request issued in 2019, see **Appendix 6A** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

**6.3.6** Comments raised in the EIA scoping opinion received in 2014 and 2019 have been taken into account in the development of the assessment methodology. These are detailed in **Appendices 6A to 6C** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**. throughout the design and assessment process. Full details of the consultation undertaken in relation to landscape and visual matters is provided at **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**. A summary of the general comments raised during the most recent meeting with consultees, and SZC Co’s responses, are detailed in **Table 6.1**.

**Table 6.1: Summary of consultation responses that have informed the scope and methodology of the landscape and visual assessment.**

Consultee	Date	Summary of discussion/comments.
Natural England; Suffolk County Council (SCC); SCDC and Waveney District Councils; and Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	Meeting: 7 February 2019.	The purpose of the meeting was to confirm several matters regarding the scope and approach to the landscape and visual assessment, which had previously been discussed during several meetings, the first of which was in March 2014.
		The following points were agreed.
		The landscape and visual methodology to be used as the basis of the landscape and visual assessment chapters.
		The SCC Landscape Character Assessment is to be used as the basis for the assessment of effects on landscape character, informed by other studies, including the recently published Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment.  The landscape and visual assessment presents an assessment of the effects of the proposed development on landscape character types presented in the Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment. Where appropriate, reference is made to several other published Landscape Character Assessments.
		The Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) Paper (November 2016) (Ref. 6.19) is to be used as the basis of the assessment of effects on the SLA Designation.  The landscape and visual assessment presents an assessment of the effects of the proposed development on the SLAs Designation as recorded in the SLAs Paper (November 2016).
		Agreement was reached on the location of representative viewpoints, illustrative viewpoints, and the location of viewpoints to be used to generate photo wire visualisations.  The landscape and visual assessment presents an assessment of the effects of the proposed development on



Consultee	Date	Summary of discussion/comments.
		visual receptors. Reference is made to agreed representative and illustrative viewpoint photographs. Visualisations have been prepared for agreed viewpoint locations.

6.3.7 Further detail on consultation undertaken in relation to landscape and visual matters is provided in **Volume 2, Appendix 13H** of the **ES**.

b) **Study area**

6.3.8 The study area includes the land within the site boundary and the land immediately beyond it to a distance of 2 kilometres (km) from the site boundary (refer to **Figure 6.1**) and has been informed by the theoretical extent of visibility and likely significant effects.

6.3.9 **Section 6.4** of this chapter describes the extent of visibility, based on desk and field study.

c) **Assessment scenarios**

6.3.10 The landscape and visual assessment comprises the assessment of the construction and operation phases of the proposed development. For the Construction Assessment, this considered the entire construction period rather than specific assessment years. For the assessment of the operational phase, the assessment considers the first year the proposed development would be opened, and Year 15 of operation, when any proposed planting has matured.

d) **Assessment criteria**

6.3.11 As described in **Chapter 6** of **Volume 1** of the **ES** the EIA methodology considers whether impacts of the proposed development would have an effect on any resources or receptors. Assessments broadly consider the magnitude of impacts and value/sensitivity of resources/receptors that could be affected in order to classify effects.

6.3.12 As set out within **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES** there are some minor differences between the landscape and visual assessment method and the generic method, or additions to it, to ensure that the method is suitable for the assessment of landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development. The assessment criteria include consideration of value and susceptibility in determining receptor sensitivity; and consideration of the

scale, extent and duration of the effect in determining magnitude. These criteria are briefly outlined later, and further detail on how these criteria are applied and combined to form judgements of sensitivity, magnitude and significance is provided within **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

i. **Sensitivity**

6.3.13 Sensitivity is assessed by combining the considerations of:

- Susceptibility (**Table 6.2**): the ability of a landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the proposed development “without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.” (Para. 5.40) (Ref. 6.20); and
- Landscape value (**Table 6.3**): “the relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society” (page 157) (Ref. 6.20).

6.3.14 The criteria used in the landscape and visual assessment for determining the sensitivity of receptors are set out below.

**Table 6.2: Susceptibility of landscape and visual receptors.**

Susceptibility	
High	Undue consequences are likely to arise from the proposed development.
Medium	Undue consequences may arrive from the proposed development.
Low	Undue consequences are unlikely to arise from the proposed development.

6.3.15 Susceptibility of landscape character areas/types is influenced by their characteristics, and is frequently considered (though often recorded as ‘sensitivity’ rather than susceptibility) within documented landscape/seascape character assessments and capacity studies.

6.3.16 Susceptibility of designated landscapes is influenced by the nature of the special qualities and purposes of designation, and/or the valued elements, qualities or characteristics, indicating the degree to which these may be unduly affected by the development proposed.

6.3.17 Susceptibility of accessible or recreational landscapes is influenced by the nature of the landscape involved; the likely activities and expectations of people within that landscape and the degree to which those activities and expectations may be unduly affected by the development proposed.

- 6.3.18 Susceptibility of visual receptors is primarily a function of the expectations and occupation or activity of the receptors (Ref. 6.20).
- 6.3.19 Landscape value is the relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society.

**Table 6.3: Landscape value.**

Landscape Value.	
National/International	Designated landscapes which are nationally or internationally designated for their landscape value.
Local/District	Locally or regionally designated landscapes; also areas which documentary evidence and/or site observation indicates as being more valued than the surrounding area.
Community	‘Every day’ landscape which is appreciated by the local community but has little or no wider recognition of its value.
Limited	Despoiled or degraded landscape with little or no evidence of being valued by the community.

- 6.3.20 Areas of landscape of greater than community value may be considered to be ‘valued landscapes’ in the context of NPPF.
- 6.3.21 For visual receptors, susceptibility and value are closely linked – the most valued views are also likely to be those where viewer’s expectations will be highest. Visual receptor value relates to the value of the view, e.g. a National Trail is nationally valued for access, not necessarily for the available views. It is therefore not possible to separate out visual receptor value from susceptibility. Typical examples of visual receptor sensitivity are plotted in a diagram within **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.
- 6.3.22 Landscape sensitivity and visual receptor sensitivity is assessed by combining the considerations of susceptibility and value described, as shown in **Table 6.4**. The differences in **Table 6.4** reflect a slightly greater emphasis on value in considering landscape receptors, and a greater emphasis on susceptibility in considering visual receptors.

**Table 6.4: Assessment of sensitivity of receptors for landscape and visual assessment.**

Sensitivity				
Landscape Sensitivity.				
		Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value	National/International	High	High-Medium	Medium
	Local/District	High-Medium	Medium	Medium-Low
	Community	Medium	Medium-Low	Low
	Limited	Low	Low-Negligible	Negligible
Visual Receptor Sensitivity.				
		Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value	National/International	High	High-Medium	Medium
	Local/District	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium
	Community	High-Medium	Medium	Medium-Low
	Limited	Medium	Medium-Low	Low

ii. Magnitude

6.3.23 The definitions of magnitude for landscape and visual is informed by combining judgements on the scale, extent and duration of effect (Ref. 6.20).

Scale

6.3.24 The scale of effect is assessed for all landscape and visual receptors and identifies the degree of change which would arise from the proposed development. The criteria for the assessment of scale of effect is set out in **Table 6.5**.

**Table 6.5: Scale of effect.**

Scale	
Large	Total or major alteration to key elements, features, qualities or characteristics, such that post development the baseline will be fundamentally changed.
Medium	Partial alteration to key elements, features, qualities or characteristics, such that post development the baseline will be noticeably changed.



Scale	
Small	Minor alteration to key elements, features, qualities or characteristics, such that post development the baseline will be largely unchanged despite discernible differences.
Negligible	Very minor alteration to key elements, features, qualities or characteristics, such that post development the baseline will be fundamentally unchanged with barely perceptible differences.

**Duration**

6.3.25 Duration of effect is assessed for all landscape and visual receptors and identifies the time period over which the change to the receptor as a result of the development would arise. The criteria for the assessment of duration of effect, relevant to this assessment, is set out in **Table 6.6**.

**Table 6.6: Duration of effect.**

Duration	
Permanent	The change is expected to be permanent and there is no intention for it to be reversed. Or occurring for a period longer than 25 years.
Long-term	The change is expected to be in place for 10-25 years and will be reversed, fully mitigated or no longer occurring beyond that timeframe.
Medium-term	The change is expected to be in place for two to ten years and will be reversed, fully mitigated or no longer occurring beyond that timeframe.
Short-term	The change is expected to be in place for zero to two years and will be reversed, fully mitigated or no longer occurring beyond that timeframe.

6.3.26 The proposed development is intended to be permanent and consequently the majority of effects would also be permanent. Medium or short-term effects may be identified where mitigation planting is proposed or local factors will result in a reduced duration of effect (for example, where maturing woodland will screen views in future).

**Extent**

6.3.27 Extent of effects is assessed for all receptors and indicates the geographic area over which the effects will be felt. The criteria for determining the extent of effect are set in **Table 6.7**.

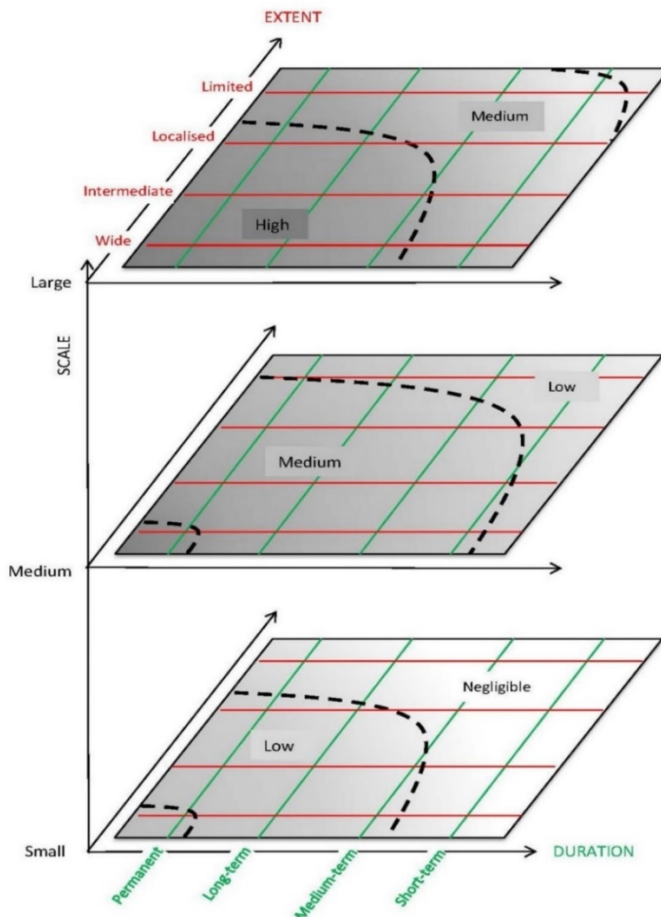
**Table 6.7: Extent of effect.**

Extent	
Wide	Beyond 4km, or more than half of receptor area.
Intermediate	Up to approximately 2-4km, or around half of receptor area.
Localised	Site and surroundings up to 2km, or part of receptor area (up to approximately 25%).
Limited	Site, or part of site, or small part of a receptor area (less than approximately 10%).

**Magnitude**

6.3.28 The magnitude of effect is informed by combining the scale, duration and extent of effect. **Plate 6.1** illustrates the judgement process:

**Plate 6.1: Magnitude of Effect.**



6.3.29 As can be seen from **Plate 6.1**, scale (shown as the layers of the diagram) is the primary factor in determining magnitude; most of each layer indicates that magnitude will typically be judged to be the same as scale, but may be higher if the effect is more widespread and longer term, or lower if it is constrained in geographic extent or timescale.

6.3.30 Where the scale of effect is judged to be negligible, the magnitude is also assumed to be negligible and no further judgement is required.

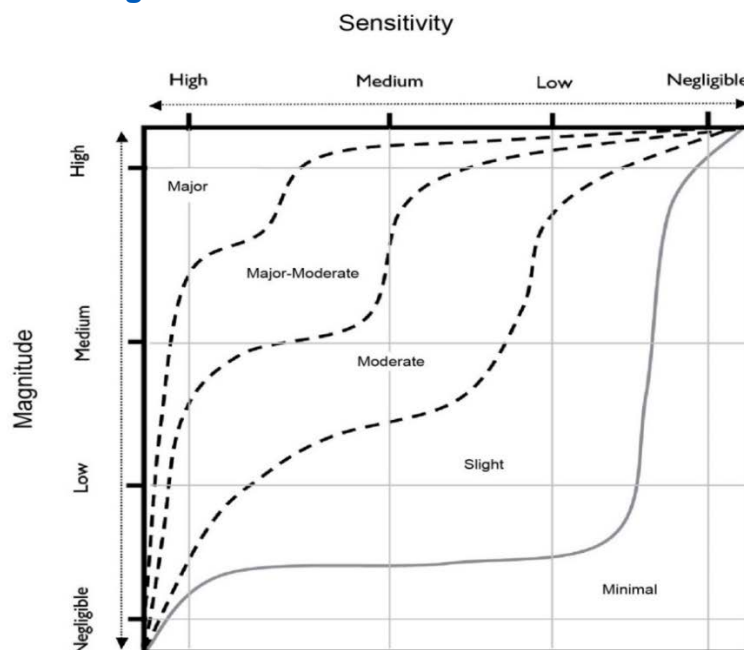
6.3.31 Intermediate judgements may be used for judgements of magnitude. Where intermediate ratings are given, e.g. “medium-low”, this indicates an effect that is both less than medium and more than low, rather than one which varies across the range. In such cases, the higher rating will always be given first.

iii. Significance of effects

6.3.32 The definitions of the significance of effect for the landscape and visual assessment are shown in the following section.

6.3.33 Significance indicates the importance or gravity of the effect. The process of forming a judgement as to the degree of significance of the effect is based upon the assessments of magnitude of effects, and sensitivity of the receptor to come to a professional judgement of how important this effect is. This judgement is illustrated in **Plate 6.2**.

**Plate 6.2: Significance**



- 6.3.34 The significance ratings indicate a ‘sliding scale’ of the relative importance of the effect, with major being the most important and minimal being the least.
- 6.3.35 Following the classification of an effect as presented previously, a clear statement is made as to whether the effect is 'significant' or 'not significant'. Within this assessment, major-moderate or major effects are considered to be significant, and effects of moderate significance or less are “*of lesser concern*” (Ref. 6.20), and are considered to be not significant. However, professional judgement is also applied where appropriate. It should also be noted that whilst an effect may be significant, that does not necessarily mean that such an impact would be unacceptable or should necessarily be regarded as an “*undue consequence*” (Ref. 6.20).
- 6.3.36 Where intermediate ratings are given, for example ‘moderate-slight’, this indicates an effect that is both less than moderate and more than slight, rather than one which varies across the range. In such cases, the higher rating will always be given first. This does not mean that the impact is closer to that higher rating but is described in such a way to facilitate the identification of the more significant effects within tables.
- 6.3.37 Effects are defined as adverse, neutral or beneficial. Neutral effects are those which overall are neither adverse nor beneficial but may incorporate a combination of both. Further detail is provided in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

e) [Assessment methodology](#)

- 6.3.38 The methodology has the following key stages, which are described in more detail in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**, as follows:
- Baseline – includes the gathering of documented information; development of the scope of the assessment in consultation with the local planning authority, and other relevant landscape and visual consultees; site visits and early input into the initial stages of design. Baseline site visits were undertaken during June and December 2018 and February to March 2019.
  - Design – input into further stages of design, including mitigation options to avoid or minimise landscape and visual impacts where possible.
  - Assessment – includes an assessment of the landscape and visual effects of the design of the proposed development, including the proposed construction, operation and removal and reinstatement



works, requiring site survey work to assess likely landscape and visual effects. Assessment site visits were undertaken during June and July 2019.

- Cumulative Assessment – assesses the effects of the proposal in combination with other developments, where required (refer to **Volume 10** of the **ES** for more detail).

f) **Assumptions and limitations**

6.3.39 The following assumptions have been made in this assessment:

- The assessment and visualisations are based on the site parameters as set out in the description of development at **section 2.3** of **Chapter 2** of this volume of the **ES** and as illustrated in the **Work Plans** at **Appendix 2A** of this volume.
- Photography utilised in the assessment has been undertaken during the winter months, as requested by landscape and visual consultees, to represent a worst-case scenario.
- The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) study was carried out using a topographic model and including settlements and woodlands, with heights derived from light detection and ranging surface mapping data. This data was sourced from the Defra Data Services Platform in August 2018 and utilised the most up to date composite digital surface model and digital terrain model available. No notable changes in terrain or land cover were observed during baseline or assessment site visits that would suggest this data is out of date.
- It is assumed that existing vegetation will remain in place during the construction and operation phases, unless the proposed development requires it to be removed or other circumstances indicate its likely removal.
- The following estimated growth rates have been applied when considering the screening effect of any proposed planting (appropriate for the type of planting proposed, location and suitable management regime):
  - proposed screen planting at Year One is assumed to be 800 millimetres (mm) high;

- proposed screen planting by Year 15 is assumed to be 6 metres (m), assuming approximate growth rates of approximately 400 mm per annum;
- proposed hedgerow planting at Year One is assumed to be 450 mm high; and
- proposed hedgerow planting by Year 15 is assumed to be 3m, assuming approximate growth rates of approximately 400 mm per annum, and maintenance at an appropriate height for the locality.

6.3.40 No limitations have been identified respective to the assessment of the proposed development.

## 6.4 Baseline environment

6.4.1 This section presents a description of the baseline environmental characteristics within the site and in the surrounding area, with the full baseline description of the individual landscape and visual receptors being provided alongside the assessment in **section 6.6** of this chapter for ease of reference.

6.4.2 This section provides a review of the key local guidance documents and identifies those landscape and visual receptors which merit detailed consideration in the assessment of effects, and those which are 'scoped out' from further assessment as the effects *"have been judged unlikely to occur or so insignificant that it is not essential to consider them further"* (Ref. 6.6).

6.4.3 Both this baseline section and the assessment of effects in **section 6.6** of this chapter describe landscape character and visual receptors, before considering designated landscape. A number of representative and illustrative viewpoints are utilised to inform the baseline section, further detail of which is provided later in the section. Representative viewpoints represent the experience of different types of visual receptor and form the basis of assessment, while illustrative viewpoints demonstrate a particular effect or specific issues, which might, for example, be the restricted visibility at certain locations.

### a) Current baseline

#### i. Key Local Guidance Documents

6.4.4 The documents listed are relevant to this assessment, further information about each of these can be found within **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

- Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16) – this document presents the landscape character baseline for the assessment of effects on landscape character.
- Sizewell C Design Principles: The Local Perspective (Ref. 6.21) – this document informs the approach to landscape and visual mitigation in relation to the proposed development.

## ii. Site and Context

- 6.4.5 The site is primarily agricultural land and also includes areas of highway land at the eastern and western ends.
- 6.4.6 The site itself is generally comprised of agricultural fields of mixed sizes, predominantly divided by medium to large and mature hedgerows. The A12 (south-west to north-east), and the A1094 (north-west to south-east) run through the site, with two minor local roads (Tinker Brook and the unnamed road from the south of Farnham that later becomes Langham Road) passing through the site from north to south-east. Internal access tracks at Parkgate Farm also lie largely within the site boundary.
- 6.4.7 A number of small settlements are present within the study area including Benhall and Farnham to the north, Gromford to the south-east, Little Glemham to the south-west and Stratford St. Andrew to the north-west. There are also a large number of individual farmsteads throughout the study area, including Elm Tree Farm, Mollett’s Farm and Friday Street Farm to the north-east, Hill Farm to the south, and Parkgate Farm to the west. Farnham Hall lies on the western edge of the site boundary, south-east of Farnham. Some of these properties include additional features such as caravan parks, holiday cottages and farm shops.
- 6.4.8 As is characteristic of the wider landscape, the study area is primarily agricultural land with small areas of woodland and forest plantations including Pond Wood to the north; Foxburrow Wood to the east; Nuttery Belt and Whin Covert to the south; and Roundyard Wood and Stratford Plantation to the west. The River Alde flows north to south through the western section of the site.
- 6.4.9 Landscape features within the site include the River Alde and associated riparian vegetation and floodplain grasslands, a number of hedgerows of varying height and maturity and parts of Whin Covert and Nuttery Belt.

6.4.10 Reference should also be made to **Figure 6.1**, which identifies key roads and settlements within the study area, and **Chapter 8, Figure 8.1** of this volume of the **ES**, which specifically shows public rights of way (PRoW).

6.4.11 As shown on **Figure 6.2**, the topography of the study area is characterised by a series of river valleys between elevated ridgelines. The western third of the site, from Parkgate Farm to Nuttery Belt runs through the valley of the River Alde, with the elevation increasing to the east around Pond Wood and Farnham Hall. The land falls slightly at the eastern extent of the site towards Friday Street Farm. Further east is the valley of the River Fromus and to the south-west is the valley of the River Ore. The landscape character types are shown on **Figure 6.3**.

### iii. Zone of Theoretical Visibility Study

6.4.12 A ZTV study was generated, based on the site layout and parameters of the proposed development. This is shown on **Figure 6.4** and indicates areas of potential visibility.

6.4.13 The analysis was carried out using a topographic model and including settlements and woodlands (with heights derived from light detection and ranging surface mapping data) as visual barriers in order to provide a more realistic indication of potential visibility.

6.4.14 The ZTV study was used in the identification of those receptors that are likely to be most affected by the proposed development, and those that may be scoped out. However, areas shown as having potential visibility may have visibility of the development screened by local features such as trees, hedgerows, embankments or buildings.

### Extent of Theoretical Visibility

6.4.15 **Figure 6.4** shows the ZTV, and that the theoretical visibility covers the majority of the study area to the north, south and west of the site. To the east of the site, theoretical visibility is shown to extend for approximately 500-800m due to a combination of large woodland areas, and the landform of the valleys of the River Alde and River Fromus.

6.4.16 To the north and west of the site theoretical visibility covers the majority of the study area, except at the lower elevations in river valleys. Theoretical visibility covers the majority of the area south of the site including within the valley of the River Alde. To the south-west theoretical visibility is limited to between approximately 600m-1.2km before the land falls into the valley of the River Ore and its tributaries, behind the ridgeline.



### Zone of Visual Influence

- 6.4.17 Areas shown as having theoretical visibility may have visibility of the proposed development screened by existing features such as trees, hedgerows, embankments or buildings.
- 6.4.18 Site observations confirm that vegetation and buildings within the landscape significantly reduces the extent of visibility towards the site from that illustrated by the ZTV. Field boundaries are typically formed from established hedgerows, often with frequent hedgerow trees, and roads and PRow are also typically bordered by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Within settlements, trees further contribute to visual screening and limit views to the site.
- 6.4.19 Views of the proposed development would generally be limited to between 250-500m of the site boundary, with some extended areas of visibility reaching up to 1km. The zone of visual influence (ZVI) is shown on **Figure 6.4**, and in detail this comprises:
- To the west of the proposed A12/A1094 eastern roundabout and the proposed two village bypass approaching it, the ZVI would be limited to the fields surrounding Mollett's Farm, extending as far as the copse west of the farm, and to the vegetation along the northern edge of the A12 to the north.
  - To the north of the proposed A12/A1094 eastern roundabout, the ZVI extends to the vegetation along the northern edge of the A12.
  - To the east of the proposed A12/A1094 eastern roundabout, at Friday Street, the ZVI would be limited to one field, and extends to the edge of the vegetation along the unnamed road that connects the A12 and A1094.
  - To the east and south of proposed A12/A1094 eastern roundabout and the proposed two village bypass approaching it (between Hill Farm, Pond Barn and Friday Street Farm), the ZVI extends for one to two fields to a distance of around 400-800m, before it is limited by areas of existing woodland and hedgerow vegetation as illustrated in Viewpoint 3 at **Figure 6.7**.
  - To the south of the proposed two village bypass around the proposed River Alde overbridge, the ZVI extends approximately 800m along the valley of the River Alde as illustrated in Viewpoint 1 at **Figure 6.5**,

terminating at vegetation in the valley bottom before reaching the East Suffolk line.

- To the west of the proposed western roundabout and around the proposed River Alde overbridge, the ZVI extends as far as the local road Tinker Brook as illustrated in Viewpoint 6 at **Figure 6.10**, where vegetation along the boundary of Glemham Park prevents views from further to the west, with some glimpsed views through Parkgate Farm.
- To the north-west of the proposed western roundabout, the ZVI extends up the slope for one field as far as Botany Lane.
- To the north of the proposed western roundabout and around the proposed River Alde overbridge, the ZVI extends as far as the A12, the southern edge of the buildings at Farnham, and the woodland around the edge of Farnham Hall. Further details are provided at Viewpoint 8 at **Figure 6.12** and Illustrative Viewpoint 2 at **Appendix 6A** of this volume of the **ES**.

6.4.20 Beyond these areas, although some glimpsed views would arise, visibility would be minimal or very infrequent and effects on landscape and visual receptors beyond the ZVI are not assessed further.

#### iv. Landscape Character

6.4.21 Paragraphs 5.13 – 5.15 of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (Ref. 6.20) indicate that landscape character studies at the national or regional level are best used to ‘set the scene’ and understand the landscape context of a proposed development. It also indicates that assessments undertaken by or for local authorities provide more detail and that these should be used to form the basis of the assessment of effects on landscape character, albeit with (appropriately justified) adaptation, refinement and interpretation, where required. The relevant assessments are:

- NCA82 and NCA83 Profiles (East of England) (Ref. 6.13 and 6.14);
- East of England Regional Landscape Typology (Ref. 6.15);
- Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16);
- Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.17); and

- Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map (Ref. 6.18).

6.4.22 Landscape character types are illustrated on **Figure 6.3**.

#### National Character Area Profiles

6.4.23 At a national level, the majority of the site and study area are situated within National Character Area (NCA) Profile 82: Suffolk Coast and Heaths (Ref. 6.13). NCA82 shows characteristics of gently undulating farmland with areas of woodland and forest plantation in the surrounding area. This NCA is described within the NCA summary as sparsely settled and “...*mainly flat or gently rolling, often open but with few commanding viewpoints*”. More than half of the NCA is utilised for arable and pig farming. The remainder of the NCA (beyond the study area) is coast, lowland heaths (Sandlings) and forest plantations. Settlement within the NCA consists “*mainly of small villages and iconic coastal market towns*” and “*remains a lightly populated, undeveloped area*”. The main settlements (Lowestoft, Ipswich and Felixstowe) are restricted to the northern and southern extremes of the NCA.

6.4.24 West of the Parkgate Farm, as well as at the northern edge of the study area, the landscape transitions into NCA83: South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands (Ref. 6.14). This NCA covers a large area of central East Anglia and is a predominantly flat clay plateau incised by numerous small-scale wooded river valleys. Large areas of woodland are noted as being scarce within this Landscape Character Assessment, with views frequently open and occasionally exposed “*although within the valleys it is possible to find quite confined landscapes with intimate views*”. NCA83 is also “*an area of mixed settlement patterns with nucleated villages found in the west and along the river valleys, intermixed with dispersed hamlets and moated farmsteads. Large, often interconnected village greens or commons are a key feature of the area*”. The description also notes that “*PRoW, including the Boudicca Way and Angles Way long-distance footpaths, and country estates and parklands continue to provide recreational opportunities*”.

6.4.25 The site and surrounding study area are generally representative of NCA82, being located on arable farmland with areas of woodland and forest plantation. However, given the scale of the NCAs, and the presence of more detailed character areas at a local level, effects on NCAs are not assessed in detail.

#### East of England landscape typology

6.4.26 At a regional level, the site is predominantly within the Forested Estate Sandlands Landscape Character Type (LCT), with a small area of the

western site extent within the Valley Meadowlands and Valley Settled Farmlands LCTs (Ref. 6.15). The description for the Forested Estate Sandlands character type indicates that it is “a relatively simple landscape comprising extensive areas of conifer plantations, arable land and some remnant heaths, reflecting the underlying sandy soils.”

6.4.27 This and the other regional LCTs identified within the study area broadly correspond with those identified in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16), but with greater subdivision in the County Assessment. Given the greater detail in the County Assessment, effects on regional LCTs are not assessed in detail.

#### [Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment \(2008, revised 2011\)](#)

6.4.28 Local LCTs within the study area, as identified in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16), include:

- Ancient Estate Claylands;
- Estate Sandlands;
- Plateau Estate Farmlands;
- Rolling Estate Claylands;
- Rolling Estate Sandlands;
- Rolling Valley Claylands; and
- Valley Meadowlands.

6.4.29 The site lies predominantly within the Rolling Estate Sandlands LCT, transitioning to the Valley Meadowlands LCT at Whin Covert in the west, then Rolling Estate Claylands LCT at the north-western corner of the site around Parkgate Farm.

6.4.30 Effects on the Rolling Estate Sandlands, Valley Meadowlands and Rolling Estate Claylands LCTs are assessed in **section 6.6** of this chapter.

6.4.31 The remaining local LCTs are excluded from more detailed assessment. As indicated by the ZVI and field study, there would be little to no potential visibility of the proposed development within these local LCTs, largely due to the effects of landform and the vegetation pattern.

### Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment (July 2018)

- 6.4.32 The Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.17) forms part of the evidence base for the draft SCDC Local Plan (January 2019, Ref. 6.12). As noted at **section 6.3** of this chapter, it has been agreed with Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment consultees that the Suffolk County Assessment is used as the basis for assessment, as it is in the public domain and has been subject to consultation. Reference will be made to the Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment where relevant.

### Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (version 3, 2008)

- 6.4.33 This study identifies the different types of historic landscape within the county and identifies the site as a combination of '18 Century enclosure – random fields', 'Pre-18-century enclosure – irregular co-axial fields', '18-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland' and 'Meadow or managed wetland – meadow'. The Historic Landscape Characterisation has informed the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16) which forms the basis of the assessment and is not considered further.

## v. Visual Environment

### Visual Receptors

- 6.4.34 Visual receptors are *"the different groups of people who may experience views of the development"* (Ref. 6.20). The ZTV study and baseline desk study and site visits have been used to identify those groups that may be significantly affected by the proposed development, and receptors are grouped into areas where effects might be expected to be broadly similar, or areas which share particular factors in common (for example routes within an area of designated landscape). Baseline site visits were undertaken during June and December 2018, and February to March 2019, with assessment site visits undertaken during June and July 2019.
- 6.4.35 As described in relation to the ZVI and site context, the site covers a large area and there are views across the site from local roads and footpaths. However, views of the site from within the wider landscape are relatively contained by the varied nature of the landform, woodland and hedgerows along the field boundaries and roads. There is limited visibility of the site from settlements within the study area.
- 6.4.36 Eight representative viewpoints have been selected to inform the assessment of the effects on visual receptors. These are identified in **Table 6.8**, with locations shown on **Figure 6.4** and illustrated by photo panels at

**Figures 6.5 to 6.12.** Both the baseline and the assessment are further informed by two illustrative viewpoints (I1 to I2) which are illustrated by photographs in **Appendix 6A** of this volume.

**Table 6.8: Representative Viewpoints.**

Viewpoint Number.	Location	Receptors	Approximate Distance/Direction From Nearest Site Boundary.
R1	A12, north of junction with A1094.	Motorists using A12 and A1094.	Within site
R2	A1094 at Friday Street.	Motorists using the A1094, visitors to the amenities at Friday Street, local residents of Friday Street.	Adjacent to the site.
R3	Intersection of Footpaths E-243/006/0 and E-243/004/0.	Users of footpaths.	150m, east.
R4	Footpath E-243/003/0 near Farnham Hall.	Users of footpath, local residents in the vicinity of Farnham Hall.	Within site.
R5	Footpath E-243/001/0, south of route.	Users of footpath.	45m, south.
R6	Tinker Brook near access to Glemham Park.	Motorists and cyclists along Tinker Brook.	225m, west.
R7	A12 north-west of route.	Motorists using the A12, residents along the A12 south-west of Stratford St. Andrew.	Within site
R8	A12 at Stratford St. Andrew.	Motorists and cyclists using the A12, residents of Stratford St. Andrew, users of nearby footway.	250m, north.

### Receptor Groups

**6.4.37** The main settlements within the study area are Farnham and Stratford St. Andrew, which lie 200m and 300m north of the site respectively. Field study and the ZVI confirm that the proposed development would be visible from a small number of properties south of the A12 in both settlements.



6.4.38 There are also a number of dispersed farmsteads and individual properties in the study area. The closest individual private residential properties are: Chapel Cottages, Elm Tree Farm, Farnham Hall, Hill Farm, Mollett's Farm, Parkgate Farm and Walk Barn Farm.

6.4.39 Desk and field study has informed the ZVI within which there may be visual effects arising from the proposed development would be contained. Only the following visual receptor groups are likely to experience visual effects which would be greater than negligible and are considered further within the assessment of effects:

- Group 1 – Users of footpaths (E-137/028/0, E-137/029/0, E-243/006/0, E-243/007/0 and E-243/008/0), local roads (the A1094 and unnamed roads off it) and residents and visitors around Friday Street Farm shop, to the western extent of the site;
- Group 2 – Users of footpaths (E-243/003/0, E-243/004/0, E-243/011/0 and E-243/012/0), local access roads and residents around the south-east of Farnham and Farnham Hall;
- Group 3 – Users of footpaths (E-243/001/0, E-243/002/0 and E-374/009/0) and local roads (unnamed) south of Farnham, as well as local residents along them, within approximately 350m;
- Group 4 – Pedestrians using the footways along the A12 and local residents along the A12 at Stratford St. Andrew, to the north of the site; and
- Group 5 – Users of Tinker Brook to the west of the site, within approximately 250m, and residents along it.

#### Long Distance Routes

6.4.40 The A12 runs from the south-west to north-east between London and Great Yarmouth and is the main road through the study area. It also falls within the site boundary at two locations; north of Parkgate Farm and again at Friday Street with the junction of the A1094 (which connects eastwards to Aldeburgh).

6.4.41 The East Suffolk line passes through the east and south of the study area and runs in a broadly similar direction to the A12, connecting Ipswich to Lowestoft.

- 6.4.42 The Suffolk Coastal cycle route and Sustrans Regional Cycle Route 41 run north to south through the western third of the study area, along Tinker Brook which runs along the western boundary of the site, before turning east to continue towards Snape.
- 6.4.43 Desk and field study confirmed that the ZVI would extend to cover users of the A12, and the cycle ways. Users of both routes are considered further within the assessment of effects.
- 6.4.44 The ZVI does not extend to cover the East Suffolk line, and effects on this route will not be considered further.

#### Specific Viewpoints

- 6.4.45 There are no panoramic viewpoints within the 2km study area (based on Ordnance Survey mapping) and no promoted or designated viewpoints have been identified.

#### vi. Landscape Designations and Value

##### Local landscape designations

- 6.4.46 As shown on **Figure 6.1**, a SLA covers the majority of the study area and the western half of the site. Effects on the SLA are considered at **section 6.6** of this chapter.
- 6.4.47 Glemham Hall Registered Park and Garden lies at the north-eastern edge of the site; the site extends into the park boundary for 50m along the existing A12. Glemham Hall Registered Park and Garden is not a publicly accessible parkland, being privately owned and only used for private events such as weddings. As such effects on Glemham Hall Registered Park and Garden is not considered further within the landscape and visual assessment, but effects on the Registered Park and Garden as a heritage asset is considered in **Chapter 9** of this volume. In addition, **Chapter 9** concludes that the existing landform and vegetation would prevent visibility of the proposed development from the Glemham Hall parkland.

##### Local landscape value

- 6.4.48 Within the 2km study area there are a number of features that contribute to the value of the local landscape. These include a number of footpaths, and the valleys of the River Alde, River Fromus and River Ore, the parklands at Glemham Hall and Benhall Lodge Park, and areas of woodland. As indicated previously in relation to landscape designations, most of the study area and western half of the site is covered by an SLA. Within the SLA, the landscape

is considered to be of local value. Beyond this designated area none of these features are considered sufficiently valued to increase the landscape value above community value.

#### b) Future baseline

6.4.49 There are no committed developments that would materially alter the baseline conditions during the construction or operation phases of the proposed development.

6.4.50 In a rural landscape, various factors may result in changing land use patterns within the study area. For example, agricultural practices may change in response to markets and the effects of a changing climate (such as increased mean annual air temperatures, hotter summers, altered seasonal rainfall patterns, drier summers, wetter winters, and the increased frequency of extreme rainfall events and the intensity of storms). There may also be an influence on types of agricultural infrastructure. For example, larger farm buildings either for animals or farming equipment may be required and decreases in summer precipitation may require the construction of farm reservoirs.

6.4.51 In addition to influencing the type of agriculture undertaken, various climate related factors may affect the survival and long-term health of native trees, perhaps through the introduction of invasive species, pathogens and viruses. The lack of long-term management/stocking of commercial forestry and native woodlands, and copses may also influence the survival of these landscape features. Conversely, new areas of commercial forestry or woodland could be planted in areas of former farmland.

6.4.52 Whilst the potential exists to alter the character of the local landscape, such changes would be localised and therefore would not affect the findings of the assessment in general but could alter outcomes in some locations.

### 6.5 Environmental design and mitigation

6.5.1 As detailed in, **Chapter 6 of Volume 1** of the **ES**, a number of primary mitigation measures have been identified through the iterative EIA process, and have been incorporated into the design and construction planning of the proposed development. Tertiary mitigation measures are legal requirements or are standard practices that would be implemented as part of the proposed development.

6.5.2 The assessment of likely significant effects of the proposed development assumes that primary and tertiary mitigation measures are in place. For

landscape and visual, these measures are identified in the following section, with a summary provided on how the measures contribute to the mitigation and management of potentially significant environmental effects.

a) **Primary mitigation**

**6.5.3** Primary mitigation is often referred to as ‘embedded mitigation’ and includes modifications to the location or design to mitigate impacts; these measures become an inherent part of the proposed development.

**6.5.4** The **General Landscape Strategy** for the landscape proposals for the proposed development has been designed to minimise potential effects on ecological, heritage and landscape and visual receptors through provision of appropriate planting and will follow the design principles set out in the **Associated Development Design Principles** document (Doc Ref. 8.3).

**6.5.5** **Chapter 2** of this volume of the **ES** details a number of primary mitigation measures that seek to mitigate the potential impacts of the proposed development. These include:

- The retention of vegetation where possible, except where the proposed development crosses existing field boundaries or tree belts. Where vegetation is temporarily lost within the land required for construction, it would be replanted at the end of construction.
- Hedgerow planting proposed along the route of the proposed development to integrate the road with the surrounding landscape, and to compensate for the loss of hedgerow severed by the route. These would connect into the existing hedgerow network, where possible.
- The route of the proposed two village bypass would be within a cutting as it passes between Farnham Hall and Farnham Hall Farmhouse to reduce visual impacts on residents of these properties.
- Woodland planting is proposed along the western side of the cutting between Farnham Hall and Farnham Hall Farmhouse, as well as along the western side of the proposed embankment up to the proposed footbridge, to provide further visual screening. Planting is also proposed on the east side of the proposed Foxburrow Wood footbridge, adjacent to Foxburrow Wood and Farnham Hall Farmhouse to provide visual screening and ecological connectivity.

- The route of the proposed two village bypass would be mostly unlit to minimise light spill, except at the A12 western roundabout and the A12/A1094 eastern roundabout where lighting would be required to ensure road safety. The lighting columns will be up to 10m in height. Operational phase lighting would be designed to achieve a balance between providing lighting appropriate for all road users whilst applying suitable mitigation measures in keeping with the local environment.

6.5.6 The listed mitigation measures aim to control and limit views of the proposed development from neighbouring receptors, including the villages of Farnham and Stratford St. Andrews, and the surrounding properties.

#### b) Tertiary mitigation

6.5.7 Tertiary mitigation will be required regardless of any EIA assessment, as it is imposed, for example, as a result of legislative requirements and/or standard sectoral practices.

6.5.8 The following tertiary mitigation measures have been included within the **Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)** (Doc Ref. 8.11) to minimise landscape and visual effects during the construction phase:

- avoidance of unnecessary tree removal and appropriate protection of trees and vegetation to be retained;
- design of hoardings around construction activities to include consideration of the character of the surrounding landscape; and
- site lighting, where required to ensure safety will be positioned and directed to minimise intrusion into occupied residential properties and sensitive areas, and will not create a road hazard.

6.5.9 No additional tertiary mitigation measures have been identified during the operational phase to minimise landscape and visual effects.

## 6.6 Assessment

### a) Introduction

6.6.1 This section presents the findings of the landscape and visual assessment for the construction and operation of the proposed development.

6.6.2 This section identifies any likely significant effects that are predicted to occur and **section 6.7** of this chapter then identifies any secondary mitigation and monitoring measures that are proposed to minimise any adverse significant effects (if required).

6.6.3 Effects are assessed covering both the construction (up to 24 months) and operation of the proposed development. For the operational assessment, a distinction is made between the period following completion, when construction is complete but before mitigation planting is fully mature (Year One) and following establishment and initial maturation (Year 15) to capture the effects of proposed planting on views.

6.6.4 The proposed development would be permanent and is expected to become part of the adopted highway network.

#### b) Construction

6.6.5 As described in **Chapter 2** of this volume of the **ES**, the construction of the site would involve earthworks to set-up and clear the site; creation of a temporary contractor compounds; earthworks; construction of bridges and sustainable drainage systems; surfacing works; signs and lighting; fencing; and the planting of trees and hedgerows.

6.6.6 The construction work is anticipated to take up to 24 months in total and is anticipated to start at the north-eastern end of the bypass route, at the A12/A1094 (Friday Street) junction where a roundabout is proposed. It would then move in a south-westerly direction to the proposed roundabout, north of Parkgate Farm.

6.6.7 Some areas of land would be temporarily utilised during construction e.g. for construction access to the proposed development or temporary contractor compounds. When these areas are no longer required, they would be reinstated to agricultural land use, with landscape features temporarily removed reinstated along their existing alignments or locations where possible.

#### i. Landscape Fabric

6.6.8 A number of landscape features, compromising the physical fabric of the site would be modified or removed as follows:

- replacement of arable farmland and floodplain grasslands with a new bypass;



- changes to the landform through cut and fill operations to create the vertical alignment of the proposed route;
- removal of approximately 1.7km of hedgerows from various points within the site;
- removal of approximately 23 individual trees, predominantly around Whin Covert and at the junction of the A12 and A1094; and
- removal of approximately 5140m<sup>2</sup> of woodland and scrub from within the site, including at Whin Covert, Nuttery Belt and at the junction of the A12 and A1094.

## ii. Landscape Character

6.6.9 The scale of effects on landscape character are illustrated on **Figure 6.3**.

6.6.10 Large scale effects would arise within the site in those areas directly affected by the construction of the proposed development and extending to the nearest field boundaries in most locations, and slightly further in the River Alde valley where the presence of the River Alde overbridge would influence the character of the undeveloped valley. In these areas the character would change from being a series of open fields with occasional highway elements to a construction site with moving construction vehicles along the route of the proposed bypass, and a temporary contractor compound at the eastern end of the site, to construct a new bypass around Stratford St. Andrews and Farnham.

6.6.11 Medium scale effects would arise to the north of the site in the valley of the River Alde, extending as far as the edge of Farnham and belts of vegetation within the valley, approximately 300-600m from the proposed road. To the south and south-east of the site, medium scale effects on landscape character would also occur in the valley of the River Alde, and extending for a single field south of the route and of Farnham Hall. In both of these areas, the construction of the River Alde overbridge and the Foxburrow Wood footbridge near Farnham Hall, as well as the wider construction works, would alter the character of the open fields due to the proximity of the construction of the new structures and the proposed bypass.

6.6.12 Small scale effects would arise in the remainder of the valley of the River Alde to the north, extending as far as the A12; in the fields around Mollett's Farm and Friday Street to the north-east and north-west of the proposed route, extending as far as the A12 to the north, an unnamed road and large

woodland blocks to the east and Foxburrow Wood and woodland around Farnham Hall to the south; fields to the south of Foxburrow Wood, extending as far east as Walk Barn Farm; and the east facing slopes of the valley of the River Alde, extending as far west as Tinker Brook and as far south as mature vegetation along the River Alde.

6.6.13 Beyond the previous areas, occasional glimpsed views of any of the features of the proposed development would not alter the character of the landscape.

6.6.14 For a development of this nature on a greenfield site, large scale effects on the character of the site itself are expected, given that it is changing from landscape to a developed area. How rapidly effects diminish beyond the site depends on the scale of development, the context and visibility of the proposed development. In this instance, effects would diminish rapidly in many areas due to the limited vertical scale of much of the proposed development and anticipated construction machinery, the embedded primary mitigation provided by existing and proposed vegetation; and the context in terms of terrain and vegetation within the wider landscape. However, effects would be greater within the valley of the River Alde due to the height of the proposed River Alde overbridge and associated earthworks.

6.6.15 In **section 6.4** of this chapter, the Rolling Estate Sandlands, Valley Meadowlands and Rolling Estate Claylands LCTs were identified as requiring more detailed assessment, based on the ZVI for the proposed development. Effects on these LCTs are considered in the following section.

#### Rolling Estate Sandlands

6.6.16 As identified within the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (2008, revised 2011 (Ref. 6.16)), the majority of the site is located in the Rolling Estate Sandlands LCT. The key characteristics are described as:

- *“rolling river terraces and coastal slopes;*
- *sandy and free draining soils with areas of heathland;*
- *late enclosure with a pattern of tree belts and straight hedges;*
- *landscape parklands;*
- *a focus of settlement in the Estate Sandlands landscape;*

- *nineteenth century red brick buildings with black glazed pantiles in the east;*
- *lark valley buildings are frequently of brick or flint with tiled or slate roofs;*
- *tree belts and plantations throughout;*
- *occasional and significant semi-natural woodlands and ribbons of wet woodland; and*
- *complex and intimate landscape on valley sides.”*

6.6.17 The Guidance Note supporting the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16) describes the forces of change acting upon this landscape, and the likely impacts on the landscape. This primarily advises on the potential to accommodate developments such as new residential areas, but notes that *“in these valley side landscapes, the visual impact of new vertical elements is increased by the landform. Therefore, new buildings are likely to have a significant impact on both the character and visual amenity of valley floor and valley side landscape types”*. The Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.17) also notes that *“in the confines of the valley a small amount of woodland can have a considerable visual impact”* whilst *“much of the area has a traditional feel to both its landscape and its built forms, relatively untouched by 20 century development. Its valley bottoms have a quiet and empty character, and well vegetated lanes provide intimacy.”* Given these indications, the character type is judged to be of high-medium susceptibility.

6.6.18 The Guidance Note (Ref. 6.16) also prescribes landscape management guidelines, which should inform any development proposals and mitigation measures, and have been taken into account in the site selection and design of the proposed development. These are:

- *“reinforce the historic pattern of sinuous field boundaries;*
- *recognise localised areas of late enclosure hedges when restoring and planting hedgerows;*
- *maintain and increase the stock of hedgerow trees;*
- *maintain the area of woodland cover; and*

- *maintain and restore historic parklands and their features.”*

6.6.19 The immediate surroundings of the site are part of the SLA, although over half of the site within this LCT lies outside the SLA, as shown by **Figure 6.1** and **Figure 6.3**. Within the SLA, the character type is of local value and beyond it is of community value as defined by the criteria in **section 6.4** of this chapter. Considering the susceptibility and value together, the character type is judged to be of medium sensitivity.

6.6.20 The site and surroundings are generally typical of the character type, with tree belts and plantations a common feature that help form the complex and intimate landscape on valley sides. These areas of existing woodland would help to screen views of the construction works. Additional proposed woodland and hedgerow planting along the route of the proposed two village bypass, and around the proposed Foxburrow Wood footbridge would help to further screen visibility over time, although unlikely to provide effective screening during the construction phase.

6.6.21 The short-term effects during construction would be large scale within the localised extent of the site and immediately adjoining fields, with medium scale effects extending to the north and south along the valley of the River Alde, and in the vicinity of the proposed Foxburrow Wood footbridge; affecting a localised extent. These effects would be of medium magnitude and would result in a moderate adverse effect on this area, which is considered to be **not significant**.

6.6.22 There would also be short-term, small scale effects during the construction phase in the fields around Mollett’s Farm and Friday Street, as well as the fields south of Foxburrow Wood. These localised effects would be of negligible magnitude, and would result in a minimal neutral effect on this area, which is considered to be **not significant**, as would effects on the remainder of the character type.

#### Valley Meadowlands

6.6.23 As identified within the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (2008, revised 2011 (Ref. 6.16)), part of the site is located in the Valley Meadowlands LCT. The key characteristics are described as:

- *“flat landscapes of alluvium or peat on valley floors;*
- *grassland divided by a network of wet ditches;*

- *occasional carr woodland and plantations of poplar;*
- *occasional small reedbeds;*
- *unsettled;*
- *cattle grazed fields; and*
- *fields converted to arable production.”*

6.6.24 The Guidance Note supporting the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16) describes the forces of change acting upon this landscape, and the likely impacts on the landscape. This primarily raises concerns over affects arising from the changes to the management of the land, changes in land use and the loss of grazing. It notes *“the construction of new buildings on the valley sides, or changes of land use, can easily have an adverse effect on the setting of this landscape”* and that *“reducing the height of the development may also be required and should be considered even if this entails significant level changes”*. Given these indications, the character type is judged to be of high-medium susceptibility.

6.6.25 The Guidance Note (Ref. 6.16) also prescribes landscape management guidelines, which should inform any development proposals and mitigation measures and have been taken into account in the site selection, and design of the proposed development. These are:

- *“support the continuation of traditional economic activities;*
- *restore and retain the pattern of drainage;*
- *maintain levels of grassland; and*
- *encourage and support appropriate planting and management of woodlands.”*

6.6.26 The site and immediate surroundings within this LCT lie within the SLA as shown by **Figure 6.1** and **Figure 6.3**. The character type is of local value as defined by the criteria in **section 6.4** of this chapter. Considering the susceptibility and value together, the character type is judged to be of medium sensitivity.

- 6.6.27 The site and surroundings are characteristic of this LCT, located in the flat valley bottom with wet ditches present in several locations, some carr or scrubby riparian woodland breaking up views along the valley and it is generally unsettled.
- 6.6.28 The short-term effects during construction would be large scale where the proposed road would cross the valley on an embankment up to 7m high and in immediately adjacent fields. This would introduce a new built structure into a largely undeveloped landscape, with medium scale effects extending to the north and south along the valley of the River Alde; affecting a limited extent. These effects would be of medium-low magnitude, and would result in a moderate adverse effect on this area which is considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.29 There would also be short-term, small scale effects during the construction phase in the fields to the south of the A12, and extending south along the valley of the River Alde. These localised effects would be of negligible magnitude and would result in a minimal neutral effect on this area, which is considered to be **not significant**, as would effects on the remainder of the character type.

#### Rolling Estate Claylands

- 6.6.30 As identified within the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (2008, revised 2011 (Ref. 6.16)), a small part of the site, located at the western extent, is located in the Rolling Estate Claylands LCT. The key characteristics are described as:
- *“rolling valley-side landscape;*
  - *medium clay and loamy soils;*
  - *organic pattern of fields;*
  - *occasional areas of more rational planned fields;*
  - *numerous landscape parks;*
  - *substantial villages;*
  - *fragmented woodland cover, both ancient and plantation; and*



- *winding hedged and occasionally sunken lanes.”*

6.6.31 The Guidance Note supporting the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 6.16) describes the forces of change acting upon this landscape, and the likely impacts on the landscape. This primarily advises the effect this character area can have on the adjoining valley floor, notably through the expansion of settlements, change in land use and the management and use of parkland. It notes: *“In these valley side landscapes, the visual impact of new vertical elements is increased by the landform. Therefore, new buildings are likely to have a significant impact on both the character and visual amenity of valley floor and valley side landscape types”*. Adding that: *“In this location the landscape and visual impact can be more easily mitigated with effective planting and design”*. Given these indications, the character type is judged to be of medium-low susceptibility.

6.6.32 The Guidance Note (Ref. 6.16) prescribes landscape management guidelines, which should inform any development proposals and mitigation measures, and have been taken into account in the site selection and design of the proposed development. These are:

- *“reinforce the historic pattern of sinuous field boundaries;*
- *recognise localised areas of late enclosure hedges when restoring and planting hedgerows;*
- *maintain and restore historic parklands;*
- *maintain and increase the stock of hedgerow trees;*
- *increase the area of woodland cover; siting should be based on information from the Historic Landscape Characterisation and in consultation with the Archaeological Service; and*
- *maintain and restore the stock of moats and ponds in this landscape.”*

6.6.33 The site and immediate surroundings within this LCT lie within the SLA as shown by **Figure 6.1** and **Figure 6.3**. The character type is of local value as defined by the criteria in **section 6.4** of this chapter of the **ES**. Considering the susceptibility and value together, the character type is judged to be of medium-low sensitivity.

- 6.6.34 The east facing valley slope surroundings of the site to the west are broadly characteristic of this LCT, having a rolling landform and containing the landscape park at Glemham Hall and several areas of woodland.
- 6.6.35 There would be short-term, large scale effects during construction on this LCT, in a limited area around the proposed roundabout junction with the A12 to the north-east of Parkgate Farm. These effects would be of medium magnitude and would result in a moderate adverse effect on this area which is considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.36 There would also be short-term, small scale effects during the construction phase in the east facing fields to the east of Tinker Brook. These limited effects would be of negligible magnitude, and would result in a minimal neutral effect, which is considered to be **not significant**, as would effects on the remainder of the character type.

iii. Visual Receptors

- 6.6.37 Annotated photographs and visualisations are shown on figures supporting this landscape and visual assessment. The method of visualisation selected for each viewpoint has been informed by Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual representation. Representative Viewpoints 4 and 8 have been produced as photo wire visualisations, illustrated in **Figures 6.13 to 6.16**, in agreement with landscape and visual assessment consultees. Further detail about the visualisation methodology is provided in **Appendix 6I of Volume 1 of the ES**.
- 6.6.38 The viewpoint description, description of effects and scale of effect for each viewpoint is set out on the relevant photograph, illustrated in **Figures 6.5 to 6.12**, with locations shown on **Figure 6.4**. The scale of effect at each viewpoint is summarised in **Table 6.9**.

**Table 6.9: Summary of scale of effects on representative viewpoints.**

Viewpoint Number.	Location	Approximate Distance/Direction from Site.	Scale of Effect: Beneficial, Adverse, Neutral.
R1	A12, north of junction with A1094.	Within the site	Large, adverse.
R2	A1094 at Friday Street.	Adjacent to the site.	Large-medium, adverse.
R3	Intersection of Footpaths E-243/006/0 and E-243/004/0.	150m, east.	Medium, adverse.

Viewpoint Number.	Location	Approximate Distance/Direction from Site.	Scale of Effect: Beneficial, Adverse, Neutral.
R4	Footpath E-243/003/0 near Farnham Hall.	20m within site, central near Farnham Hall.	Large, adverse.
R5	Footpath E-243/001/0, south of route.	45m, south.	Medium, adverse.
R6	Tinker Brook near access to Glemham Park.	225m, west.	Medium, adverse.
R7	A12 north-west of route.	0km, north.	Large, adverse.
R8	A12 at Stratford St. Andrew.	250m, north.	Medium-small, adverse.

6.6.39 Each of the viewpoints is a ‘sample’ of the potential effects, representing a wide range of receptors, including not only those actually at the viewpoint, but also those nearby, at a similar distance and/or direction. In addition, the two illustrative viewpoints (I1-I2) help to confirm the extents of likely visibility. Illustrative viewpoints are provided purely for reference to further ‘illustrate’ observations and judgements made within this LVIA. Illustrative viewpoints, which do not contain a description of visual effects, are included within **Appendix 6A** of this volume of the **ES**.

6.6.40 From these viewpoints it can be seen that:

- Large scale visual effects would occur where the construction of the proposed development would form a major alteration to key elements, features, qualities and characteristics of the view such that the baseline will be fundamentally changed. The extent of large-scale visual effects would be limited to some locations within or immediately adjacent to the site where there would be views of large areas of the construction or it would be located in close proximity.
- Medium scale visual effects during construction would be experienced in locations close to the site boundary, but where there would only be elements of the construction of the proposed development visible, or sufficient separation exists between receptors, and the construction area to reduce visual effects. This is likely to be within 250m of the site boundary.

- Beyond the extent of large and medium scale visual effects described previously, effects would reduce rapidly to small scale due to a combination of landform and existing vegetation (woodlands and hedgerows) that would soften and/or screen the presence of the construction phase, and eventually the road, and its associated infrastructure.
- Beyond approximately 500-800m from the site boundary, the scale of effects reduces to negligible, as the combination of topography and vegetation around the site; and increasing distance and layers of vegetation within the landscape combine to limit views to occasional glimpses of taller elements of the construction machinery and eventually the proposed lighting columns.

### Receptor Groups

- 6.6.41 Local residents and users of recreational routes and roads are judged to have high-medium sensitivity, using the methodology as set out previously and within **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.
- 6.6.42 Group 1 – Users of public footpaths (E-137/028/0, E-137/029/0, E-243/006/0, E-243/007/0 and E-243/008/0), local roads (the A1094 and unnamed roads off it) and residents and visitors around Friday Street Farm shop, to the western extent of the site: This group of receptors includes users of the rights of way network north of Foxburrow Wood, as well as local residents and visitors to the Friday Street Farm shop, immediately adjacent to the site boundary. Representative viewpoints 1 and 2, shown in **Figures 6.5** to **6.6**, illustrate views from these public footpaths and roads, and in the vicinity of the farm shop complex. They indicate that effects would range from large scale and adverse where road users, and users of a footway along the A12, would be adjacent to the construction of the A12 roundabout, and the proposed two village bypass, with the temporary contractor compound clearly visible; to large-medium scale and adverse where road users and visitors to the farm shop would have some separation from the main area of construction. Footpath E-137/029/0 would require a short permanent diversion. It would be maintained on its existing alignment until the permanent diversion is constructed. These short-term effects would be of intermediate extent. Overall, the effects on Group 1 receptors would be of medium magnitude and would result in major-moderate adverse effects which are considered to be **significant**.
- 6.6.43 Group 2 – Users of public footpaths (E-243/003/0, E-243/004/0, E-243/011/0 and E-243/012/0), local access roads and residents around the south-east of

Farnham and Farnham Hall: This group of receptors includes residents in and around Farnham Hall and users of the public footpaths between Farnham and Foxburrow Wood. Representative viewpoint 4 and accompanying visualisation, shown in **Figures 6.8** and **6.14**, illustrates views from these routes and in the vicinity of residential properties and indicates that effects would be large scale and adverse during the construction of the proposed two village bypass and the Foxburrow Wood footbridge, with the construction of the proposed footbridge likely to become a prominent feature in views. Footpath E-243/003/0 would be temporarily diverted south to cross the work area at grade, approximately 350m south of its existing location. Once construction is complete, users would be permanently diverted via the Foxburrow Wood footbridge. Footpath E-243/004/0 would be temporarily diverted north to cross the work area at grade, approximately 200m north of its existing location (on the alignment of E-137/029/0). Once construction is complete, users would be permanently diverted via the Foxburrow Wood footbridge. The scale of effects would reduce further to the east, with distance from the proposed development, and as intervening vegetation such as Foxburrow Wood, providing a screening effect. These short-term effects would be of localised extent. Overall, the effects on Group 2 receptors would be of medium magnitude, and would result in major-moderate adverse effects which are considered to be **significant**.

**6.6.44** Group 3 – Users of public footpaths (E-243/001/0, E-243/002/0 and E-374/009/0) and local roads (unnamed) south of Farnham, as well as local residents along them, within approximately 350m: Representative viewpoint 5 (**Figure 6.9**) demonstrates views from the public footpaths and in the vicinity of residential properties and demonstrates the partial screening effect of landform and woodland south of Farnham. Footpath E-243/001/0 would require a short permanent diversion. It would be maintained on its existing alignment until the permanent diversion is constructed. Effects would be of large scale closer to Farnham, where construction of the proposed two village bypass would be visible, along with associated accommodation tracks and road junctions, and small scale further south on footpaths E-243/002/0 and E-374/009/0 where the distance to the construction activity would be greater. These short-term effects would be of intermediate extent. Overall, the effects on Group 3 receptors would be of medium magnitude and would result in moderate adverse effects which are considered to be **not significant**.

**6.6.45** Group 4 – Pedestrians using the footways along the A12 and local residents along the A12 at Stratford St. Andrew, to the north of the site: This group of receptors includes local residents and visitors along the A12 corridor. Representative viewpoints 7 and 8 and accompanying visualisation for viewpoint 8, shown in **Figures 6.11**, **6.12** and **6.16**, demonstrate views from the footways along the A12 and in the vicinity of residential properties, and

indicate that effects would range from large scale and adverse where local residents would be adjacent to the construction of the new roundabout on the A12; to medium-small scale and adverse where construction of the route of the proposed two village bypass and the proposed River Alde overbridge would be partially screened by existing intervening vegetation, although cranes and piling rigs constructing the overbridge are likely to be visible above existing vegetation at times during the construction phase. These short-term effects would be of localised extent. Overall, the effects on Group 4 receptors would be of medium magnitude, and would result in major-moderate adverse effect, which are considered to be **significant**.

- 6.6.46 Group 5 – Users of Tinker Brook to the west of the site, within approximately 250m, and residents along it: This group of receptors includes users of the elevated local road. Representative viewpoint 6, shown in **Figure 6.10**, demonstrates views from the road and indicates that effects would be of medium scale and adverse where there are more open views down into the valley of the River Alde, and construction of the River Alde overbridge would be visible, including cranes and piling rigs at times during the construction phase. These short-term effects would be of localised extent. Overall, the effects on Group 5 receptors would be of low magnitude, and would result in slight adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.

#### Long Distance Routes

- 6.6.47 The A12 is the main road within the study area and passes through the site boundary at the western and eastern ends. Users of the A12 are of low sensitivity, as indicated by the methodology set out previously and in, **Appendix 6I of Volume 1 of the ES**. As indicated by representative viewpoints 1, 7 and 8, road users on the A12 would experience large scale effects when passing the construction of the new roundabout junctions with the A12, reducing rapidly as the proposed development becomes further from the A12, and intervening landform, existing vegetation and built development would reduce visibility. Large scale effects would be experienced for a very brief part of a longer journey and the short-term effects would be of limited extent. The effects would be of medium magnitude and would result in slight adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant** for road users.
- 6.6.48 Two recreational cycle routes (Sustrans Regional Cycle Route 41 and Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route) pass through the study area, and along the edge of the site as shown at **Figure 6.1**. Users of these routes are of high-medium sensitivity. As indicated by representative viewpoint 6 and illustrative viewpoint 1, users would experience medium scale and adverse effects where there are more open views down into the valley of the River Alde and



construction of the bridge over the river would be visible. These short-term effects would be of localised extent. The effects would be of low magnitude and would result in slight adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.

#### Specific Viewpoints

- 6.6.49 No specific viewpoints have been identified within the study area as requiring assessment.

#### Landscape Designations

- 6.6.50 As shown on **Figure 6.1**, a SLA covers the majority of the study area and the western half of the site. As noted within **Table 6.1**, it is agreed with consultees that the SLAs Paper (Ref. 6.19) is to be used as the basis of the assessment of effects on the SLA designation. This indicates that the purpose of the designation is to preserve the following special qualities within the designated areas:

- *“Traditionally grazed river valley meadows and marshes with intact hedgerows and dykes and associated flora and fauna.*
- *Eighteenth and 19 century designed parks and gardens, and occasionally areas of farmland in their surroundings that contribute to their setting.”*

- 6.6.51 The SLA covers parts of the three LCTs assessed previously, relating predominantly to the valley of the River Alde and the parklands at Glemham Park and Benhall Lodge within the study area. The SLA is considered to be of local value and, in line with the LCTs that the SLA covers, of high-medium susceptibility. Sensitivity is considered to be medium.

- 6.6.52 Effects on the character of the area covered by the SLA designation would be large scale in those areas directly affected by the construction of the proposed development and extending to the nearest field boundaries in most locations, reducing to medium and then small along the river valley and south-east of Farnham. The large and medium scale effects would cover a limited extent of the SLA. The effects on the designated SLA would be of medium-low magnitude, and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.

#### iv. Inter-relationship effects

- 6.6.53 This section provides a description of the identified inter-relationship effects that are anticipated to occur on landscape and visual receptors between the individual environmental effects arising from construction of the proposed development.
- 6.6.54 Inter-relationships would arise from the proposed development on the landscape features, which also represent habitats that are evaluated in **Chapter 7** of this volume. **Chapter 7** has been referenced in order to inform some judgements concerning the impact to landscape fabric and features.
- 6.6.55 Some of the landscape and visual receptors also represent cultural assets, for example the Glemham Hall Registered Park and Garden and the listed buildings at Farnham Hall. Cultural and historic designations/attributes have been considered as one of the contributory factors towards overall landscape value and susceptibility. However, the effects of the proposed development on the historic/cultural receptors are considered within **Chapter 9** of this volume of the **ES**.
- 6.6.56 In some cases, visual receptors are also recreational receptors assessed as part of the Amenity and Recreation Assessment within **Chapter 8** of this volume of the **ES**.

#### c) Operation

##### i. Landscape Character

- 6.6.57 The scale of effects on landscape character remains as described in relation to the construction phase, with a small number of changes as described in the following text, and as illustrated on **Figure 6.3**.

##### Rolling Estate Sandlands

- 6.6.58 The key characteristics and landscape management guidelines for the Rolling Estate Sandlands LCT remain as reported in the construction section. The high-medium susceptibility and local to community value are judged to result in medium sensitivity.
- 6.6.59 The effects of the proposed development would continue to be of large scale and permanent within the localised extent of the site and immediately adjoining fields, including the effects of lighting on the A12 roundabout. There would be a small reduction in the extent of large scale effects in the north-east of the site, following the removal of the temporary contractor compound adjacent to the proposed Friday Street roundabout. Medium scale

effects would continue to extend north and south of the site along the valley of the River Alde, and in the vicinity of the proposed Foxburrow Wood footbridge. Overall, large scale effects would continue to affect a localised extent. These effects would be of high-medium magnitude and would result in a moderate adverse effect on this area, which is considered to be **not significant**.

6.6.60 There would also be permanent, small scale effects in the fields around Mollett's Farm and Friday Street, as well as the fields south of Foxburrow Wood, due to the presence of the proposed two village bypass, the Friday Street roundabout, and the Foxburrow Wood footbridge. These localised effects would be of low magnitude and would result in a slight neutral effect on this area which is considered to be **not significant**, as would effects on the remainder of the character type.

6.6.61 **Appendix 6B** of this volume of the **ES** considers the effects of the lighting elements of the proposed development on the Rolling Estate Sandlands LCT. The assessment indicates that the effects of lighting on this LCT would be of high-medium magnitude, and would result in a moderate adverse effect that is considered to be **not significant**.

#### Valley Meadowlands

6.6.62 The key characteristics and landscape management guidelines for the Valley Meadowlands LCT remain as reported in the construction section. The high-medium susceptibility and local value are judged to result in medium sensitivity.

6.6.63 The effects of the proposed development would be of large scale and permanent where the route of the proposed two village bypass would cross the valley of the River Alde on an embankment and overbridge. Given that there would be a prominent built structure with moving traffic on it within a largely unsettled landscape, with medium scale effects extending to the north and south along the valley of the River Alde; affecting a limited extent. These effects would be of medium magnitude, and would result in a moderate adverse effect on this area, which is considered to be **not significant**.

6.6.64 There would also be permanent, small scale effects within the fields to the south of the A12, and extending south along the valley of the River Alde due to the presence of new built infrastructure and moving traffic. These localised effects would be of low magnitude and would result in a slight neutral effect on this area, which is considered to be **not significant**, as would effects on the remainder of the character type.

- 6.6.65 **Appendix 6B** of this volume of the **ES** considers the effects of the lighting elements of the proposed development on the Valley Meadowlands LCT. The assessment indicates that the effects of lighting on this LCT would be of low-negligible magnitude, and would result in a slight adverse effect that is considered **not significant**.

#### Rolling Estate Claylands

- 6.6.66 The key characteristics and landscape management guidelines for the Rolling Estate Claylands LCT remain as reported in the construction section. The medium-low susceptibility and local value are judged to result in medium-low sensitivity.

- 6.6.67 The effects of the proposed development would be of large scale and permanent in a limited area around the proposed western roundabout junction with the A12, to the north-east of Parkgate Farm, including the effects of lighting on the A12 roundabout. These effects would be of medium magnitude and would result in a moderate adverse effect on this area, which is considered to be **not significant**.

- 6.6.68 As noted under the construction section, there would also be permanent, small scale effects in the east facing fields to the east of Tinker Brook, where there would be views of the proposed two village bypass and the River Alde overbridge, with traffic moving along them. These limited effects would be of negligible magnitude and would result in a minimal neutral effect on this area which is considered to be **not significant**, as would effects on the remainder of the character type.

- 6.6.69 **Appendix 6B** of this volume of the **ES** considers the effects of the lighting elements of the proposed development on the Rolling Estate Claylands LCT. The assessment indicates that the effects of lighting on this LCT would be of medium magnitude, and would result in a moderate adverse effect that is considered to be **not significant**.

#### ii. Visual Receptors

- 6.6.70 The general bandings of the scale of visual effects remain as described in relation to the construction phase. Local residents and users of recreational routes and roads remain high-medium sensitivity.

#### Receptor Groups

- 6.6.71 Group 1 – Users of public footpaths (E-137/028/0, E-137/029/0, E-243/006/0, E-243/007/0 and E-243/008/0), local roads (the A1094 and unnamed roads off it) and residents and visitors around Friday Street Farm shop, to the

western extent of the site: Representative viewpoints 1 and 2, shown in **Figures 6.5** and **6.6**, demonstrate views from these public footpaths and in the vicinity of the farm shop complex. Footpath E-137/029/0 would remain permanently diverted. Effects at Year One of the operation of the proposed development would reduce to large-medium scale and adverse where road users and users of the footway along the A12 would be adjacent to the new A12 roundabout, which would continue the presence of road infrastructure and traffic in the foreground of views, with the addition of lighting, but the removal of the temporary contractor compound, and the return of parts of the site to agricultural uses. Effects would reduce to medium scale and adverse where road users and visitors to the farm shop would have some separation from the proposed road, which would also be in cutting, although traffic using the road would remain visible towards the northern end of the proposed bypass. These medium to long-term effects would be of localised extent, and would be of medium magnitude and would result in major-moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **significant**.

**6.6.72** The proposed planting along the route of the proposed two village bypass and the realigned A1094 would reduce the visibility of the proposed two village bypass from many locations within this receptor group by Year 15. Traffic travelling along the A12, and around the proposed roundabout would remain clearly visible from the footway to the north of the A12. However, overall the permanent effects on Group 1 receptors would reduce to medium-small scale for an intermediate extent of the receptor group. This is assessed to be of medium-low magnitude, and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.

**6.6.73** Group 2 – Users of public footpaths (E-243/003/0, E-243/004/0, E-243/011/0 and E-243/012/0), local access roads and residents around the south-east of Farnham and Farnham Hall: Representative viewpoint 4 and the accompanying visualisation, shown in **Figures 6.8** and **6.14**, demonstrate views from these routes and in the vicinity of residential properties and indicates that by Year One of operation, effects would continue to be of large scale and adverse in the medium to long-term due to the presence of the Foxburrow Wood footbridge. Users of footpaths E-243/003/0 and E-243/004/0 would be permanently diverted over the proposed Foxburrow Wood footbridge. The scale of effects would reduce further to the east, with distance from the proposed two village bypass and as existing intervening vegetation providing a screening effect. These medium to long-term effects would be of localised extent, and would be of high-medium magnitude and would result in major-moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **significant**.

- 6.6.74 The proposed planting around the footbridge would reduce the visibility of the proposed Foxburrow Wood footbridge by Year 15. Although footpaths E-243/003/0 and E-243/004/0 would remain diverted over the proposed footbridge, the structure would become less visible as the proposed planting matures. Overall, the permanent effects on Group 2 receptors would reduce to medium scale. This is assessed to be of medium magnitude, and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.75 Group 3 – Users of footpaths (E-243/001/0, E-243/002/0 and E-374/009/0) and local roads (unnamed) south of Farnham, as well as local residents along them, within approximately 350m: Representative viewpoint 5, shown in **Figure 6.9**, demonstrates views from these public footpaths and in the vicinity of residential properties and demonstrates the partial screening effect of landform and woodland south of Farnham, which would continue during the operational phase. Footpath E-243/001/0 would remain permanently diverted. At Year One of operation, effects would be of large scale closer to Farnham in the vicinity of the proposed two village bypass on the embankment, whereby traffic travelling along it and the proposed staggered junction between Nuttery Belt and Pond Wood would remain visible, but small scale further south on public footpaths E-243/002/0 and E-374/009/0 where intervening landform and existing vegetation would provide some screening. These medium to long-term effects would be of intermediate extent, of medium magnitude and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.76 The proposed planting along the route of the proposed two village bypass, and the proposed staggered junction between Nuttery Belt and Pond Wood, would reduce the visibility of the two village bypass over time. By Year 15, the permanent effects would reduce to medium-small scale. Overall effects on Group 3 receptors are assessed to be of medium-low magnitude, and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.77 Group 4 – Pedestrians using the footways along the A12 and local residents along the A12 at Stratford St. Andrew, to the north of the site: Representative viewpoints 7 and 8 and the accompanying visualisation for viewpoint 8, shown in **Figures 6.11, 6.12 and 6.16**, illustrates views from the footways along the A12 and in the vicinity of residential properties, and indicate that at Year One of operation, effects would continue to range from large scale and adverse adjacent to the proposed new roundabout on the A12; to medium-small scale and adverse where the proposed two village bypass and River Alde overbridge would be partially screened by existing intervening vegetation. These medium to long-term effects would be of localised extent



and would be of high to medium magnitude, and would result in major-moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **significant**.

- 6.6.78 By Year 15 of operation, the proposed planting along the route of the proposed two village bypass, and around the western roundabout would reduce the visibility of the proposed two village bypass, and the proposed River Alde overbridge in the more open views from the north-west. Overall permanent effects on Group 4 receptors would reduce to medium scale. This is assessed to be of medium magnitude, and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.79 Group 5 – Users of Tinker Brook to the west of the site, within approximately 250m, and residents along it: Representative viewpoint 6, shown in **Figure 6.10**, demonstrates views from the Tinker Brook road and indicates that effects would remain of medium scale and adverse throughout operation, from those locations along Tinker Brook where there are more open views down into the valley of the River Alde and consequently of the proposed two village bypass and the River Alde overbridge. Due to the elevation of Tinker Brook above the route of the proposed two village bypass and overbridge, proposed planting along the route of the two village bypass would not reduce visibility of the proposed development over time. Visual effects for this receptor group would remain unchanged between Year 1 and Year 15. These permanent effects on group 5 receptors would be of localised extent, and of medium magnitude, and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.80 **Appendix 6B** of this volume of the **ES** considers the visual effects of the lighting elements of the proposed development on the visual receptor groups. For receptor groups 1 (users of public footpaths (E-137/028/0, E-137/029/0, E-243/006/0, E-243/007/0 and E-243/008/0), local roads (the A1094 and unnamed roads off it) and residents and visitors around Friday Street Farm shop, to the western extent of the site) and receptor group 4 (pedestrians using the footways along the A12 and local residents along the A12 at Stratford St. Andrew, to the north of the site), the assessment of night time effects identified that effects would be of high-medium magnitude, which would result in a major-moderate adverse effect that is considered to be **significant**. For receptor group 5, night time effects would be of medium magnitude, which would result in moderate adverse effects that are considered to be **not significant**. For receptor groups 2 and 3, night time effects would be of low-negligible magnitude, which would result in slight adverse effects that are considered to be **not significant**.

### Long Distance Routes

- 6.6.81 The A12 is the main road within the study area and passes within the site boundary at the western and eastern extent. Users of the A12 are of low sensitivity. As indicated by representative viewpoints 1, 7 and 8, shown in **Figures 6.5, 6.10 and 6.11**, road users on the A12 would continue to experience large scale effects when passing the new roundabout junctions with the current A12, reducing rapidly as the proposed development becomes further from the A12 and intervening landform, vegetation and built development would reduce visibility. However, the proposed development is intended to form the new alignment of the A12 during operation, with the current A12 becoming a more local road. Large scale effects would be experienced for a very brief part of a longer journey, with proposed planting not able to mitigate these visual effects, and the permanent effects would be of limited extent. The effects would be of medium magnitude and would result in slight adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.82 Two recreational cycle routes (Sustrans Regional Cycle Route 41 and Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route) pass through the study area and within the edge of the site as shown at **Figure 6.1**. Users of these cycle routes are of high-medium sensitivity. As indicated by Viewpoint 6, illustrated in **Figure 6.10**, and Illustrative Viewpoint 1, users would experience medium scale and adverse effects where there are more open views down into the valley from the cycle routes. Visibility of the proposed two village bypass and the River Alde overbridge would not decrease over time. These permanent effects would be of localised extent, and would be of medium magnitude and would result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.
- 6.6.83 **Appendix 6B** of this volume of the **ES** considers the visual effects of the lighting elements of the proposed development on users of the A12, Sustrans Regional Cycle Route 41 and Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route. The assessment indicates that the effects of lighting on road and cycle route users would be of medium magnitude, and would result in moderate adverse effects that are **not significant**.

### Specific Viewpoints

- 6.6.84 No specific viewpoints have been identified within the study area as requiring assessment.

### Landscape Designations and Value

- 6.6.85 As covered previously and shown on **Figure 6.1**, a SLA covers the majority of the study area and the western half of the site. The SLA is considered to

be of local value, as indicated by the methodology set out in **Appendix 6I** of **Volume 1** of the **ES** and, in line with the LCTs that the SLA covers, of high-medium susceptibility. Sensitivity is considered to be medium.

**6.6.86** Effects on the character of the area covered by the SLA designation would remain large scale in those areas directly affected by the proposed two village bypass, A12 roundabout, River Alde overbridge and staggered junction between Nuttery Belt and Pond Wood and extending to the nearest field boundaries in most locations, reducing to medium and then small along the river valley and south-east of Farnham. The large and medium scale effects would cover a limited extent of the SLA. The effects on the designated SLA would be of medium-low magnitude, moderate adverse effects, which are considered to be **not significant**.

**6.6.87** **Appendix 6B** of this volume of the **ES** considers the effects of the lighting elements of the proposed development on the SLA. The assessment indicates that the effects of lighting on the SLA would be of medium magnitude, and would result in a moderate adverse effect that is considered to be **not significant**.

iii. [Inter-relationship effects](#)

**6.6.88** This section provides a description of the identified inter-relationship effects that are anticipated to occur on landscape and visual receptors between the individual environmental effects arising from construction of the proposed development.

**6.6.89** Inter-relationships would arise from the proposed development on the landscape features, which also represent habitats that are evaluated in **Chapter 7** (Terrestrial Ecology and Ornithology) in this volume. **Chapter 7** has been referenced in order to inform some judgements concerning the impact to landscape fabric and features.

**6.6.90** Cultural and historic designations/attributes have been considered as one of the contributory factors towards overall landscape value and susceptibility. However, the effects of the proposed development on the historic/cultural receptors are considered within **Chapter 9** (Terrestrial Historic Environment) in this volume.

**6.6.91** In some cases, visual receptors are also recreational receptors assessed as part of the Amenity and Recreation Assessment within **Chapter 8** in this volume.

## 6.7 Mitigation and monitoring

6.7.1 Where possible, mitigation measures have been proposed where a significant effect is predicted to occur. Primary and tertiary mitigation measures which have been accounted for as part of the assessment are summarised in **section 6.5** of this chapter. Where other mitigation is required to reduce or avoid a significant adverse effect, this is referred to as secondary mitigation, and where reasonably practicable, secondary mitigation measures have been proposed.

6.7.2 However, in relation to the proposed two village bypass no further mitigation measures have been proposed over and above those measures identified above at **section 6.5**. Due to the proximity of construction works to some receptors and the temporary duration of the construction period, it would not be possible to establish mitigation planting that would provide effective screening of all construction works during the construction phase. Once operational, the only permanent residual significant effects, once proposed planting has established by year 15 of operation, relate to lighting of the proposed roundabouts. The lighting scheme is required to be compliant with Suffolk County Council highway requirements and has been designed to achieve a balance between providing lighting appropriate for all road users whilst applying suitable mitigation measures in keeping with the local environment.

6.7.3 However, the proposed planting would require maintenance and management during its lifetime, with replacement of plant failures during the first few years of establishment.

## 6.8 Residual effects

6.8.1 The following tables (**Table 6.10** and **Table 6.11**) present a summary of the landscape and visual impact assessment. They identify the receptor(s) likely to be impacted, and **Table 6.11** presents the level of effect at year 15 which is considered to be the permanent residual effect once mitigation planting has become established, and where the effect is deemed to be significant, the tables include any additional mitigation proposed and the resulting residual effect. Effects assessed at year 1 are not included in **Table 6.11** as these are not considered to be the residual effects of the proposed development.

**Table 6.10: Summary of residual effects for the construction phase.**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of Effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
<b>Landscape Character.</b>					
Rolling Estate Sandlands.	Effects on the LCT within the site and adjacent along the valley of the River Alde and in the vicinity of Farnham Hall.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Effects on remainder of LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Minimal, neutral.	None	Minimal, neutral ( <b>not significant</b> ).
Valley Meadowlands.	Effects on the LCT within the site and to the north and south along the valley of the River Alde.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Effects on remainder of LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed	Minimal, neutral.	None	Minimal, neutral ( <b>not significant</b> ).

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of Effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
		planting to integrate and screen.			
Rolling Estate Claylands.	Effects on the LCT within the site and to the north-east of Parkgate Farm.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Effects on remainder of LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Minimal, neutral.	None	Minimal, neutral ( <b>not significant</b> ).
<b>Visual Receptors.</b>					
Receptor group 1.	Views of the construction of the proposed roundabout and road, as well as temporary contractor compound.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Major-moderate, adverse.	None proposed.	Major-moderate, adverse ( <b>significant</b> ).
Receptor group 2.	Views of the construction of the proposed footbridge and road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the	Major-moderate, adverse.	None proposed.	Major-moderate, adverse ( <b>significant</b> ).



**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of Effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
		sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.			
Receptor group 3.	Views of the construction of the proposed road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Moderate, adverse.	None proposed.	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
Receptor group 4.	Views of the construction of the proposed bridge over the River Alde and road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Major-moderate, adverse.	None proposed.	Major-moderate, adverse ( <b>significant</b> ).
Receptor group 5.	Views of the construction of the proposed bridge over the River Alde and road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Slight, adverse.	None	Slight, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
Motorists using the A12.	Brief views of construction activity, views of the temporary site compound, direct engagement	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Slight, adverse.	None	Slight, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of Effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
	with the works at the proposed roundabouts; some works screened by vegetation.				
Recreational users of Regional Cycle Route 41 and Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route.	Views of construction activity.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Slight, adverse.	None	Slight, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
<b>Landscape Designations.</b>					
SLA	Effects on special qualities.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).

**Table 6.11: Summary of permanent effects for the operational phase.**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
<b>Landscape Character.</b>					
Rolling Estate Sandlands.	Effects on the LCT within the site and adjacent	Retention of existing vegetation where possible;	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
	along the valley of the River Alde and in the vicinity of Farnham Hall.	proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.			
	Effects on remainder of LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Slight, neutral.	None	Slight, neutral ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Night-time effects on LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation and proposed planting to screen and filter views. Best practice approach to lighting design.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
Valley Meadowlands.	Effects on the LCT within the site and to the north and south along the valley of the River Alde.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Effects on remainder of LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed	Slight, neutral.	None	Slight, neutral ( <b>not significant</b> ).

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
		planting to integrate and screen.			
	Night-time effects on LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation and proposed planting to screen and filter views. Best practice approach to lighting design.	Slight, adverse.	None	Slight, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
Rolling Estate Claylands.	Effects on the LCT within the site and to the north-east of Parkgate Farm.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Effects on remainder of LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Minimal, neutral.	None	Minimal, neutral ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Night-time effects on LCT.	Retention of existing vegetation and proposed planting to screen and filter views. Best practice approach to lighting design.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
<b>Visual Receptors.</b>					
Receptor group 1.	Views of the proposed	Retention of existing vegetation	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
	roundabout and road.	where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.			
	Visibility of proposed lighting at night.	Best practice approach to lighting design.	Major-moderate, adverse.	None proposed.	Major-moderate, adverse ( <b>significant</b> ).
Receptor group 2.	Views of the proposed footbridge and road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Visibility of proposed lighting at night.	Best practice approach to lighting design.	Slight, adverse	None	Slight, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )
Receptor group 3.	Views of the proposed road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
	Visibility of proposed lighting at night.	Best practice approach to lighting design.	Slight, adverse	None	Slight, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )
Receptor group 4.	Views of the proposed bridge over the River Alde and road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Visibility of proposed lighting at night.	Best practice approach to lighting design.	Major-moderate, adverse.	None proposed.	Major-moderate, adverse ( <b>significant</b> ).
Receptor group 5.	Views of the proposed bridge over the River Alde and road.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Visibility of proposed lighting at night.	Best practice approach to lighting design.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
Motorists using the A12.	Brief views of the proposed roundabouts.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Slight, adverse	None	Slight, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )
	Visibility of proposed lighting at night.	Best practice approach to lighting design.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).



Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation.	Assessment of effects.	Additional Mitigation.	Residual Effects.
Recreational users of Regional Cycle Route 41 and Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route.	Views of construction activity.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Visibility of proposed lighting at night.	Best practice approach to lighting design.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
<b>Landscape Designations.</b>					
SLA	Effects on special qualities.	Retention of existing vegetation where possible; proposed planting to integrate and screen; the sinking of the route to mitigate visual effects.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).
	Night-time effects on SLA.	Retention of existing vegetation and proposed planting to screen and filter views. Best practice approach to lighting design.	Moderate, adverse.	None	Moderate, adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ).

## References

- 6.1 Council of Europe (2000) European Landscape Convention
- 6.2 The Stationary Office (2000) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents> [Accessed July 2019]
- 6.3 DECC (2011) Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (NPS EN-1) [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf) [Accessed July 2019]
- 6.4 DECC (2011) National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (NPS EN-6) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statements-for-energy-infrastructure> [Accessed July 2019]
- 6.5 MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework
- 6.6 MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment
- 6.7 MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance – Design <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design> [Accessed November 2019]
- 6.8 MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance – Light Pollution <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/light-pollution> [Accessed November 2019]
- 6.9 DEFRA (2018) Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan> [Accessed July 2019]
- 6.10 ESC (2013) Suffolk Coastal District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies
- 6.11 ESC (2017) Suffolk Coastal District Council Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies
- 6.12 ESC (2019) Suffolk Coastal District Council Final Draft Local Plan
- 6.13 Natural England (2015) NE491: NCA Profile 82 Suffolk Coast and Heaths. (Online) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-the-east-of-england> [Accessed August 2019]
- 6.14 Natural England (2014) NE544: NCA Profile 83 South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands. (Online) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area->

- profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-the-east-of-england [Accessed August 2019]
- 6.15 Landscape East (2011) East of England Regional Landscape Typology (Online) <http://landscape-east.org.uk/> [Accessed August 2019]
- 6.16 Suffolk County Council (2008, revised 2011) Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment
- 6.17 Alison Farmer Associates (2018) Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment
- 6.18 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (2012) The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map. Version 3.
- 6.19 LDA Design (2016) Special Landscape Areas Paper
- 6.20 Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition.
- 6.21 Suffolk County Council & Suffolk Coastal District Council (2013) Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Position Statement- Sizewell C Design Principles: The Local Perspective