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Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

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Document 6.5.2: Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendices

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Bramford to Twinstead

Scoping Report: Volume 2: Appendices

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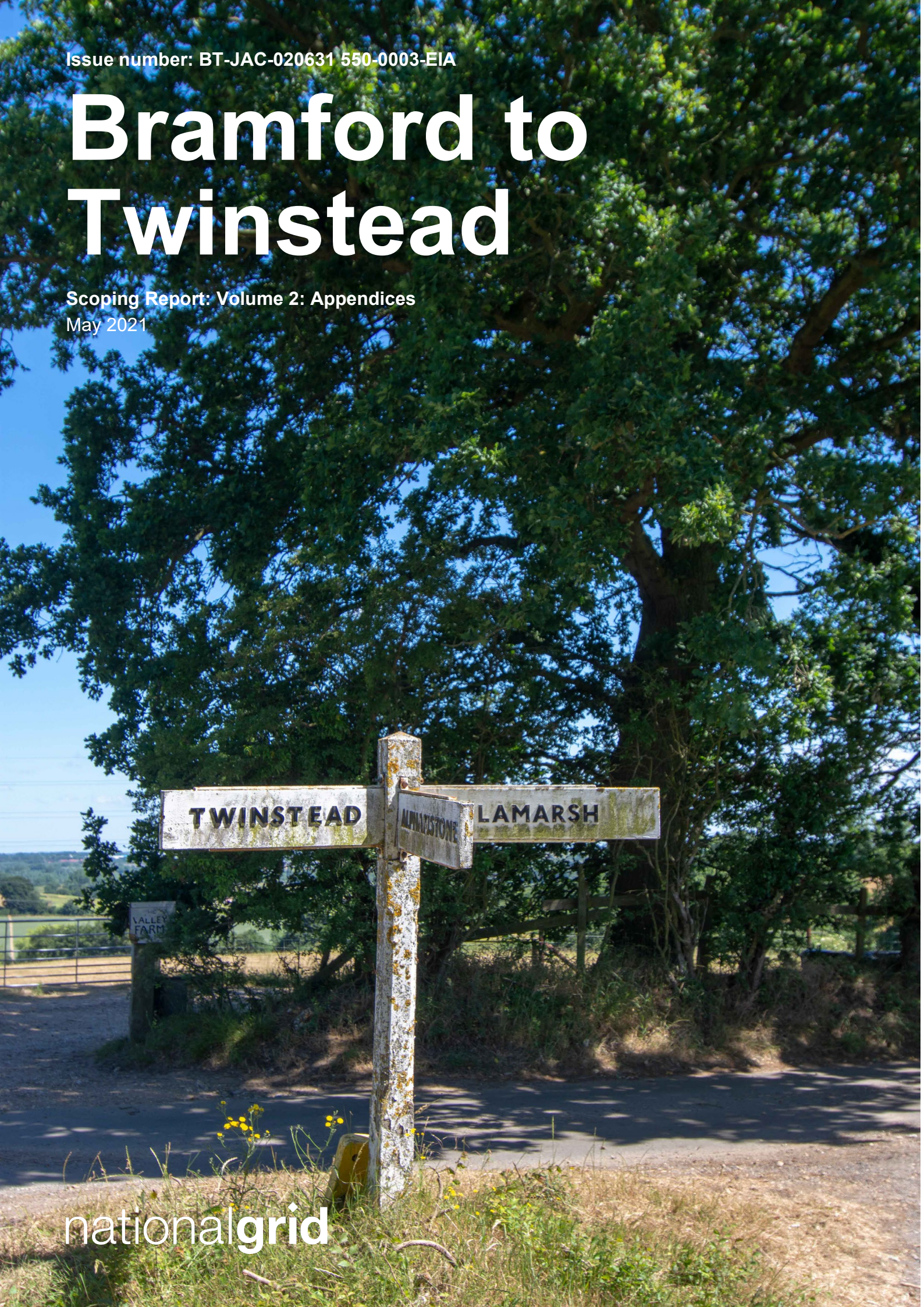

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Contents

Appendix 1.1
Transboundary Supporting Information

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Appendix 1.1 Transboundary Supporting Information

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Result of the Screening Considerations
Characteristics of the development: Size of the development Use of natural resources Production of waste Pollution and nuisances Risk of accidents Use of technologies	The Bramford to Twinstead project is a proposal to consent and build a new c.27km 400kV electricity reinforcement and associated infrastructure between Bramford in Suffolk and Twinstead in Essex. It includes the removal of the existing 132kV overhead line between Burstall Bridge and Twinstead Tee, and a new substation at Butler's Wood. It is fully contained within the UK, in the counties of Suffolk and Essex. Some of the resources required for the construction of the project are likely to be obtained from the global market, e.g. steel. It is envisaged that materials would be obtained locally where practicable. It is not likely that any waste, nuisances or accidents would extend beyond the border of the UK. No novel technologies are proposed that have potential for transboundary effects.
Location of development and geographical area: What is the existing use? What is the distance to another European Economic Area (EEA) state? (Name EEA state) What is the extent of the area of a likely impact under the jurisdiction of another EEA state?	The existing land use is largely agricultural land with interspersed villages. The location of the development is approximately 130km from France (the closest EEA state). No physical works or impacts are likely to extend beyond the jurisdiction of the UK.
Environmental importance: Are particular environmental values (e.g. protected areas – name them) likely to be affected? Capacity of the natural environment. Wetlands, coastal zones, mountain and forest areas, nature reserves and parks, Natura 2000 sites, areas where environmental quality standards already exceeded, densely populated areas, landscapes of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.	There are no European sites within 2km of the project. There are two European sites comprising Ramsar and Special Protection Area (SPA) designations within 10km of the project. These are primarily designated for a range of breeding and overwintering bird populations. A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Draft Screening Report has determined that the project is unlikely to significantly affect any European site. The project crosses the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which is designated for its national (rather than international) landscape quality and cultural associations. It is the project's intention to use underground cables within the AONB boundary to reduce the impact on the landscape. The project is likely to result in localised impacts to landscape, cultural heritage (including archaeology), soils, adjacent landowners and residents, biodiversity (including protected species), and the water environment. These impacts would be mitigated to reduce the significance of any effect. These impacts would not result in impacts to any other EEA state.
Potential impacts and carrier: By what means could impacts be spread (i.e. what pathways)?	The pathways by which impacts could be spread are via air and water (such as rivers). However, none of the anticipated effects are likely impact another EEA state.

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Result of the Screening Considerations
Extent: What is the likely extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population)?	The extent of the impacts will vary for different Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) topics. However, no significant effects are anticipated that could impact on another EEA state.
Magnitude: What will the likely magnitude of the change in relevant variables be relative to the status quo, taking into account the sensitivity of the variable?	The magnitude of change will vary for different EIA topics. However, none of the anticipated effects are likely to occur at a magnitude that would impact another EEA state.
Probability: What is the degree of probability of the impact? Is the impact likely to occur as a consequence of normal conditions or exceptional situations such as accidents?	It is very unlikely that effects from the project would impact on another EEA state during both normal conditions and exceptional situations such as accidents.
Duration: Is the impact likely to be temporary, short-term or long-term? Is the impact likely to relate to the construction, operation or decommissioning phase of the activity?	No significant effects are anticipated that could impact on another EEA state.
Frequency: What is likely to be the temporal pattern of the impact?	No significant effects are anticipated that could impact on another EEA state.
Reversibility: Is the impact likely to be reversible or irreversible?	No significant effects are anticipated that could impact on another EEA state.
Cumulative impacts: Are other major developments close by?	There are a number of other proposed developments within the Scoping Boundary and beyond, including proposed housing developments to the east of Hadleigh and east of Sudbury. The potential cumulative effects will be assessed within the EIA. However, no significant effects are anticipated that could impact on another EEA state.

Appendix 2.1
Relevant Environmental Legislation, Policy and Guidance

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Appendix 2.1 Relevant Environmental Legislation, Policy and Guidance

1. Purpose of this Document

1.1.1 The application for development consent would be considered by the Secretary of State primarily on the policies in the relevant National Policy Statements (NPSs), as described in Scoping Report Chapter 2: Regulatory and Planning Policy Context. However, when undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the wider environmental legislation, policy and guidance relevant to the assessment is considered. This appendix sets out the environmental legislation, policy and guidance that is considered relevant to the project. This includes guidance produced by the local planning authorities where this is considered to be relevant to the EIA.

1.1.2 Table 1.1 sets out the environmental legislation and policy relevant to the project. Table 1.2 sets out the relevant guidance that has been used to inform the technical chapters or guide the proposed assessment methodology. General environmental legislation, policy and guidance, which apply to more than one topic, are presented first in the respective tables, followed by topic-specific legislation, policy and guidance. A summary of the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017, the relevant NPS (EN-1 and EN-5), the Electricity Act 1989, the Planning Act 2008 and the National Planning Policy Framework is provided in Chapter 2: Regulatory and Planning Policy Context.

Table 1.1: Relevant Environmental Legislation and Policy

Name/Reference	Why it is Relevant to the Project	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
General environmental legislation that is relevant to more than one receptor		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	National Grid is a statutory undertaker and under Section 85 of the Act has a duty to conserve and enhance the The Act increases measures for the management and protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The project crosses Hintlesham Woods SSSI.	An assessment of the impacts on the SSSIs will be included within the Environmental Statement (ES).
	The Act includes provision for public access to the countryside and Public Rights of Way and through open access land. The project crosses multiple Public Rights of Way within the Order Limits comprising bridleways, byways, footpaths, restricted byways, Long Distance Walking Routes and cycle routes.	The application for development consent will include a list of footpaths crossed by the project and any required temporary diversions or closures.
	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are designated under the Act, which sets out the requirements for conservation boards and management plans and places a duty on relevant authorities (including statutory undertakers such as National Grid) to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of AONBs. The project crosses the Dedham Vale AONB.	The duties under Section 85 of the Act were considered as part of the decision making around undergrounding within the AONB. An assessment of effects on the Dedham Vale AONB will be included within the ES drawing on baseline information given in the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2021-26.

Name/Reference	Why it is Relevant to the Project	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
Environment Act 1995	The Act makes provision for the improved control of pollution to the air, water and land by regulating the management of waste and control of emissions. The Act defines the responsibilities of the waste producer. The project would generate waste and would need measures to manage pollution and emissions.	The disposal of waste generated by the project will be managed using these Regulations. The Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) includes commitments to reduce pollution and waste on the project. The project will also submit an Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) with the application for development consent.
The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2003)	The Regulations apply to hedgerows over 20m in length with protection granted for 'important hedgerows' (which are older than 30 years old and meet qualifying criteria). The project crosses multiple hedgerows that may be important under these regulations.	Hedgerows assessed as important will be included within the ES and will be included within a schedule in the draft Development Consent Order.
The Environmental Protection Act 1990	Part II, Section 33 (1)(a) and (1)(b). These establish certain actions as offences with respect to depositing, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled waste without a permit. Section 33 (1)(c) makes it an offence to keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment. The project would create waste that would need to be managed appropriately.	The Outline CoCP includes a commitment by the project to produce a SWMP prior to construction, which will set out how the project intends to manage and dispose of waste during construction. An Outline SWMP will be submitted with the application for development consent.
	Part IIA sets out the statutory contaminated land regime. This sets out procedures to make land suitable for its current use where there is a pollution linkage that can result in significant harm. Where land is being developed, the relevant planning regime addresses the risk posed by potential contamination. The project may encounter contaminated land.	The project will be designed to avoid land at risk of contamination where practicable. An assessment of the likelihood of contamination will be included within the ES.
	Part III of the Act covers statutory nuisance provisions for dust and odour. Local authorities can take action in cases where a statutory odour or dust nuisance is found to exist. The project has the potential to generate statutory nuisance, such as dust, during installation.	The application for development consent will include a Statement of Statutory Nuisance. Any significant effects in relation to nuisance will be reported within the ES.
Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016	These Regulations cover sites that are covered by environmental permits, such as landfills, and how these are regulated. The project may cross sites where there are permits currently held.	An assessment of the effects on any permitted sites that the project crosses will be included within the ES. Where required, the project will work with operators to identify the need for permits or variations to comply with the Regulations.
	These Regulations cover the licensing of surface waters and groundwater abstractions. They also protect water resources through Source Protection Zones (SPZs). The project may require abstractions or discharges during construction. The project also passes through areas designated as SPZs.	Assessment of the significant effects of the project on surface water and groundwater will be included within the ES. Good practice measures for managing pollution risks during construction are included within the Outline CoCP.

Name/Reference	Why it is Relevant to the Project	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
Control of Pollution (Applications, Appeals and Registers) Regulations 1996	These Regulations prescribe the procedure to be followed in relation to applications for, or the variation of, consents under Chapter II of Part III of the Water Resources Act 1991.	An assessment of the effects on existing permitted water interests will be included within the ES, and the requirements for new consents will also be documented.
Landscape and Visual		
European Landscape Convention	The European Landscape Convention is a Treaty which was ratified in the UK in 2006. It recognises that the landscape is important as a component of the environment and of people's surroundings in both town and country and whether it is ordinary landscape or outstanding. The project passes through different landscape areas.	The Treaty provides the definition of landscape and the basis for the methodology for the landscape and visual assessment that will be included within the ES.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	The law on Tree Preservation Orders is in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (in particular Sections 197–214 as amended by the Planning Act 2008).	An assessment of effects on Tree Preservation Orders will be included in the ES.
Biodiversity		
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The Act places a duty to conserve biodiversity on public authorities. It requires the Secretary of State to publish and maintain lists of species and types of habitats which are regarded by Natural England as being of 'principal importance' for the purposes of conserving biodiversity. Baseline surveys and desk studies undertaken for the project have identified a number of habitats and species of principal importance within a defined study area.	The options appraisal routing has avoided statutory designated sites where practicable. Further design work will be undertaken to avoid or reduce impacts on habitats and species of principal importance where practicable. An assessment of impacts on habitats and species of principal importance will be provided within the ES.
The Protection of Badgers Act 1992	The Act lists offences relating to activities affecting badgers and their setts. Baseline surveys have identified badgers within a defined study area.	Badger and their setts have been identified as part of the baseline review. The project will aim to avoid known badger setts where practicable. Legal compliance will be set out within the ES.
The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	These Regulations grant powers to regulators to implement measures for the recovery of European eel stocks. The project crosses watercourses where eels are present.	Relevant aquatic ecological receptors have been identified as part of the baseline review. An assessment of the effects on aquatic ecology, including eels, will be included within the ES.
The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (as amended)	The Act is aimed at the protection of freshwater fish, in particular salmon and trout. It sets out activities that could constitute an offence including direct mortality, barriers to migration and degradation of habitats. The project crosses the River Stour, the River Brett, the River Box and Belstead Brook watercourses where freshwater fish are present.	Relevant aquatic ecological receptors have been identified as part of the baseline review. An assessment of the effects on salmon and freshwater fish will be included within the ES.

Name/Reference	Why it is Relevant to the Project	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The Act allows for the designation of SSSIs due to features of conservation interest related to flora, fauna, physiography or geology. The project passes through Hintlesham Woods SSSI and within 1km of Arger Fen SSSI.	An assessment of the impacts on the SSSIs will be included within the ES.
	The Act makes it an offence to kill, injure, take, possess or trade in many wild animal species and to pick, uproot, possess or trade in a number of wild plants. The project passes through habitats with potential to support animal species protected under the Act.	Species listed in the relevant Schedules of the legislation have been considered as part of the desk study. Field studies are planned for later stages of the project. An assessment in relation to protected species will be included within the ES.
	The Act aims to prevent the establishment of non-native species. The project may affect areas that contain potentially invasive Schedule 9 plant species or other invasive species.	An assessment in relation to invasive non-native species will be included within the ES.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of European sites and species and the adoption of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites. The Regulations require all plans or projects to be assessed by the competent authority to determine if there is likely to be a significant effect on nature conservation sites before a consent is granted. The Regulations allow for the licensing of activities affecting European Protected Species that would otherwise be illegal. The project would affect areas supporting protected species.	Relevant designated sites and ecological receptors with legislative protection have been identified through desk-based assessment. Field surveys will be used to supplement the desk-based assessment. A draft Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report has been produced to support the Scoping Report (Appendix 7.3). This will be finalised following discussions with Natural England and a final HRA Report will be provided with the application for development consent.
Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs)	The LBAPs aim to secure partnerships between local people and organisations to ensure biodiversity resources are valued and looked after into the future. This is achieved by identifying habitats and species of importance in the local context. The project would affect areas supporting LBAP habitats and species.	An assessment in relation to LBAP habitats and species will be included within the ES.
Historic Environment		
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled monuments are designated by law and are, by definition, of national importance. However, Section 33(1) of the Planning Act 2008 means that this Act is not applicable to the project. The project passes close to a number of scheduled monuments.	The options appraisal routing has avoided scheduled monuments, and none lie within the Scoping Boundary. An assessment of the impacts on designated sites, including their settings, will be included within the ES.
Burial Act 1857	The Act makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a licence from the Ministry of Justice has first been obtained or, where Christian consecrated ground is concerned and the remains are to be reburied elsewhere, a faculty has been issued.	The method for assessing unexpected discoveries will be included within the ES.

Name/Reference	Why it is Relevant to the Project	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)	The Act requires planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it may possess. The project lies close to a number of listed buildings. However, Section 33(1) of the Planning Act 2008 means that this Act is not directly applicable to the project.	The project has been designed to avoid listed buildings and their setting where practicable. An assessment of the impacts on these sites, including their settings, will be included within the ES.
Treasure Act 1996	This Act obligates those who find items defined as 'treasure' to report the object to their local coroner. This applies to the project as objects defined as treasure could be uncovered unexpectedly during installation.	The method for assessing unexpected discoveries will be included within the ES.
Water Environment/Geology and Hydrogeology		
Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2017	The Regulations establish a framework for the protection of surface waters and groundwater. The project crosses a number of surface and groundwater bodies.	Compliance with the Water Environment Regulations will be demonstrated within the ES.
Water Resources Act 1991/2003	The Act regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defence. It aims to maintain and improve the quality of controlled waters. The project crosses a number of rivers including the River Stour, River Box, River Brett and Belstead Brook.	An assessment of the effects on surface water and groundwater quality will be included within the ES, including risk assessments for groundwater abstractions.
Land Drainage Act 1991/1994	The Act covers crossings or works on ordinary watercourses, which are the responsibility of Lead Local Flood Authorities. The project crosses a number of ordinary watercourses.	A Flood Risk Assessment will be included within the application for development consent
Water Act 2003	The Act allows the Environment Agency to manage water resources and provides powers to take action against abstractions causing environmental damage. The project may require abstractions during construction.	The effects of any abstraction required to facilitate the project will be assessed within the ES. Further details will also be presented in applications for abstraction licences where required.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	The Act aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flooding. The Act designates Lead Local Flood Authorities, empowering them to identify and manage flood risks from surface water runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The project crosses a number of ordinary watercourses.	A Flood Risk Assessment will be included within the application for development consent.
The Groundwater Regulations 2009	The Regulations cover potential groundwater contamination that could eventuate from spillages or disturbance of contaminated ground. The project has the potential to cross contaminated land or to create pollution risks during construction.	The Outline CoCP includes commitments for managing risks to groundwater during construction. An assessment of the effects on groundwater from disturbance of contaminated land or ground will be included in the ES.

Name/Reference	Why it is Relevant to the Project	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
Environment Agency Groundwater Protection Policy 2018	The Environment Agency regulates activities that may impact groundwater resources, to prevent and limit pollution. This Policy is concerned with infrastructure schemes of national or regional significance, that pass through SPZs or are below the water table in Principal or Secondary aquifers. The project passes through a number of SPZs.	An assessment of the effects on surface water and groundwater quality will be included within the ES, including risk assessments for groundwater abstractions.
Agriculture and Soils – no additional legislation		
Traffic and Transport – no additional legislation		
Air Quality		
The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	These Regulations set out the requirements for exposure reduction of $PM_{2.5}$ within the general population and the requirements for action to be taken when levels of air pollutants persistently exceed the limit values.	The Outline CoCP sets out the commitments for managing risks in relation to dust and air quality during construction.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, 2007	The strategy sets out the air quality objectives and the measures selected to achieve the desired improvements in air quality. The project has the potential to affect air quality through generation of emissions from construction vehicles and plant.	The Outline CoCP sets out the commitments for managing risks in relation to dust and air quality during construction.
Noise and Vibration		
Control of Pollution Act 1974	Section 60 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 grants the power to a local authority to serve a notice on a developer or contractor(s) imposing restrictions on construction works. The project is likely to generate noise during construction.	An assessment of the effects from noise will be included within the ES.
	Section 61 of the Act states that construction works may require consent from the relevant local authorities prior to the construction works commencing. If this is required, the relevant local authorities would need to be provided with information about how construction noise would be managed, including the use of 'best practicable means'. The project is likely to generate noise during construction.	An assessment of the effects from noise will be included within the ES.
The Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)	This policy statement aims to avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; to mitigate and lessen adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and, where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. The project has the potential to generate noise.	An assessment on the effects from noise will be included within the ES. Health as a standalone chapter would be scoped out of the future assessment.
Health and Wellbeing – no additional legislation		
Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism – no additional legislation		

Name/Reference	Why it is Relevant to the Project	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
Major Accidents		
Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974	The Act places general duties on employers, and provides the framework for the regulation of industrial health and safety in the UK. The overriding principle is that foreseeable risks to persons in workplaces shall be reduced so far as is reasonably practicable and that adequate evidence shall be produced to demonstrate that this has been done. The project is employing consultants and contractors to deliver the work.	The project will need to comply with the Act through developing processes that identify and manage health and safety risks on the project. This will be demonstrated through National Grid documentation, which will support, but will not specifically be reported within, the ES.
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	These Regulations place specific duties on clients, designers and contractors so that health and safety is considered throughout the life of a construction development from its inception to its subsequent final demolition and removal. Under the Regulations, the project designers are required to avoid foreseeable risks so far as reasonably practicable by eliminating hazards from the project.	The project will need to comply with the Act through developing processes that identify and manage health and safety risks on the project. This will be demonstrated through National Grid documentation, which will support, but will not specifically be reported within, the ES.
The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	The Regulations generally make more explicit what employers are required to do to manage health and safety under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The project is employing consultants and contractors to deliver the work.	The project will need to comply with the Act through developing processes that identify and manage health and safety risks on the project. This will be demonstrated through National Grid documentation, which will support, but will not specifically be reported within, the ES.
Cumulative Effects – no additional legislation		

Table 1.2: Relevant Environmental Guidance Used to Inform the Topic Chapters

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
National Grid Guidance	
National Grid (2012c) Our Approach to Options Appraisal	This document provides guidance on carrying out options appraisals for new electricity infrastructure. Options appraisal provides information to help inform judgements about the best way to achieve a new connection.
National Grid (2016) National Grid's Commitments When Undertaking Works in the UK	This document describes the 10 commitments National Grid has made to the way electricity and gas works in the UK are carried out. This includes setting out how amenity responsibilities would be met and how stakeholders and communities would be included in the works.
Holford (1959) Holford Rules: Guidelines for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines.	This document provides the guidelines for routeing of transmission lines. The Rules have been used through the options appraisal to inform the corridor and route selection. The Rules will also be used going forward to inform detailed routing and the designs. NPS EN-5 refers to the guidelines for the routeing of new overhead lines provided in the Holford Rules.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
National Grid (2009) Horlock Rules: National Grid Company Substations and the Environment – Guidelines on Siting and Design.	This document provides the guidelines for identifying suitable sites and the detailed siting of substations. The Rules have been used through the options appraisal to identify potential sites for the substation. The Rules will also be used going forward to inform detailed layout and designs.
General Guidance Applicable to Multiple Topics	
Planning Inspectorate (2020) Advice Note Seven: Version 7 Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping.	This Advice Note outlines the advice on elements of the EIA process during the pre-application stage, namely screening and scoping, and to assist applicants in understanding the role of preliminary environmental information. The project has used this advice when drafting the Scoping Report.
Planning Inspectorate (2020) Advice Note Twelve: Version 6 Transboundary Impacts and Process.	This advice note outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate, European Economic Area Member States and the applicant applicable under Regulation 32 of The Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017.
Highways England *et al.* (2020b) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring	This guidance has been used to guide assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude in some of the topic chapters within the Scoping Report.
Landscape and Visual	
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)/Landscape Institute (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third edition) (GLVIA3)	This is the established best practice guidance for landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) and complies with the requirements to undertake a LVIA under EN-1 and EN-5. The project will undertake a LVIA which will be reported in the ES.
Landscape Institute (2019) Visual Representation of Development Proposals Technical Guidance Note 06/19	This guidance seeks to help landscape professionals, planning officers and other stakeholders to select types of visualisations which are appropriate to the circumstances in which they would be used. It provides guidance as to appropriate techniques to capture site photography and produce appropriate visualisations. The project will undertake an LVIA and report this in the ES, including preparation of visual illustrations.
Landscape Institute (2010) Reviewing Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments Technical Guidance Note 1/20	This guidance sets out a framework for carrying out reviews of LVIA in a structured and consistent way that reflects the approach to assessment advocated in GLVIA3. The LVIA for the ES will be reviewed in line with this guidance.
Biodiversity	
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (2019a) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland – Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal	The CIEEM guidelines are the industry standard for ecological impact assessment with the UK. They provide guidance on the process of impact assessment and reporting of the results. The ES will be carried out in accordance with these guidelines.
CIEEM (2019b) Advice Note: On the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys	The CIEEM advice note has been used to inform the approach to surveys previously undertaken on the project.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
Planning Inspectorate (2017a) Advice Note Ten: Version 8 Habitats Regulations Assessment relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP)	The Advice Note explains that, when preparing an application for development consent, applicants should consider the potential effects on protected habitats. If an NSIP is likely to affect a European site and/or a European marine site, the applicant must provide a report with the application to enable the decision maker to make an appropriate assessment, if required. The Advice Note provides advice for applicants in relation to the preparation of that report. The draft HRA Screening Report is provided in Appendix 7.3.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2010) Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.	Although this guidance is out of date, the handbook provides guidance for carrying out Phase 1 habitat surveys. The results of the project Phase 1 habitat survey will be reported in the ES.
Rodwell, J.S. (2006) National Vegetation Classification: Users' Handbook. JNCC.	This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out botanical surveys. Botanical survey results will be reported in the ES.
Rodwell, J.S. (1998) British Plant Communities, Volume 1: Woodlands and Scrub.	This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out woodland botanical surveys. Woodland botanical survey results will be reported in the ES.
Rodwell, J.S. (1992) British Plant Communities, Volume 3: Grasslands and Montane Communities.	This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out grassland botanical surveys. Grassland botanical survey results will be reported in the ES.
Bright, P., Morris, P., & Mitchell-Jones, T. (2006) The Dormouse Conservation handbook, 2nd ed	This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out dormouse surveys. Dormouse survey results will be reported in the ES.
Froglife (1999) Reptile survey: An Introduction to Planning, Conducting and Interpreting Surveys for Snake and Lizard Conservation. Froglife Advice Sheet 10.	This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out reptile surveys. Reptile survey results will be reported in the ES.
Drake, C.M., Lott, D.A., Alexander, K.N.A. and Webb, J. (2007) Surveying Terrestrial and Freshwater Invertebrates for Conservation Evaluation. Natural England Research Report NERR005.	This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out invertebrate surveys. Invertebrate survey results will be reported in the ES.
Historic Environment	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014) Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment	This guidance will be used to guide the underlying principles of the methodology reported within the ES.
CIfA (2014) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation	This guidance will be used to guide the development of field evaluation scope and method reported within the ES.
CIfA (2014) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey	This guidance will be used to guide the development of geophysical survey scope and method reported within the ES.
CIfA (2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment	This guidance will be used to guide the development of desk-based assessment scope and method reported within the ES.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
European Archaeological Council (2016) Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology	This guidance will be used to guide the development of geophysical survey scope and method reported within the ES.
Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment	This guidance sets out a framework for understanding the value of a heritage asset and informs Historic England's approach to the management of the historic environment as a whole. It has been used to inform the value of heritage assets within desk-based assessments set out in Chapter 8: Historic Environment.
Historic England (2017) Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Consultation Draft 10 November 2017)	This guidance intends to update the 2008 Conservation Principles to be more in line with National Planning Policy Frameworks; however, it has not been published to date and therefore does not supersede the 2008 document. Consideration of the consultation document will be included within the assessment of value for heritage assets in the ES.
Historic England (2015) The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second edition)	This guidance sets out a framework for understanding the setting of a heritage asset and the contribution of that setting to the heritage asset's value. It has been used to inform the value of heritage assets within desk-based assessments and the significance of potential impacts on heritage assets in the ES.
Historic England (2015) Managing Significance in Decision taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2	This guidance has been used to inform the level of assessment and nature of documentation needed throughout the project to support the application.
Historic England (2019) Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets	This guidance has been used to inform the assessment of value of heritage assets and the significance of potential impacts on heritage assets in Chapter 8: Historic Environment.
Highways England *et al.* (2020) DMRB LA 106 Cultural Heritage	This guidance has been used to guide assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude in conjunction with Historic England guidance and to derive significance of the effect in Chapter 8: Historic Environment.
Water Environment	
Planning Inspectorate (2017) Advice Note Eighteen: Version 1 The Water Framework Directive	This guidance will be used to guide the form and content of the Water Framework Directive assessment of the project, which is set out in Chapter 9: Water Environment.
Mustow *et al.* (2005) Practical Methodology for Determining the Significance of Impacts on the Water Environment	This guidance has been used to guide the assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude set out in Chapter 9: Water Environment.
Highways England *et al.* (2020) DMRB LA 113 Road Drainage and the Water Environment	This guidance will be used to guide the assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude set out in Chapter 9: Water Environment.
Essex County Council (2020) The Sustainable Drainage Design Guide for Essex	This guidance will be used to guide the management of surface water runoff arising from project assets.
Suffolk Flood Risk Management Partnership (2018) Sustainable Drainage Systems: A Local Design Guide.	This guidance will be used to guide the management of surface water runoff arising from project assets.
Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) (2010) Flood Resilience and Resistance for Critical Infrastructure (C688).	This guidance will be used to guide the design of flood mitigation measures for vulnerable project components.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
CIRIA (2001) Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites. Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (C532).	This guidance will be used to inform the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which will be submitted with the application for development consent and will set out measures to reduce risks of pollution to the water environment during construction.
CIRIA (2006) Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects (C649).	This guidance will be used to inform the Outline CEMP, which will be submitted with the application for development consent and will set out measures to reduce risks of pollution to the water environment during construction.
CIRIA (2010) Environmental Good Practice on Site (third edition) (C692).	This guidance will be used to inform the Outline CEMP, which will be submitted with the application for development consent and will set out measures to reduce risks of pollution to the water environment during construction.
Geology and Hydrogeology	
CIRIA (2001) Contaminated Land Risk Assessment, A Guide to Good Practice (C552).	This guidance sets out the methodology for assessing risks due to contaminated land on projects. It also outlines typical mitigation that can be employed on projects. An assessment of the effects on contaminated land will be included in the ES.
Environment Agency (2006) Remedial Targets Methodology: Hydrogeological Risk Assessment for Land Contamination.	This guidance sets out the methodology for assessing risks to groundwater receptors from ground contamination. It will be used to assess whether the disturbance of contaminated land may affect groundwater. An assessment of the effects on contaminated land will be included within the ES.
Environment Agency (2007) Hydrogeological Impact Appraisal for Dewatering Abstractions	This guidance will be used to guide the approach taken with regards to dewatering impacts in Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology.
Environment Agency (2018) The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection Version 1.2.	This guidance sets out the activities which would potentially need to be controlled on the project with regard to groundwater. It has been used to set out approaches and targets for maintaining the integrity of groundwater resources. This guidance has been used in Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology.
Environment Agency (2020) Land Contamination Risk Management	This guidance will be used to assess and manage the risks from land contamination of the project in Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology
Agriculture and Soils	
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England.	This sets out the Government's aims in relation to protecting agricultural soils in England and in relation to protecting the soil resource during construction and development. The Outline CoCP sets out commitments to reduce effects to soils, and further measures will be set out within the Outline CEMP which will be submitted with the application for development consent. The guidance has been used to identify effects to best and most versatile land and the wider ecosystem services provided by soils in Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils.
Natural England (2012). Technical Information Note 049. Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land.	This Technical Information Note provides background to the ALC system, data sources and the use of ALC surveys.
Defra (2009). Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Re-use of Soils on Construction Sites.	This Code of Practice provides the framework and approaches for soil handling and reuse on construction sites. The Outline CoCP sets out commitments to reduce effects to soils, and further measures will be set out within the Outline CEMP submitted with the application for development consent.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
British Standard Specification for Topsoil and Requirements for Use (BS3882:2015)	This British Standard provides guidance on acceptable soil characteristics where topsoil needs to be imported or exported from sites.
Highways England *et al.* (2019). DMRB LA 109: Geology and Soils.	This document provides guidance on determining the level of sensitivity associated with soil and agricultural land (in terms of the ALC grade) receptors and on the magnitude of potential impacts. It has been used to inform the approach taken in Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (2000) Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils. Cambridge: The Farming and Rural Conservation Agency.	This series of guides provides detailed approaches to soil handling (stripping, stockpiling and reinstatement). The Outline CoCP sets out commitments to reduce effects to soils, and further measures will be set out within the Outline CEMP submitted with the application for development consent.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales. Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land.	These guidelines provide background to the ALC system and detail the methodology to be followed when grading land based on site survey data. The guidelines have been used to inform the approach taken in Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils.
Traffic and Transport	
Highways Agency (1993) DMRB Volume 11: Environmental Assessment, Section 3, Part 8 – Pedestrians, Cyclists, Equestrians and Community Effects [now withdrawn].	This document provides useful quantifiable thresholds for assessing the magnitude of impact of changes in traffic volumes that are not included in DMRB LA 112, and will be considered within the methodology in Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.
Highways England *et al.* (2020) DMRB LA 112, Population and Human Health	This document provides a framework for assessing, mitigating and reporting traffic effects on population and health. It includes significance criteria that helps towards consistent and proportionate assessment to support the reporting of significant effects, which has been used to identify potential effects in Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport. Health as a standalone chapter would be scoped out.
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2014) Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements	This document sets out the scope and level of detail that will be used in the Transport Assessment/Statement that will be submitted with the application for development consent.
Department for Transport (2019) Transport Analysis Guidance.	This guidance outlines the procedure for developing and assessing the costs and benefits of a project with regard to traffic and transport. The guidance will be used for reference for the project in Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.
Air Quality	
Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2016) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Construction and Demolition v1.1	The guidance provides an advised procedure for a semi-quantitative dust risk assessment and screening criteria for activities undertaken on-site. Good practice measures are suggested, some of which are set out within the Outline CoCP. More detailed measures will be added to the Outline CEMP.
IAQM (2018) Guidance on Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites v1.1	This guidance provides the appropriate level of monitoring relevant to the specific site characteristics and the assessed dust risk of the works. This guidance will be used to inform dust management measures set out within the Outline CEMP.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
IAQM (2017) Land Use Planning and Development Control: Planning for Air Quality	The guidance provides screening criteria and content advice for detailed assessments. The guidance also provides criteria for the measurement of significance of impacts based on baseline air quality, pollutant limit values and predicted changes in concentrations which are used to inform Chapter 13: Air Quality.
IAQM (2020) A Guide to the Assessment of Air Quality Impacts on Designated Nature Conservation Sites v1.0	The guidance separates the roles of the air quality specialist and ecologist in the activities involved during the assessment of impacts and effects of air quality on designated sites. Screening criteria for different types of assessment are outlined, along with the steps to be taken at each stage of the assessment. The guidance has been used to inform Chapter 13: Air Quality.
Defra and the Devolved Administrations (2018) Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG16)	The guidance covers all aspects of Local Air Quality Management and includes technical details on management, manipulation of input and output data and processing model results. The guidance has been used to inform Chapter 13: Air Quality.
Highways England *et al.* (2019) DMRB LA 105 Air Quality.	This provides criteria for the assessment of air quality impacts from highways interventions. The guidance has been used to inform Chapter 13: Air Quality.
Noise and Vibration	
British Standard 5228-1:2009+A1:2014. Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 1: Noise	This standard provides guidance on the prediction and assessment of construction noise and calculation procedures for predicting likely construction activity noise levels. The standard also includes assessment methodologies for determining the significance of noise levels during construction. This guidance has been used to inform Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration.
British Standard 5228-2:2009+A1:2014. Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 2: Vibration	This standard provides guidance on vibration levels that can be used to assess the likely impacts of construction activities, as well as guidance on the significance of vibration effects in terms of human and structural responses to vibration. The standard also includes empirical formulae for predicting vibration levels from construction activities. This guidance has been used to inform Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration.
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (1988)	This sets out prediction methodology for calculating noise levels on projects using traffic information about flows, speeds and types of vehicle. The guidance has been used to inform Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration.
Highways England *et al.* (2020) DMRB LA 111 Noise and Vibration	This provides criteria for the assessment of noise from road traffic in the long and short term. The short-term assessment criteria have been used to inform the assessment of noise from construction traffic on the existing road network in Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration.
British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019. Methods for Rating and Assessment Industrial and Commercial Sound	This standard provides guidance on the assessment of operational noise and provides a method for assessing the significance of sound from industrial or commercial premises. This has been used to support the scoping out of operational noise at the substation. It will be used to inform the compliance assessment undertaken as part of the final design.
British Standard 8233:2014. Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings	This standard considers appropriate noise levels within various rooms to suit different uses. Included within this is a design range for internal noise levels in living rooms and bedrooms for resting/sleeping conditions. It will be used to inform the noise assessment for the project.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
British Standard 7445-1:2003. Description and measurement of environmental noise – Part 1: Guide to quantities and procedures	This standard defines the basic quantities to be used for the description of noise in community environments and describes basic procedures for the determination of these quantities that will be used in the noise assessment for the project.
International Standard 9613-2:1996. Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors — Part 2: General method of calculation	This standard describes a method for calculating the attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors in order to predict the levels of environmental noise at a distance from a variety of sources. Although operational noise is scoped out of the assessment, this standard will be used in the compliance assessment of operational noise from the substation as part of sound propagation models.
IEMA (2014) Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment	These guidelines set out key principles and advice on how to effectively integrate noise impacts and effects into the EIA process. The guidelines have been used to inform Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration.
Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism – no additional guidance	
Health and Wellbeing (Additional guidance to that noted in specific topics above)	
International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1998) Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields, Health Physics	This guidance sets out how Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) should be taken into account on projects. The project will produce a technical report to show how it complies with these guidelines.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2012) Power Lines: Demonstrating compliance with EMF public exposure guidelines – a Voluntary Code of Practice	This is a Voluntary Code of Practice that sets out measures to reduce exposure to EMF. The project will produce a technical report to set out how it complies with the Code of Practice.
DECC (2013) Power lines: Control of microshocks and other indirect effects of public exposure to electric fields. A voluntary Code of Practice.	This is a Voluntary Code of Practice that sets out measures to reduce exposure to EMF. The project will produce a technical report to show how it complies with the Code of Practice.
DECC (2012) Optimum Phasing of high voltage double-circuit Power Lines. A voluntary Code of Practice	This is a Voluntary Code of Practice that sets out measures to reduce exposure to EMF. The project will produce a technical report to show how it complies with the Code of Practice.
IEMA Ben Cave Associates; Faculty of Public Health (2017) Health in Environmental Impact Assessment: A Primer for a Proportionate Approach	This is a guidance document aimed at developing an assessment methodology (based on known practice in the UK) when considering health and wellbeing in EIA. The primer has been used to inform Chapter 16: Health and Wellbeing. The Scoping Report proposes to scope out health and wellbeing from the ES.
IEMA (2020) Health Impact Assessment in Planning	This is a guidance document aimed at developing an assessment methodology (based on known practice in the UK) when considering health and wellbeing in EIA. The document has been used to inform Chapter 16: Health and Wellbeing. The Scoping Report proposes to scope out health and wellbeing from the ES.
Major Accidents and Disasters	
IEMA and ARUP (2020) Major Accidents and Disasters in EIA: A Primer	This is a guidance document that sets out an assessment methodology and examples for Major Accidents assessment in EIA. The document has been used to inform Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters. The Scoping Report proposes to scope out major accidents and disasters from the ES.

Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA	How it Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project
Health and Safety Executive (2015) L111 (Third edition) The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015: Guidance on Regulations	This is guidance aimed at helping developers comply with the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015. The purpose of the COMAH Regulations is to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and to limit the consequences to people, and the environment, of any accidents which do occur. The project is not a COMAH project, but the guidance has been used to inform Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters. The Scoping Report proposes to scope out major accidents and disasters from the ES.
Cumulative Effects	
IEMA (2011) The State of Environmental Impact Assessment Practice in the UK	This guidance document captures the current state of EIA practice and looks to the future, identifying how it could develop to make an even greater contribution to the effective integration of the environment into the design and consenting process. The document has been used to inform the proportionate assessment.
IEMA (2020) Demystifying Cumulative Effects	This guidance document is aimed at developing an assessment methodology (based on known practice in the UK) when writing the Cumulative Effects chapters of EIA documents. The document has been used to inform Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects.
Planning Inspectorate (2019) Advice Note Seventeen: Version 2 Cumulative Effects Assessment	This Advice Note explains that when preparing an application for NSIPs under the Planning Act 2008, applicants should consider cumulative effects, and the process the applicant may wish to adopt. The project has developed an approach to assessing cumulative effects based on the Advice Note, as set out in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects.

Appendix 2.2
Local Planning Policy

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Appendix 2.2 Local Planning Policy

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

1.1.1 This appendix sets out the local planning policy relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as 'the project').

1.1.2 The application for development consent would be considered by the Secretary of State primarily against the policies in the relevant National Policy Statements (NPS), as described in Chapter 2: Regulatory and Planning Policy Context. However, the Secretary of State must also take Development Plans into consideration if they are '*both important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision*' (Section 104 of the Planning Act 2008) to the decision on the application. At this stage it is not possible to confirm if such policies would be considered important or relevant by the Secretary of State. These are therefore referred to in Sections 2 and 3 of this appendix for completeness to allow the Secretary of State to make such a determination.

1.2 Relevant Planning Authorities

1.2.1 The project is located in the following local planning authority areas:

- Suffolk County Council;
- Essex County Council;
- Babergh District Council;
- Mid Suffolk District Council; and
- Braintree District Council.

1.2.2 Although Babergh District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council are separate authorities, it is noted that they share many services and staff, have the same office location and are currently preparing a Joint Local Plan.

1.3 Overview of Relevant Planning Policy

1.3.1 The current relevant Development Plan Documents are as summarised in Table 1.1. The content of Table 1.1 was discussed with the local planning authorities at a meeting on 1 March 2021, with particular focus on expected adoption dates of the emerging Development Plan Documents. It was agreed at this meeting that, in the case of Braintree District Council, Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils and Essex County Council (in the case of the Minerals Local Plan Review), where applicable, only the emerging policy will be considered in the application for development consent for the project, as these emerging plans are all likely to have been adopted well in advance of submission of an application to the Planning Inspectorate. The status of the emerging planning policy is described further in Sections 2 and 3 of this appendix.

Table 1.1: Overview of Relevant Adopted and Emerging Development Plans

Authority	Adopted	Emerging
Suffolk County Council	Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted July 2020)	N/A

Authority	Adopted	Emerging
Essex County Council	Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (adopted October 2017)	N/A
	Essex and Southend-on-Sea Minerals Local Plan (adopted July 2014)	Essex and Southend-on-Sea Minerals Local Plan Review
Babergh and Mid-Suffolk District Councils	Babergh Core Strategy (adopted February 2014) Babergh Local Plan Alteration No.2 (adopted June 2006) (Saved Policies)	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan
	Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (adopted September 2008) Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focussed Review (adopted December 2012) Mid Suffolk Local Plan (adopted 1998) (Saved Policies)	
Braintree District Council	Braintree Core Strategy (adopted September 2011) Braintree Local Plan Review (adopted 2005) (Saved Policies) Braintree District Local Plan 2013-2033 Section 1 (adopted February 2021)	Braintree District Local Plan 2013-2033 Section 2

2. County Policy

2.1 Suffolk County Council

2.1.1 The Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted in July 2020. It is understood that there are no plans to undertake a review of this Local Plan prior to submission of the application for development consent for the project.

2.1.2 The Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan indicates that large parts of the Scoping Boundary fall within the Suffolk County Council Minerals Consultation Area. Policy MP10 advises that these areas will be safeguarded from proposed development in excess of five hectares. If the project sterilises over five hectares of mineral within the Minerals Consultation Area, the application for development consent will need to demonstrate that '*the sand and gravel present is not of economic value, or not practically or environmentally feasible to extract, or that the mineral will be worked before the development takes place or used within the development*'. This issue will be considered further through the project design and through pre-application engagement with Suffolk County Council.

2.1.3 The Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan also shows that the project is located within the following site allocated for sand and gravel extraction:

- Layham Quarry operated by Brett Aggregates – site allocation M5 and IL4/NHL3 as shown on Map B3. Allocation M5 is for an extension to the existing sand and gravel operations at Rands Hall Pit in Layham. It is known that a planning application to extend the timescales for extraction and restoration at Layham Quarry to April 2032 and October 2033, respectively, was approved in October 2019 (Planning Ref: SCC/0018/19B/VOC).

- The project will run directly through Layham Quarry. Policy MP10 advises that the County Councill will safeguard '*areas falling within 250m of an existing, planned or potential site allocated in the Plan for sand and gravel extraction. The MPA* [Minerals Planning Authority] *will advise the Local Planning Authority whether any proposed development might prejudice the future extraction of minerals and should be refused, or whether such development itself might be prejudiced by proposed mineral working*.'

2.1.4 Further discussions will be undertaken with Suffolk County Council and the site operator regarding Layham Quarry prior to submission of the application for development consent, to discuss the interface between the project and this site allocation further. Potential effects on minerals are considered in Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology.

2.1.5 The policies from the Minerals and Waste Local Plan that may potentially be important and relevant to the project are listed in Annex 1 of this document.

2.2 Essex County Council

2.2.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Plan for Essex currently consists of the following:

- Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (adopted July 2017); and
- Essex Minerals Local Plan (adopted July 2014).

2.2.2 It is understood there are no plans by Essex County Council to review the Waste Local Plan prior to submission of an application for development consent for the project.

2.2.3 The Essex Minerals Local Plan is currently under review. The Minerals Local Plan Review is currently out for consultation until 29 April 2021. As the new Essex Minerals Local Plan is anticipated to be adopted prior to submission of an application for development consent for the project, it is expected that only policies from the adopted Waste Local Plan and new Minerals Local Plan will be considered in the application.

2.2.4 The Waste Policies Map that forms part of the Waste Local Plan indicates there are no site allocations or areas of search within 5km of the project. The policies from the Waste Local Plan that may potentially be important and relevant to the project are listed in Annex 1 of this document.

2.2.5 The Minerals Local Plan 2014: Draft Amendments – 2021 document currently out for consultation confirms that parts of the project fall within a Minerals Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel. Policy S8 requires that the Minerals Planning Authority be consulted, and its views taken into account on '*a) all planning applications for development on a site located within an MSA and/or MCA that would have the potential to sterilise 5ha or more for sand and gravel, 3ha or more for chalk and greater than 1 dwelling for brickearth or brick clay*'. Where development exceeds these thresholds, a Minerals Resource Assessment is required. Potential effects on minerals are considered in Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology.

3. Local Policy

3.1 Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

3.1.1 Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils are currently working together to prepare the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan. The Joint Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination on 31 March 2021. When adopted, the Joint Local Plan will replace the following currently adopted documents:

- Babergh Local Plan Alteration No. 2 (adopted in June 2006);
- Babergh Core Strategy (adopted in February 2014);
- First Alteration to the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (adopted in July 2006); and
- Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (adopted September 2008) and the Core Strategy Focussed Review (adopted in December 2012).

3.1.2 Given that preparation of the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan is at an advanced stage and will be adopted well in advance of submission of an application for development consent for the project, only policies from the Joint Local Plan will be considered in the application.

3.1.3 The Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan - Pre-submission (Regulation 19) (November 2020) document as submitted for Examination has been reviewed. A review of the associated policies maps has identified a number of local planning policy issues that will need to be considered including, but not necessarily limited to:

- Designated Open Space – Hintlesham Golf Club and Hadleigh Railway Walk;
- Public Rights of Way;
- Flood Zone 3;
- Site of Special Scientific Interest);
- Ancient Woodland; and
- Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

3.1.4 The policies from the draft Babergh and Mid Suffolk Local Plan that may be important and relevant to the application for development consent for the project are listed in Annex 1 of this document. These policies will be considered as part of the assessment presented within the Environmental Statement (ES).

3.2 Braintree District Council

3.2.1 Braintree District Council is currently working towards adopting a new Local Plan for the period 2013-2033. The new Local Plan will be split into two sections as follows:

- Section 1 – Strategic Plan for North Essex shared with Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council. Section 1 was adopted on 22 February 2021. Section 1 is not considered to be an important or relevant consideration to the project as it covers strategic issues, including Garden Community development, across the three local authority areas.
- Section 2 – policies, maps and sites for development within the Braintree District. The Publication Draft Local Plan 2017 (hereafter referred to as the 'Section 2 Plan') was originally submitted for Examination in October 2017 but was delayed due to the Section 1 Examination. Hearings are now due to commence on the Section 2 Plan in July 2021 with adoption expected towards the end of 2021. Given that adoption is anticipated well in advance of submission of an application for development consent for the project, only policies within the Section 2 Plan will be considered in the application.

3.2.2 A review of the Section 2 Plan policies maps that have been submitted for Examination has identified a number of local planning policy issues that will need to be considered including, but not necessarily limited to:

- Flood Zones;
- Local Wildlife Sites; and
- Protected Lanes.

3.2.3 Those policies from the Section 2 Plan that may be important and relevant to the project are listed in Annex 1 of this document. These policies will be considered as part of the assessment presented within the ES.

Annex 1: Schedule of Potentially Important and Relevant Local Planning Policies

Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policies
Suffolk County Council	Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted July 2020)	MP10: Minerals consultation and safeguarding areas MS5: Layham
Essex County Council	Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (adopted July 2017)	Policy 12: Transportation and Access
	Essex Minerals Local Plan Review	S8: Safeguarding Minerals Resources
Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan - Pre-Submission (Regulation 19) (November 2020) document	SP09 – Enhancement and Management of the Environment LP17 – Environmental Protection LP18 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity LP19 – Landscape LP20 – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty LP21 – The Historic Environment LP27 – Energy Sources, Storage and Distribution LP29 – Flood Risk and Vulnerability LP30 – Designated Open Spaces
Braintree District Council	Braintree Local Plan: Publication Draft for Consultation (June 2017)	LPP 46 – Protected Lanes LPP 50 – Built and Historic Environment LPP 53 – Provision for Open Space, Sport and Recreation LPP 56 – Conservation Areas LPP 60 – Heritage Assets and their Settings LPP 63 – Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Recording LPP 67 – Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure LPP 68 – Protected Species, Priority Species & Priority Habitat LPP 69 – Tree Protection LPP 70 – Protection, Enhancement, Management & Monitoring of Biodiversity LPP 71 – Landscape Character and Features LPP 73 – Protecting and Enhancing Natural Resources, Minimising Pollution and Safeguarding from Hazards LPP 78 – Flooding Risk and Surface Water Drainage LPP 79 – Surface Water Management Plan LPP 80 – Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

Appendix 4.1
Outline Code of Construction Practice

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Appendix 4.1 Outline Code of Construction Practice

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 National Grid is making an application for development consent to reinforce the electricity network between Bramford Substation and Twinstead Tee ('the project'). The project lies within the counties of Suffolk and Essex, and within Mid Suffolk, Babergh and Braintree local planning authority areas.

1.1.2 The project has been divided into six sections (from east to west):

- AB Hintlesham;
- C Brett Valley;
- D Polstead;
- E Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- F Leavenheath/Assington; and
- G Stour Valley.

1.1.3 In addition, a Grid Supply Point substation is proposed at Butler's Wood.

1.2 Purpose of the Code of Construction Practice

1.2.1 This is the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for the project, which has been produced to support the Scoping Report. It has been produced to set out the good practice measures that will be undertaken during construction of the project if it is granted consent. It is designed to support the scoping out of matters within the Scoping Report and future Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) where these would not result in a likely significant effect with good practice measures in place.

1.2.2 It will be updated as the project evolves to include additional measures identified through the engineering design, the EIA process and from engagement with stakeholders. A final CoCP will be submitted as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) as part of the application for development consent. Compliance with the CoCP will be secured by way of a requirement in the Development Consent Order (DCO).

1.2.3 It is assumed that measures in the Outline CoCP are in place before undertaking the assessment. This will enable the assessment to be proportionate and focused on the likely significant effects that would be material to the decision. This is in accordance with The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's (2016) guidance document, Delivering Quality Development.

1.2.4 The project would be delivered in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits. Any statutory requirements listed in this document and industry good practice guidance which has informed each part of the document are not to be seen as exhaustive.

1.2.5 The CoCP will eventually sit alongside the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), of which an outline version will be submitted with the application for development consent. The Outline CEMP will include appendices incorporating more details on measures to reduce the risk of dust, water and soil pollution.

1.2.6 National Grid will put in place robust procedures to audit and inspect the project, including its supply chain of contractors, to make sure the control measures set out in the CoCP are adopted when constructing the project. The CoCP will apply to all areas of the project delivered pursuant to the DCO, during construction.

1.2.7 Throughout this document, each good practice measure has been assigned a reference number, for example (GG01). This is for ease of cross-reference to other documents.

1.3 Construction Schedule

1.3.1 Subject to gaining development consent, construction works would be expected to start in 2024 and be completed by 2028. Certain advance works (such as archaeological trial trenching or protected species mitigation) may take place in advance of the main construction period.

1.3.2 The construction schedule will be developed as the project progresses and will take account of seasonal constraints such as protected species breeding or hibernation seasons and reducing impacts associated with flood zones.

2. Good Practice Measures

2.1.1 Good practice measures have been identified that would reduce impacts from the project on the environment (Table 2.1). These are generally measures that would normally be implemented on a well-run construction site, but also include a number of good practice measures that have been identified through the scoping work in order to support a proportionate assessment. They also include measures that have typically been employed on other National Grid projects. The contractor(s) will be expected to demonstrate compliance with these measures during construction.

Table 2.1: Good Practice Measures

Ref	Good Practice Measures
General Project Commitments	
GG01	The project will be run in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits.
GG02	The project design will be compliant with the guidelines and policies relating to electromagnetic fields stated in National Policy Statement EN-5, including the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines (1998).
GG03	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) and a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be produced prior to construction. The CEMP shall include measures to manage dust, waste, water, noise, vibration and soil during construction. The contractor(s) shall undertake daily site inspections to check conformance to the Management Plans.
GG04	A suitably experienced Environmental Manager will be appointed for the duration of the construction phase. In addition, a qualified and experienced Environmental Clerk of Works will be available during the construction phase to advise, supervise and report on the delivery of the mitigation methods and controls outlined in the CEMP. The Environmental Clerk of Works will monitor that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required good practice and mitigation measures. The Environmental Clerk of Works will be supported as necessary by appropriate specialists, including ecologists and arboriculturalists.
GG05	Construction workers will undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the project. Topics will include but not be limited to: • pollution prevention and pollution incident response; • dust management and control measures; • location and protection of sensitive environmental sites and features; • adherence to protected environmental areas around sensitive features; • working hours and noise and vibration reduction measures; • working with potentially contaminated materials; • waste management and storage; • flood risk response actions; and • agreed traffic routes, access points, etc.
GG06	A full record of condition will be carried out (photographic and descriptive) of the working areas that may be affected by the construction activities. This record will be available for comparison following reinstatement after the works have been completed to ensure that the standard of reinstatement at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
GG07	Land used temporarily will be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition and use. Hedgerows, fences and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) will be reinstated to a similar style and quality to those that were removed, with landowner agreement.
GG08	Where sensitive features are to be retained within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits, an appropriate protective area will be established using appropriate fencing and signage and will be inspected, repaired and replaced as necessary. The protective areas will be shown on the Retention and Reinstatement Plans contained within the LEMP.
Construction Site Set Up	
GG09	The name and contact details for the project will be displayed at the entrance to all compounds. This will include an emergency number.
GG10	Any activity carried out or equipment located within a construction compound that may produce a noticeable nuisance, including but not limited to dust, noise, vibration and lighting, will be located away from sensitive receptors such as residential properties or ecological sites where practicable.
GG11	Appropriate site layout and housekeeping measures will be implemented by the contractor(s) at all construction sites. This will include but not be limited to: • preventing pests and vermin control and treating any infestation promptly, including arrangements for the proper storage and disposal of waste produced on site; • inspecting and collecting any waste or litter found on site; • locating or designing site offices and welfare facilities to limit the overlooking of residential properties; • locating designated smoking/vaping areas to avoid nuisance to neighbours; • managing staff/vehicles entering or leaving site, especially at the beginning and end of the working day; and • managing potential off-site contractor and visitor parking.
GG12	Plant and vehicles will conform to relevant applicable standards for the vehicle type as follows: • Euro 4 (NOx) for petrol cars, vans and minibuses; • Euro 6 (NOx and PM) for diesel cars, vans and minibuses; and • Euro VI (NOx and PM) for lorries, buses, coaches and Heavy Goods Vehicles (excluding specialist abnormal indivisible loads). Vehicles will be correctly maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and in a responsible manner. All plant and vehicles will be required to switch off their engines when not in use and when it is safe to do so.
GG13	Materials and equipment will not be moved or handled unnecessarily. When loading and unloading materials from vehicles, including cable drums and excavated materials, drop heights will be limited.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
GG14	Fuels, oils and chemicals will be stored responsibly, away from sensitive water receptors. Where practicable, they will be stored >15m from watercourses, ponds and groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Where it is not practicable to maintain a >15m distance, additional measures will be identified. All refuelling, oiling and greasing of construction plant and equipment will take place above drip trays and also away from drains as far as is reasonably practicable. Vehicles and plant will not be left unattended during refuelling. Appropriate spill kits will be made easily accessible for these activities. Potentially hazardous materials used during construction will be safely and securely stored including use of secondary containment where appropriate. Stored flammable liquids such as diesel will be protected either by double walled tanks or stored in a bunded area with a capacity of 110% of the maximum stored volume. Spill kits will be located nearby.
GG15	Runoff across the site will be controlled through a variety of methods including header drains, buffer zones around watercourses, on-site ditches, silt traps and bunding. There will be no intentional discharge of site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains or sewers without appropriate treatment and agreement of the appropriate authority (except in the case of an emergency).
GG16	Wash down of vehicles and equipment will take place in designated areas within construction compounds. Wash water will be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses and groundwater. Appropriate measures will include use of sediment traps.
GG17	Wheel washing will be provided at each main compound access point on to the highway. An adequate supply of water will be made available at these locations at all times. Road sweepers will be deployed on public roads where necessary to prevent excessive dust or mud deposits.
GG18	Earthworks and stockpiled soil will be protected by covering, seeding or using water suppression where appropriate.
GG19	Bonfires and the burning of waste material will be prohibited.
GG20	Construction lighting will be of the lowest luminosity necessary to safely perform each task. It will be designed, positioned and directed to reduce the intrusion into adjacent properties, protected species and habitats.
GG21	A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be developed prior to construction. The contractor(s) will maintain and monitor the SWMP throughout the construction phase and oversee that any sub-contractor(s) adhere to the SWMP. The SWMP will set out, in an auditable manner, how waste will be reduced, reused, managed and disposed of in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Dedicated areas will be identified on the construction plans to allow materials and wastes to be segregated at source, reducing the risk of damage or contamination.
GG22	An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents.
GG23	Stone pads will be installed in areas where heavy equipment, such as cranes and piling rigs, are to be used. The stone pads will provide stable working areas and will reduce disturbance to the ground. The stone pad area will be stripped of the topsoil, which will be stored and reinstated in accordance with the soil management measures contained in the CEMP.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
GG24	Working areas will be appropriately fenced. The type of fencing installed will depend on the area to be fenced and will take into consideration the level of security required in relation to the surrounding land and public access, rural or urban environment and arable or stock farming. For some locations the fence used may also serve to provide acoustic and visual screening of the work sites and reduce the potential for disturbance of users in the surrounding areas. Fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of the demobilisation unless otherwise specified.
GG25	Members of the community and local businesses will be kept informed regularly of the works through active community liaison. This will include notification of noisy activities, heavy traffic periods and start and end dates of key phasing. A contact number will be provided which members of the public can use to raise any concerns or complaints about the project. All construction-related complaints will be logged by the contractor(s) in a complaints register, together with a record of the responses given and actions taken.
Landscape and Visual (including Trees)	
LV01	The contractor(s) will retain vegetation where practicable. Where vegetation is lost and trees cannot be replaced in situ due to the restrictions associated with land rights required for operational safety, native shrub planting approved by National Grid will be used as a replacement, in accordance with the outline vegetation reinstatement plans included within the LEMP.
LV02	The contractor(s) will apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. This will be applied to trees within the Order Limits which will be preserved through the construction phase, and to trees outside of the Order Limits where such measures do not hinder or prevent the use of the relevant working width for construction. All works to high grade trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, will be undertaken or supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
LV03	A five-year aftercare period will be established for all reinstatement and mitigation planting.
Biodiversity	
B01	The contractor(s) will comply with relevant protected species legislation. Appropriate licences will be obtained where necessary from Natural England for all works affecting protected species as identified by the Environmental Statement and through pre-construction surveys. All applicable works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant requirements and conditions set out in those licences.
B02	The assumption will be that vegetation with the potential to support breeding birds will not be removed during the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive). If any works become necessary during the breeding bird season, works will be supervised by an Environmental Clerk of Works. Appropriate protection measures will be put in place should active nests be found. These will include exclusion zones around active nests until chicks fledge or nests become inactive as determined by monitoring by the Environmental Clerk of Works.
B03	Where there will be a risk of animal entrapment, a means of escape will be installed into all excavations left open overnight.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
B04	To control the spread of invasive weeds in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, any plant or machinery that has been used in areas infested with invasive species (both terrestrial and aquatic), such as Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam, will be thoroughly cleaned. Water used to clean vehicles will be controlled to prevent the spread of the plant (through seeds, rhizomes, fragments, etc.). The area will be cordoned off to prevent any inadvertent spreading.
B05	All habitats suitable for common reptiles will be subject to two-stage habitat manipulation that will take place between mid-March and mid-October. Firstly, vegetation will be cut to approximately 150mm (with the arisings removed) under the supervision of an Environmental Clerk of Works and the site left for a minimum of two days to allow reptiles to naturally disperse from the area. Secondly, vegetation will be cleared down to ground level under the supervision of an Environmental Clerk of Works. Vegetation will be cleared using appropriate equipment based on the type of vegetation to be removed, the area affected, and the risk of mortality or injuring reptiles. Construction works could commence immediately after completion of the second stage. Reptile hibernacula will be retained and protected during construction where practicable. If unavoidable, the removal of vegetation and groundworks at hibernacula will be timed to avoid the hibernation season (late October to early March). Replacement hibernacula and refugia will be provided.
B06	Alternative roost structures (bat boxes) will be provided (with landowner consent) on retained trees within the Order Limits or areas outside of the Order Limits agreed with landowners. Three boxes will be provided for each tree with moderate bat roost potential to be felled. Five boxes will be provided for each tree with high bat roost potential to be felled.
B07	Where the works require the crossing or removal of hedgerows, the gap will be reduced to a width required for safe working. Where hedge removals are necessary, ‘dead hedging’ should be used, where practicable, in the interim periods to retain connectivity during construction. Dead hedging can comprise vegetation arisings or artificial provision, such as willow screening panels or Heras fencing covered in camouflage netting. New hedgerow planting will contain native, woody species of local provenance.
Historic Environment	
H01	Locations of known archaeological interest/value, or areas where archaeological work is planned, will be signposted/fenced off to avoid unintentional damage.
H02	Where a previously unknown heritage asset is discovered, or a known heritage asset proves to be more significant than foreseen at the time of application, the project will inform the local planning authority and will agree a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practicable, within the project parameters.
Water Environment	
W01	All works within main rivers or ordinary watercourses will be in accordance with a method approved under environmental permits issued under the Environmental Permitting Regulations or the protective provisions of the DCO for the benefit of the Environment Agency and the Lead Local Flood Authorities.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
W02	For open cut watercourse crossings and installation of vehicle crossing points, good practice measures will include but not be limited to: • where practicable, reducing the working width for open cut crossings of a main or ordinary watercourse whilst still providing safe working; • installation of a pollution boom downstream of open cut works; • the use and maintenance of temporary lagoons, tanks, bunds, silt fences or silt screens as required; • have spill kits and straw bales readily available at all crossing points for downstream emergency use in the event of a pollution incident; • the use of all static plant such as pumps in appropriately sized spill trays; • prevent refuelling of any plant or vehicle within 15m of a watercourse; • prevent storing of soil stockpiles within 15m of a main river; • inspect all plant prior to work adjacent to watercourses for leaks of fuel or hydraulic fluids; and • reinstating the riparian vegetation and natural bed of the watercourse, using the material removed when appropriate, on completion of the works and compacting as necessary. If additional material is required, appropriately sized material of similar composition will be used.
W03	Riverbank and in-channel vegetation will be retained where not directly affected by installation works. Natural substrate will be provided through temporary watercourse crossings box culverts.
W04	Where watercourses are to be crossed by construction traffic, measures to be applied include the use of 'flume' pipes or temporary spanned bridges. Once the flume pipe is installed, the area above the flume pipe will be backfilled and construction mats placed over the backfilled area to permit the passage of plant, equipment, materials and people. Flume pipes will be sized to reflect the span width and the estimated flow characteristics of the watercourse under peak flow conditions and kept free from debris. Where used, temporary bridges will be designed specifically to consider the span length and the weight and size of plant and equipment that will cross the bridge.
W05	The contractor(s) will comply with all relevant consent conditions or DCO provisions regarding de-watering and other discharge activities. This will particularly be with regard to volumes and discharge rates and will include discharges to land, water bodies or third-party drains/sewers.
W06	There will be no permanent land raising undertaken in locations identified as Flood Zone 3.
W07	Where new or additional surfacing is required on any access tracks and compound areas, these will be permeable surfaces where ground conditions allow. The project will incorporate appropriate surface water drainage measures into its final design for the haul roads and access tracks so that they do not lead to a significant increase in flood risk. Temporary haul routes within Flood Zone 3 and areas of high and medium risk of flooding from surface water will be removed at the end of the construction phase and the ground surface will be reinstated to pre-project levels. No construction materials should be stored within Flood Zone 3 and areas of high and medium risk of flooding from surface water.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
W08	The contractor(s) will subscribe to the Environment Agency's Floodline service, which provides advance warning of potential local flooding events, and subscribe to the Met Office's Weather Warnings email alerts system and any other relevant flood warning information. The contractor(s) will implement a suitable flood risk action plan, which will include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.
W09	Active private water supplies will be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures will be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response will be provided within 24 hours. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.
W10	In the event of a significant spill during construction, all relevant landowners/tenants will be contacted within 24 hours, within 250m of the spill, to determine if there are any private water supplies that might be affected; an assessment of the likelihood of groundwater contamination reaching identified private water supplies will be undertaken, and where a private water supply is judged likely to be affected, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.
W11	Where a main river is crossed by a trenchless crossing, the cables will be laid at least 1m below the hard bed level of the river and will remain at or below this level for a distance of not less than 3m from the brink of the riverbank before rising at a slope no greater than 1 vertical in 1.5 horizontal. Marker posts shall also be positioned on each bank of the river to indicate the location of the under-crossing and the nature of the works.
Geology and Hydrogeology	
GH01	For areas where potential contamination is known, or strongly suspected to be present as a result of past activities, ground investigation will be undertaken where further information is required on the level of contamination. This will inform the assessment of the risks to receptors, and good practice measures and working methods to control those risks will be developed. The results will be discussed with the Environment Agency and/or relevant planning authority, as appropriate. Made ground and materials known or strongly suspected of being contaminated will be segregated from natural and inert materials; and ground arisings deemed unsuitable for reuse within the project will be disposed of appropriately, for example to a soil treatment centre or landfill.
GH02	Excavation materials identified during a watching brief as being potentially contaminated and unsuitable for reuse within the project will be segregated from other material and transported off-site in suitable vehicles for off-site testing and subsequent disposal. Vehicles will contain and cover the materials to prevent loss of leachate, dust or other material during transport.
GH03	Where the project passes through areas where there are active Environmental Permits (for example authorised landfill sites), the contractor(s) will work with the permit holder to comply with the permit requirements.
GH04	The contractor(s) will be responsible for assessing the risk of encountering unexploded ordnance. The contractor(s) will implement measures advised by the risk assessment.
GH05	Measures related to discharge of water from dewatering activities and management of any contaminated soils will be described in the CEMP.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
Agriculture and Soils	
AS01	Soil management measures will be included within the CEMP. Measures will include but not be limited to the following: • the soil resources present; • how topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stockpiled; • suitable conditions for when handling soil will be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; • indicative soil storage locations; • how soil stockpiles will be designed taking into consideration site conditions and the nature/composition of the soil; • specific measures for managing sensitive soils; • suitable protective surfacing where soil stripping can be avoided, based on sensitivity of the environment and proposed works; • approach to reinstating soil that has been compacted, where required; and • details of measures required for soil restoration.
AS02	Where land is being returned to agricultural use, the appropriate soil conditions (for example through the replacement of stripped layers and the removal of any compaction) will be recreated. This will be achieved to a depth of 1.2m (or the maximum natural soil depth if this is shallower) except over buried cables where the reinstated soil depth will be approximately 1.1m.
AS03	Access to and from residential, commercial, community and agricultural land uses will be maintained throughout the construction period or as agreed through the landowner discussions. This may require signed diversions or temporary restrictions to access. The means of access to affected properties, facilities and land parcels will be communicated to affected parties at the start of the project, with any changes communicated in advance of the change being implemented. Where field-to-field access points require alteration as a result of construction, alternative field access will be provided in consultation with the landowner/occupier.
AS04	Existing water supplies for livestock will be identified pre-construction. Where supplies will be lost or access compromised by construction works, temporary alternative supplies will be provided. Water supplies will be reinstated following construction.
AS05	Consultation with affected landowners will be carried out to investigate the current extent of land drainage. A scheme of pre-construction land drainage will be designed with the intent of maintaining the efficiency of the existing land drainage system and to assist in maintaining the integrity of the working area during construction. The project may include a system of ‘cut-off’ drains which feed into a new header drain and the project will also take into account surface water runoff measures.
AS06	Should animal bones be discovered during construction, which may indicate a potential burial site, works will cease, and advice will be sought from the Animal Health Regional Office on how to proceed, relevant to the origin and age of the materials found.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
AS07	All movement of plant and vehicles between fields will cease in the event of a notification by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) of a disease outbreak in the vicinity of the site that requires the cessation of activities. Advice will be sought from Defra in order to develop suitable working methods required to reduce the biosecurity risk associated with the continuation of works.
AS08	Clay bungs or other vertical barriers will be constructed within trench excavations where deemed necessary by a suitably experienced person, to prevent the creation of preferential drainage pathways.
Traffic and Transport	
TT01	The CTMP will set out measures to reduce route and journey mileage to and from and around site, and prevent nuisance to the residents, businesses and the wider community caused by parking, vehicle movements and access restrictions. It will also provide suitable control for the means of access and egress to the public highway and set out measures for the maintenance and upkeep of the public highway. The plan will also identify access for emergency vehicles. It will also set out measures to reduce safety risks through construction vehicle and driver quality standards and measures to manage abnormal loads.
TT02	The contractor(s) will implement a monitoring and reporting system to check compliance with the measures set out within the CTMP. This will include the need for a GPS tracking system to be fitted to Heavy Goods Vehicles to check for compliance with authorised construction routes. The contractor(s) will also be expected to monitor the number of construction vehicles between the site and the strategic road network. Deviations from the authorised routes or changes to traffic levels that are higher than the CTMP assumptions will require discussion of the need for additional mitigation measures with highways authorities.
TT03	All designated Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) will be identified, and any potential temporary closures applied for/detailed in the DCO. All designated PRoWs crossing the working area will be managed with access only closed for short periods while construction activities occur. Any required temporary diversions will be clearly marked at both ends with signage explaining the diversion, the duration of the diversion and a contact number for any concerns.
Noise and Vibration	
NV01	Construction working will be undertaken within the agreed working hours set out within the DCO. Best practicable means to reduce construction noise will be set out within the CEMP.

Appendix 6.1
Key Characteristics of Landscape Character Assessment

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Appendix 6.1 Key Characteristics of Landscape Character Assessment

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Structure

1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual. It describes the key characteristics of the national and district level landscape character areas identified in the baseline information.

1.1.2 The information on national landscape character areas is taken from Natural England's National Character Area profiles (Natural England, 2014).

1.1.3 The information on district level landscape character areas is taken from Joint Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance (2015) and Landscape Character of Braintree District (2006).

1.1.4 This appendix is structured as follows:

- National Landscape Character Areas are described in Section 2;
- Babergh and Mid Suffolk district scale landscape character areas are described in Section 3; and
- Braintree district scale landscape character areas are described in Section 4.

2. National Landscape Character Areas

2.1 National Character Area (NCA) 86: South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland

2.1.1 The following characteristics of this NCA are represented within the study area:

- An undulating chalky boulder clay plateau is dissected by numerous river valleys, giving a topography of gentle slopes in the lower, wider valleys and steeper slopes in the narrower upper parts;
- Southeast-flowing streams and rivers drain the clay plateau. Watercourses wind slowly across flood plains, supporting wet, fen-type habitats; grazing marsh; and blocks of cricket-bat willows, poplars and old willow pollards. Navigation locks are present on some rivers;
- Large, often ancient hedgerows link woods and copses, forming wooded skylines;
- The agricultural landscape is predominantly arable with a wooded appearance. There is some pasture on the valley floors. Field patterns are irregular despite rationalisation, with much ancient countryside surviving;
- Roman sites, medieval monasteries and castles and ancient woodlands contribute to a rich archaeology. Impressive churches, large barns, substantial country house estates and Second World War airfields dot the landscape, forming historical resources;
- There is a dispersed settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, parishes and small settlements around 'tyes' (commons) or strip greens and isolated hamlets. The NCA features a concentration of isolated moated farmsteads and numerous well-preserved medieval towns and large villages;

- Winding, narrow and sometimes sunken lanes are bounded by deep ditches, wide verges and strong hedgerows;
- A strong network of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) provides access to the area's archetypal lowland English countryside.

3. Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance (2015) recognises that '*there are a number of overarching landscape features which are important to the underlying landscape character of the districts when considered as a whole*' (Page 11-12):

- Arable/pastoral land use;
- Vernacular building traditions and materials;
- Network of rural lanes;
- Hedgerows and woodlands;
- Undulation, plateau, and river valleys;
- Large areas of undeveloped open countryside;
- Distinctive religious built heritage;
- Parkland landscapes;
- Commons, greens, tyes, and river valley grasslands; and
- Artistic association.

3.2 Ancient Plateau Claylands

3.2.1 The guidance notes the following key characteristics of Ancient Plateau Claylands:

- Top of the plateau is flat or gently undulating with attractive small valleys;
- Predominantly arable farmland retaining much of the older field patterns of irregular partitions;
- Numerous areas of pasture land with generous sized woodland cover and established hedgerows;
- Some areas have experienced large losses of hedgerow due to changing agricultural practices;
- Presence of ancient woodlands and overall woodland amenity;
- Presence of airfields with visual impact;
- Scattered settlement pattern; and
- Presence of Hintlesham Hall with a strong and positive character.

3.3 Ancient Estate Claylands

3.3.1 The guidance notes the following key characteristics of Ancient Estate Claylands:

- Fields are medium to large;

- Blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland are scattered throughout the area including Raydon Great Wood to the south of Section AB;
- Small streams and rivers such as Belstead Brook all provide a physical variation to this landscape;
- In the 20th century the flat landscape at Raydon was utilised for World War II airfields having a significant local visual impact;
- The majority of this landscape character is visually open and expansive; however, there are areas of tall hedges and winding lanes which provide a quieter and more enclosed amenity; and
- Settlement pattern is scattered consisting of various sized small villages, dispersed hamlets and isolated farmsteads.

3.4 Rolling Valley Farmlands

3.4.1 The guidance notes the following key characteristics of Rolling Valley Farmlands and states '*This landscape makes a significant contribution to the specific local character of the district because it is the focus of historic settlement and wealth creation*' (Page 54):

- Sloping valley sides divided into small and medium sized fields;
- Evident excavation of minerals;
- Presence of ancient woodlands in small parcels;
- Open valley appearance with unspoilt river meadows near the valley floor, with occasional woodland areas contributing to the visual quality of this landscape;
- Some areas are formed into parkland, such as the setting to the Grade II* listed Great Bevills (approximately 2km south of Section F);
- From elevated locations substantial views are obtained;
- Retention of historic field patterns; and
- Villages of distinctive character which blend with the landscape, including Hadleigh, Polstead and Bures St Mary with conservation areas.

3.5 Valley Meadowlands

3.5.1 The guidance notes the following key characteristics of Valley Meadowlands:

- Flat valley river floor along the River Brett;
- Meadow patterns divided by ditches and dykes;
- Minimal woodland but some plantations;
- Excellent landscape condition of some areas;
- Some impact on tranquillity from the rolling valley landscapes;
- Valuable for flooding and ecology; and
- Occasional farmsteads along the edge of the valley.

3.5.2 The guidance for Valley Meadowlands through which the central portion of Section E crosses at the River Box also states the '*consistent combination of the Rolling Valley*

farmlands and Valley Meadowlands is characteristic of south Suffolk river valleys and contributes significantly to the distinctive character of the district' (Page 62).

3.6 Ancient Rolling Farmlands

3.6.1 The guidance notes the following key characteristics of Ancient Rolling Farmlands:

- The rolling clayland landscape is dissected by river valleys including the River Brett (to the east of the project section), River Box (to the west of the project section) and the River Stour across Section G;
- In some areas, deposits of glacial sand and gravel produced heathland which were enclosed in the 18th and 19th century. However, only the names are left to denote these areas such as Polstead Heath and Leavenheath;
- Ancient and species-rich hedgerows and associated ditches have a strong visual impact;
- Ancient woodland is scattered throughout in blocks and provides strong visual features within the landscape;
- Orchards are a prominent feature at the eastern extent of Section F;
- There are some extensive field amalgamations resulting in a much more open landscape, overall the landscape is largely intact, and accessible through a dense network of winding roads and wide verges;
- Crop production of cereals and oilseed rape and increasing equine use has a significant visual impact on the landscape;
- Wide panoramic views are available in this character area;
- Settlement typically consists of dispersed farmsteads; and
- Narrow, winding lanes retain a tranquil and rural feel.

4. Landscape Character of Braintree District

4.1 Stour River Valley

4.1.1 The landscape character assessment of the Stour River Valley notes the following key characteristics:

- Gentle rounded arable valley sides;
- Valley sides dissected by tributary valleys;
- Several small settlements are located near the top of the slope or within adjoining valleys;
- Mostly tranquil, secluded character away from the settlements; and
- Sinuous pattern of lanes and roads are generally located at the edges of the valley floor and valley sides.

4.1.2 The assessment also recognises that the '*River Stour forms a key focal point throughout the valley and surrounding slopes*' (Page 38) and landmarks are formed by both sewage works/industrial estates on the valley floor and churches on the valley slopes.

4.2 Wickham Farmland Plateau

4.2.1 The landscape character assessment of the Wickham Farmland Plateau notes the following key characteristics:

- Rolling hills and valleys;
- Large scale arable field pattern;
- Infrequent small blocks of deciduous and occasionally coniferous woodland;
- Some mature hedgerow trees on field boundaries;
- Wide views across the farmland. Small villages with a wealth of historic buildings; and
- Strong sense of tranquillity.

4.2.2 The assessment also notes that '*pylons dominate the skyline throughout the centre of the area*' (Page 71).

Appendix 6.2
Landscape Assessment Methodology

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Appendix 6.2 Landscape Assessment Methodology

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Structure

1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual. It provides more explanation regarding the technical methods that will be used to determine the baseline conditions, sensitivity of the receptors and magnitude of change, and sets out the significance criteria which will be used for the landscape assessment.

1.1.2 Although assessed separately, landscape and visual effects are closely linked which means there is some overlap of methodology. The visual assessment methodology can be found in Appendix 6.3: Visual Assessment Methodology.

1.1.3 This appendix is structured as follows:

- Section 2: guidance specific to the assessment of landscape effects;
- Section 3: approach – considers the approach to identifying the setting of designated landscapes and the presence of the existing 400kV overhead line;
- Section 4: baseline gathering – this describes the baseline data that would be collected;
- Section 5: evaluating landscape sensitivity – this describes the criteria for value, susceptibility and how judgements on sensitivity are made;
- Section 6: judging magnitude of change – this describes the criteria for scale of change, geographical extent, duration and reversibility and how judgements on magnitude are made; and
- Section 7: judging levels of landscape effects and significance – describes the criteria used to assess the level of effect and significance.

2. Guidance Specific to Landscape Assessment

2.1.1 The assessment of landscape effects is described in GLVIA3 as follows:

> *'An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The concern ... is with how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character.... The area of landscape that should be covered in assessing landscape effects should include the site itself and the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the proposed development may influence in a significant manner.'* Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2.

2.1.2 The term 'landscape effects', as defined in paragraph 2.21 of GLVIA3, means impacts or effects on '*the landscape as a resource in its own right*'. It includes direct impacts upon the fabric of the landscape (such as the addition, removal or alteration of structures, woodlands, trees or hedgerows), which may alter the character and perceived quality of the area, or more general impacts (indirect impacts) on landscape character and designated areas of landscape arising from the introduction of new man-made features, which may be perceived from further away. In landscapes designated or valued for their scenic or landscape quality, such as National Parks, such changes can affect the purpose of the designation or its perceived value.

2.1.3 The two categories of landscape receptor that will be considered in the assessment are:

- landscape designations at a national and local level. These include the nationally designated Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and a number of locally designated Special Landscape Areas; and
- landscape character (combinations of elements and aesthetic and perceptual aspects that make an area distinctive).

2.1.4 Landscape assessment follows a standard approach:

- establish baseline conditions against which the impacts of the project will be assessed, including judgements on the value of landscape receptors. This includes consideration of how the landscape may change in the future irrespective of the project;
- determine the sensitivity of the landscape likely to be affected, which combines judgements about its susceptibility to change arising from a specific proposal with judgements about its value;
- predict the nature or magnitude of the change likely to occur, which combines judgements about the likely size and scale of the change, the geographical extent of the area over which it is likely to occur, whether the impact would be direct or indirect, reversible or irreversible, short, medium or long term in duration, and whether it is positive, neutral or negative; and
- assess the level of importance of any landscape effects and whether they are likely to be significant. This is done by considering the predicted magnitude of change together with the sensitivity of the landscape, taking into account any proposed mitigation measures.

3. Approaches

3.1 Approach to the Assessment on of the Setting of Nationally Designated Landscapes

3.1.1 The surroundings of AONBs are an important consideration in landscape assessment as they can influence the overall character and quality of the landscape within the designated area. Development proposals close to these areas need to be carefully assessed to ensure that they do not affect the natural beauty and/or special qualities of the landscape within the designated area.

3.1.2 The special qualities of the Dedham Vale AONB are described in the Dedham Vale AONB Management Plan (2016b) and also within the draft management plan for 2021-26 (Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Partnership, 2021).

3.1.3 The need to consider the likely significant effect of development proposals within the 'setting' of the AONB is set out in national and local planning policies, including the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).

3.1.4 There is no official definition of the term 'setting' in relation to landscape assets, although it implies and is generally taken to mean the land surrounding the designated area which, although not in itself designated, has a typically complementary relationship and is likely to be intervisible with the designated landscape. The relationship of the setting to the landscape asset can also be uncomplimentary, detracting from the landscape within the designated area. It is important to note that the setting of a designated area does not

have a clearly defined geographical border. Instead its definition requires careful consideration of factors such as:

- are any of the key characteristics or special qualities of the designated landscape present;
- does it have a functional or historic relationship with the designated landscape;
- is the area intervisible with the designated landscape;
- does it form a gateway to the designated landscape and or have a sense of approach; and
- is there any formal reference to areas considered to form part of the setting of the designated landscapes within current published documents (such as character assessments, management plans or planning policy).

3.1.5 In relation to the first bullet point above, GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.47) states that, '*If the area affected by the proposals is on the margin of or adjacent to such a designated area, thought may be given to the extent to which it demonstrates the characteristics and qualities that led to the designation of the area. Boundaries are very important in defining the extent of designated areas, but they often follow convenient physical features and as a result there may be land outside the boundary that meets the designation criteria and land inside that does not*.'

3.1.6 The setting of Dedham Vale AONB will be identified through analysis of documents, site visits and feedback from consultees and agreed with stakeholders.

3.1.7 The assessment of impacts of the project on areas considered to form part of the setting of Dedham Vale AONB will be undertaken following the standard approach outlined later in this appendix. This involves consideration of the sensitivity of the landscape alongside the magnitude of change likely to arise to determine the overall importance or significance of effect. Because these landscapes are considered to fall within the setting of the designated landscape, their value is likely to be elevated. This may affect their sensitivity to the project and therefore any concluding judgements on likely significance of effect.

3.1.8 In addition to identifying likely significant effects on the landscape within the setting of designated areas, a second step will be undertaken to establish whether elements of the project, which lie within the setting, are likely to affect the designated landscape in terms of the purpose of the designation or its special qualities.

3.1.9 This will be done by making a judgement on whether the project would:

- influence the character of the landscape within the designated area and peoples' appreciation of it;
- affect any functional or historical relationship between the designated landscape and its setting;
- affect peoples' sense of approach and arrival to the designated landscape;
- block or impinge on views out of the designated landscape, particularly from public viewpoints (whether or not they are promoted); and
- block or impinge on key promoted views towards the designated landscape.

3.1.10 This will combine information from the landscape and viewpoint assessment.

3.2 Approach to Assessment of the Proposed 400kV Overhead Line Component of the Project

3.2.1 In the case of this project, the assessment of the landscape impacts from the proposed 400kV overhead line component of the project is complex since it has to take account of the existing 400kV overhead line and 132kV overhead line already present in the landscape and considered as part of the baseline.

3.2.2 The presence of the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines will be considered in the baseline and will have an influence on judgements relating to the susceptibility of the landscape to the project (in terms of the current influence that the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines have on landscape character).

3.2.3 The factors considered relevant to the assessment include:

- the distance between the existing and proposed 400kV overhead lines;
- the area of landscape likely to be affected and whether this is greater than the area currently affected by the existing 400kV overhead line and 132kV overhead line;
- the overall character of the landscape, the way that it is experienced and its sensitivity to the proposed 400kV overhead line and removal of the 132kV overhead line;
- the siting and design of sections of the proposed 400kV overhead line in relation to the existing 400kV overhead line and 132kV overhead line to be removed – for example how the design, scale and position of proposed and existing pylons relate;
- the existing presence of other lower voltage overhead lines (to be retained), wind turbines and other vertical features which together may affect the character of the landscape; and
- the potential for mitigation either through undergrounding of lower voltage lines or planting.

4. Baseline Data Gathering

4.1.1 The first stage in the landscape assessment is to establish the nature of the existing landscape including its constituent elements and features, its character and the way this varies spatially, its history, condition, the way it is experienced and the value attached to it. This is referred to as the ‘baseline landscape environment’ or ‘landscape baseline’.

4.1.2 The landscape baseline forms the basis for the identification and description of the landscape changes that may result from the project.

4.1.3 Information will be gathered from a wide range of sources including:

- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and aerial photography;
- Local Development Plans and planning policy;
- existing landscape character assessments;
- management plans; and
- seasonal site visits.

5. Evaluating Landscape Sensitivity

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The sensitivity of landscape receptors is determined by combining judgements about the value attached to the landscape (which is established and reported as part of the baseline) with judgements about the susceptibility of the landscape to change arising from the project.

5.1.2 Judgements on the value attached to the landscape baseline are unrelated to the nature of the project proposed, whilst judgements on susceptibility may vary in response to the type of project proposed and the attributes of the area in which it is to be located.

5.2 Landscape Value

5.2.1 Irrespective of the presence, or not, of formal designation, an area of landscape may be valued for many reasons. These reasons may include its quality, scenic beauty, tranquillity or remoteness, its recreation opportunities, nature conservation or its historic and cultural associations. Development will not necessarily be incompatible with valued qualities of a landscape as this will depend on the nature of the proposal and the characteristics of the landscape.

5.2.2 In terms of landscape value, nationally and internationally designated landscapes are generally accorded the highest value. The absence of a formal landscape designation, however, does not necessarily imply that a landscape is of lower value. Paragraph 5.19 of GLVIA3 describes value as:

> '*…the relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society, bearing in mind that a landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.* …[A] *review of existing landscape designations is usually the starting point in understanding landscape value, but the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered…. Landscapes or their component parts may be valued at the community, local, national or international level….*'

5.2.3 In response to this, Table 5.1 sets out the typical importance of landscape receptors.

Table 5.1: Typical Importance of Landscape Receptors

Importance	Description
International/national	Landscapes which are internationally or nationally designated for their landscape value: AONBs
Regional/local	Regionally or locally designated landscapes including Special Landscape Areas
Community importance	Everyday landscape, which may be valued 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 a community.

5.2.4 The quality of a valued landscape is often explained in a citation for a designation, but where this is not available, value can be assessed through the application of a criteria-based comparative landscape approach supported by published documentation such as tourist leaflets, art and literature. This is in line with the latest guidance from Natural

England (2019) and the European Landscape Convention (2006) which promote an 'all-landscapes approach', founded on the recognition of value in all landscapes.

5.2.5 An appraisal of value will consider the following factors:

- landscape character and quality;
- scenic quality;
- conservation interests;
- recreation value;
- perceptual aspects and tranquillity; and
- associations.

5.2.6 Judgements regarding the value of the character of the landscape will be based on published local landscape character areas. Each character area will be systematically assessed against the value factors shown in Table 5.2 and judgements made on a sliding scale indicating a lower or higher value. These judgements will then be considered together to inform an overall evaluation of the relative value of the landscape which will be described as either high, medium-high, medium, medium-low or low.

Table 5.2: Factors Contributing to Landscape Value

Factors Used to Judge Value	Definition	
	Lower Value	**Higher Value**
Landscape character and quality	Areas where the landscape character/quality is positive and intact are likely to have a higher value than areas where landscape character/quality has been lost or is perceived as negative. Intactness of the landscape is demonstrated by, amongst other things, presence of characteristic natural and man-made elements, which are generally in good condition; and absence of significant incongruous or detractive elements.	
	The landscape has relatively low landscape quality Indicators: *Weak or negative sense of place* *Poor condition*	⟷ The landscape has relatively high landscape quality Indicators: *Strong or positive sense of place* *Good condition*
Scenic quality	Areas of attractive scenery, sense of place and local distinctiveness will typically be more highly valued than less scenic areas. This includes landscapes designated for their natural beauty but also areas of undesignated landscape. Scenic landscapes are typically those that appeal to the senses through, for example, combinations of some of the following: distinctive, dramatic or striking landform or patterns of land cover; strong aesthetic qualities such as scale, form, colour and texture; or visual diversity which contributes to the appreciation of the landscape.	
	The area of landscape under consideration has relatively low scenic quality Indicators: *Unattractive*	⟷ The area of landscape under consideration has relatively high scenic quality Indicators: *Attractive*

Factors Used to Judge Value	Definition		
	Lower Value		**Higher Value**
	Negative/weak character/sense of place		*Strong/positive character/sense of place*
Conservation interests	The presence of multiple designated cultural heritage and ecological features and designated landscapes is indicative of a higher value landscape, for example: • Where a landscape falls within a designated landscape such as a National Park, AONB, Special Landscape Area, etc., this is reflective of a more highly valued landscape; albeit value may vary locally within a designated landscape. • The presence of internationally or nationally designated heritage assets: World Heritage Sites; scheduled monuments. • The presence of historic landscape assets, which although not protected by designation are considered to be of national value: registered parks and gardens. • The presence of internationally or nationally designated natural heritage assets: Ramsar sites; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs); Special Protection Areas (SPAs); Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs); and National Nature Reserves and ancient woodland.		
	The area of landscape under consideration has few or no designated sites		*The area of landscape under consideration has a high density of designated sites*
Recreation value	The extent to which experience of the landscape makes an important contribution to recreational use and enjoyment of an area is a measure of landscape value and is indicated by the presence of features such as country parks, nationally designated and regionally promoted trails, formal cycle routes, promoted viewpoints, visitor facilities such as car parks, density of the local Public Right of Way network and key focal/designated visitor attractions such as hillforts/castles/church towers. Landscapes can be highly valued at different scales ranging from large nationally valued landscapes such as National Parks, through smaller locally valued landscapes to those which are valued for recreation at a small-scale community level.		
	The area of landscape under consideration has low recreational value. Indicators: *Low density of recreational features including rights of way, open access land and visitor attractions where an appreciation of the landscape is integral to the visitor experience*		The area of landscape under consideration has relatively high recreational value. Indicators: *High density of recreational features including rights of way, open access land and visitor attractions where an appreciation of the landscape is integral to the visitor experience*
Perceptual aspects and tranquillity	The extent to which the landscape provides opportunities to experience a sense of relative remoteness and/or relative tranquillity. This may be influenced by presence or lack of overt man-made structures and visual and audible intrusions.		
	The landscape has a low relative remoteness and/or tranquillity, with		The landscape has a high relative remoteness and/or relative tranquillity, including a lack of overt man-made structures, freedom from

Factors Used to Judge Value	Definition	
	Lower Value	**Higher Value**
	overt man-made structures and/or visual and audible intrusion. Indicators: *Noisy; threatening; unattractive* *Weak or negative sense of place* *Close to visible signs of human activity and development*	visual and audible intrusion and a perceived naturalness. Indicators: *Remote; tranquil; attractive; peaceful* *Strong or positive sense of place* *Physically or perceptually remote or tranquil – no audible, visual intrusion*
Associations	The extent to which the landscape is associated with particular people, such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to the perceptions of the natural beauty of the area.	
	The landscape has none or very few associations with particular people, such as artists or writers. Indicators: *None or very limited evidence of the fact that the landscape has associations with artists or writers.* *No or very limited evidence that the landscape has associations to events in history that contribute to the perceptions of the natural beauty of the area.*	The landscape has notable or many associations with particular people, such as artists or writers. Indicators: *Clear evidence of the fact that the landscape has strong associations with artists or writers.* *Clear evidence that the landscape has strong associations to events in history that contribute to the perceptions of the natural beauty of the area.*

5.3 Landscape Susceptibility

5.3.1 Paragraph 5.40 of GLVIA3 defines the susceptibility of the landscape as, '*the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or features, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies*.'

5.3.2 Unlike judgements on the value attached to the landscape, the assessment of landscape susceptibility should reflect the characteristics of the project and requires:

- identification of the important components of the landscape that make up a particular landscape and how they are likely to be affected by the project; and
- identification of the various aspects of the project, at all stages, that are likely to have an effect on those important components.

5.3.3 Judgements regarding the susceptibility of the character of the landscape to the project will be based on published district-scale landscape character areas. A number of factors will be considered (including physical, perceptual and experiential), all of which may contribute to landscape character and may be affected by the project. The existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines will be considered as components of the baseline landscape.

The susceptibility of the landscape to the project differs depending on the component of the project being assessed.

5.3.4 The landscape within each character area will be assessed against each of the susceptibility factors shown in Tables 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5, and judgements made on a sliding scale indicating a lower or higher susceptibility. The table also identifies which of the Holford Rules (1959) and Horlock Rules (National Grid, 2009) are applicable to the factors.

5.3.5 The susceptibility of the landscape is described as high, medium-high, medium, medium-low or low. When assessing the value, susceptibility, sensitivity and magnitude of change, some of the threshold categories have been subdivided to better reflect the nuances of the local landscape or visual conditions found within the study area and therefore do not necessarily reflect the subdivisions presented in Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Method. The rationale in support of the assessment is set out for each receptor so that it is clear how each judgement has been made.

Table 5.3: Factors Used to Judge the Susceptibility of the Landscape to a 400kV/132kV Overhead Line

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition		
	Lower Susceptibility		**Higher Susceptibility**
Landform Holford Rules 4 and 5	Steep, dramatic or elevated landforms will typically be more susceptible to 400kV/132kV overhead lines. This is because they are often prominent and distinctive in character and can also lead to skylining of overhead lines. Single and narrow ridges are particularly vulnerable, especially where the slopes of the ridgeline are well defined, steep or with rock outcrops. More complex landforms may provide some screening/backclothing opportunities for pylons, but care has to be taken not to dominate intricate landforms. Valleys and low rolling hills are generally less susceptible because they have greater potential to provide backclothing and enclosure, limiting the perceptibility of an overhead line. Landforms that are smooth, regular and convex, or flat and uniform, may be less susceptible to 400kV/132kV overhead lines, although this can depend on other factors such as tree cover. Flat landforms may be more susceptible where there is an absence of surrounding higher landform to provide a backcloth.		
	A 400kV/132kV overhead line may be accommodated well into the landform. Indicators: *Valleys and low rolling hills* *Simple featureless landform* *Flat and uniform landform*	⟷	A 400kV/132kV overhead line may conflict with prominent and distinctive landforms. Indicators: *Dramatic or rugged hills* *Irregular or complex landform* *Steep and elevated landforms* *Prominent or distinctive landforms*
Landcover Holford Rules 5 and 6	This factor is not concerned with the particular material sensitivity of a type of landcover (which is considered in other environmental topics such as consideration of susceptibility of habitats in Chapter 7: Biodiversity) but with the character of the landscape created through the landscape pattern. Complex landscapes comprising a variety or mosaic of characteristic or susceptible		

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition		
	Lower Susceptibility		Higher Susceptibility
	landscape features, such as trees and woodlands, hedgerows or traditional/historic field patterns, are typically more vulnerable to 400kV/132kV overhead lines than simple uncluttered landscapes where there are few characteristic landscape features, or where such patterns have been obscured. Tree and woodland cover offers the potential to screen pylons (particularly in combination with undulating landform), although care must be taken not to allow the pylons to detract from or dominate locally distinctive features such as tree knolls, ancient specimen trees or avenue trees. Where landscape complexity is due to past or current commercial/industrial influences, this indicates lower rather than higher susceptibility. Areas of commercial forestry and intensive farming may also indicate lower susceptibility.		
	A 400kV/132kV overhead line may be accommodated well within land cover. Indicators: *Low density of sensitive landscape features* *Simple, regular or uniform landscape* *Developed land, derelict or waste ground* *Commercial forestry* *Lowland farmland*	⟷	A 400kV/132kV overhead line may interrupt distinctive landcover patterns. Indicators: *High density of sensitive landscape features* *Complex, irregular or intimate landscape* *Open hillsides* *Water bodies*
Scale	Larger-scale landscapes, where pylons appear more in proportion, are typically less susceptible to 400kV/132kV overhead lines than small-scale or intimate landscapes, where pylons would be likely to be more prominent. A large height differential between valley floors and hilltops may help reduce susceptibility by lessening the perceived size of the pylons, but the apparent scale of the landform could be diminished by the height of the pylons. Comparison of pylons with landscape features such as field patterns, landform, individual trees and buildings may also emphasise their size.		
	The 400kV/132kV overhead line may be accommodated well within the scale of the landscape. Indicators: *Large-scale landscapes*	⟷	The 400kV/132kV overhead line may appear out of scale within the landscape. Indicators: *Intimate and small-scale landscapes*
Skylines Holford Rule 4	Landscapes with distinctive ridges or skylines are likely to be more susceptible to a 400kV/132kV overhead line than skylines that are less prominent or have been affected by contemporary structures. The presence of distinctive or historic landscape features, such as hilltop monuments, church towers or vernacular villages, increases susceptibility as overhead lines can detract from or conflict with these features. Skylines which form prominent settings for settlement are also likely to be more susceptible.		

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition	
	Lower Susceptibility	**Higher Susceptibility**
	Skylines are not considered prominent and therefore are less susceptible. There would be no conflicts with strong visual features and focal points/landmarks and/or prominent settings. Indicators: *Poorly defined/less prominent skylines* *Skylines with few visual foci* *Existing vertical features (modern development)* *Cluttered skylines*	There are strong visual features and focal points/landmarks and/or prominent settings which may be highly susceptible to 400kV/132kV overhead lines. A 400kV/132kV overhead line may overwhelm these features. Indicators: *Prominent/distinctive skylines* *Strong visual features and focal points* *Uninterrupted/undeveloped skylines*
Human influence	This factor is concerned with the presence of built structures and human intervention in the landscape. The presence of modern (particularly vertical) structures, such as wind turbines, transport, utility or communication infrastructure or industrial development, may reduce landscape susceptibility to a 400kV/132kV overhead line, as may the visible influence of quarrying, commercial forestry or landfill. The frequency of built form and human intervention in more contemporary densely settled areas may also indicate a reduced susceptibility to a 400kV/132kV overhead line.	
	The landscape includes overt man-made structures or land use, and a 400kV/132kV overhead line would be relatively unobtrusive. Indicators: *Modern urban development/ infrastructure* *Inappropriate use of construction materials* *Presence of industrial-scale movement (e.g. quarrying, commercial forestry)* *Busy, frequently accessed*	The landscape does not include overt man-made structures or land use, and a 400kV/132kV overhead line may form a substantial intrusion. Indicators: *Sparsely settled/rural/farms* *Unpopulated areas* *Presence of historic/vernacular buildings/structures or settlement* *Small-scale residential settlement/no large-scale modern development* *Quiet, calm* *Rarely accessed*
Settlement pattern Holford Rules 1 and 2	This relates to settlement pattern in relation to landscape character, rather than to visibility and views, which is discussed in the visual assessment. Because 400kV/132kV overhead lines cannot easily deviate around individual or small groups of properties, landscapes with a dense pattern of isolated properties and small settlements are considered more sensitive than landscapes where settlement is sparse.	

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition	
	Lower Susceptibility	**Higher Susceptibility**
	Indicators: *Urban* *Villages or clusters* *No settlements or sparsely settled*	Indicators: *High density of dispersed farms/ rural properties* *Historic settlement pattern/strong time-depth*

Table 5.4: Factors Used to Judge the Susceptibility of the Landscape to Underground Cables

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition	
	Lower Susceptibility	**Higher Susceptibility**
Landform	Steep, dramatic or elevated landforms will typically be more susceptible to an underground cable. This is because they are often prominent and distinctive in character and typically require more extensive earthworks during construction. Single and narrow ridges are particularly vulnerable especially where the slopes of the ridgeline are well defined, steep or with rock outcrops. Landforms that are smooth, regular and convex, or flat and uniform, are less susceptible to an underground cable, although this can depend on other factors such as tree cover.	
	Indicators: *Flat or gently undulating areas*	Indicators: *Prominent, steep or distinctive landform*
Landcover and scale	This factor is not concerned with the particular material sensitivity of a type of landcover (which is considered in other environmental topics), but with the character of the landscape created through landcover, landscape pattern and the scale of the landscape. Open, simple and uncluttered landscapes where there are few characteristic landscape features are less susceptible to this element of the project, particularly where there is sparse tree cover. Larger-scale landscapes are also typically less susceptible to underground cables than small-scale or intimate landscapes Landscapes with a very intricate, complex mosaic of characteristic or high frequency/density of susceptible landscape features, such as trees and woodlands, hedgerows or traditional/historic field patterns, and designed landscapes with formal patterns, are typically also more vulnerable to underground cables as the scale and nature of the work may conflict with the landscape during construction. Where landscape complexity is due to past or current commercial/industrial influences, this indicates lower rather than higher susceptibility.	
	Indicators: *Flat or gently undulating areas* *Simple uncluttered landcover* *Large-scale landscapes*	Indicators: *Complex, irregular, mosaic or intimate landscape patterns (e.g. historic field patterns)* *Small-scale landscapes*

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition		
	Lower Susceptibility		**Higher Susceptibility**
	Large fields and few important hedgerows *Brownfield sites or arable land* *Trees concentrated in woodlands which can be avoided by a cable swathe*		*Small fields with many important hedgerows* *Naturalistic landcover* *High levels of tree cover, in particular high frequency of parkland trees, veteran trees and ancient woodland.* *Dense pattern of individual trees*
Human influence	This factor is concerned with the presence of built structures and human intervention in the landscape. The presence of human activity and man-made structures may reduce landscape susceptibility to an underground cable, as may the influence of quarrying, commercial forestry or landfill (in particular during the construction phase). The frequency of built form and human intervention in more contemporary densely settled areas may also indicate a reduced susceptibility. Landscapes which are more highly susceptible are those which are typically more tranquil and are much less influenced by human activity and built form, which may feel more remote and/or have a sense of naturalness.		
	Indicators: *The landscape includes overt man-made structures or land use, and this element of the project would be relatively unobtrusive.* *Active or busy landscapes* *Low scenic quality/poor condition*	⟷	Indicators: *Landscapes with little overt modern man-made influence. The landscape is largely unsettled and does not include overt man-made structures or land use and this element of the project may form a substantial intrusion.* *Relatively wild/remote or tranquil landscapes* *High scenic quality/good condition*

5.3.6 Table 5.5 sets out the factors used to judge landscape susceptibility to a CSE compound and/or Grid Supply Point (GSP) substation. It should be noted that a GSP substation will be typically larger than a CSE compound, and therefore there may be slight variances in terms of susceptibility due to the size differences. This is drawn out in the relevant definitions.

Table 5.5: Factors Used to Judge the Susceptibility of the Landscape to a CSE Compound/GSP Substation

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition		
	Lower Susceptibility		Higher Susceptibility
Landform Horlock Rule 4	Steep, dramatic or elevated landforms will typically be more susceptible to a CSE compound or GSP substation. This is because they are often prominent and distinctive in character and typically require more extensive modification during construction. Single and narrow ridges are particularly vulnerable, especially where the slopes of the ridgeline are well defined, steep or with rock outcrops. More complex landforms may provide some screening/backclothing opportunities, but care has to be taken not to dominate intricate landforms. Valleys and low rolling hills are generally less susceptible because they have greater potential to provide backclothing and enclosure, limiting the perceptibility of a CSE compound or GSP substation. Landforms that are smooth, regular and convex, or flat and uniform, may be less susceptible, particularly if there is frequent tree cover and other man-made elements to provide screening and context. Valleys and low rolling hills are generally less susceptible because they have greater potential to provide backclothing, screening and enclosure, limiting perceptibility.		
	A new CSE compound and/or GSP substation may be accommodated well into the landform. Indicators: *Valleys and low rolling hills* *Simple featureless landform* *Flat and uniform landform*	⟷	A new CSE compound and/or GSP substation may conflict with prominent and distinctive landforms. Indicators: *Dramatic or rugged hills* *Irregular or complex landform* *Steep and elevated landforms* *Prominent or distinctive landforms*
Landcover pattern	This factor is not concerned with the particular material sensitivity of a type of landcover (which is considered in other environmental topics), but with the character of the landscape created through the landscape pattern. Open, simple and uncluttered landscapes where there are few characteristic landscape features are more susceptible, particularly where there is sparse tree cover. Landscapes with a very intricate, complex mosaic of characteristic or high frequency/density of susceptible landscape features, such as trees and woodlands, hedgerows or traditional/historic field patterns, and designed landscapes with formal patterns, are typically also more vulnerable as the scale and nature of the infrastructure may conflict with the landscape, particularly with regard to a GSP substation which will typically be larger and incorporate more equipment than a CSE compound. Where landscape complexity is due to past or current commercial/industrial influences, this indicates lower rather than higher susceptibility. Areas of commercial forestry and intensive farming may also indicate lower susceptibility. Agricultural landscapes which are characterised by a varied landcover pattern which incorporates frequent woodland blocks and trees are typically less vulnerable. Tree and woodland cover offers the potential to screen (particularly in combination with undulating		

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition		
	Lower Susceptibility		**Higher Susceptibility**
	landform), although care must be taken not to allow the project to detract from or dominate locally distinctive features such as tree knolls, ancient specimen trees or avenue trees.		
	A new CSE compound and/or GSP substation may be accommodated well within land cover. Indicators: *Medium-scale, lowland, rural landcover with small blocks of woodland and/or frequent hedgerow trees* *Developed land, derelict or waste ground* *Commercial forestry*		A new CSE compound and/or GSP substation may interrupt distinctive landcover patterns. Indicators: *High density of sensitive landscape features* *Complex, irregular or intimate landscape* *Open hillsides* *Water bodies* *Simple landscapes with low density of landscape features* *Simple, featureless, regular or uniform landscape*
Field pattern, scale and enclosure	Landscapes with more regular, medium- to large-scale field patterns are less sensitive, whereas small-scale intimate landscapes with more complex, smaller and irregular field patterns are considered to be highly sensitive, in particular in relation to GSP substations which are typically larger than CSE compounds. For instance, if a CSE compound and/or GSP substation were developed within a number of adjacent irregular and smaller sized fields, disrupting the boundaries, this could affect the perceived character, pattern and scale of the landscape. Furthermore, care has to be taken to reduce the risk that the apparent scale of the field pattern is diminished by the size of the infrastructure. Landscapes which are large to vast in scale with no field boundaries, such as flat coastal and unenclosed upland landscapes, are similarly high in sensitivity as this type of infrastructure would disrupt the distinct open character of the landscape. Landscapes which are characterised by high/overgrown hedgerows or field boundaries with frequent trees are considered less susceptible, whereas landscapes with field boundaries bounded by low, managed hedgerows, walls and fences are considered more susceptible as these are more open.		
	The CSE compound and/or GSP substation may be accommodated well within the scale of the landscape. Indicators: *Medium- to large-scale fields with frequent hedgerow trees* *Simple/regular/uniform field pattern*		The CSE compound and/or GSP substation may appear out of scale within the landscape. Indicators: *Intricate small-scale fields* *Mosaic of complex/rugged/ irregular field patterns* *Intimate landscapes*

Factors Used to Judge Susceptibility	Definition		
	Lower Susceptibility		**Higher Susceptibility**
	A large proportion of unmanaged/ high hedgerows/field boundaries		*Large to vast, unenclosed landscapes* *Ancient field patterns* *Open landscapes with field boundaries characterised by a large proportion of well-managed, low hedgerows, fences and/or walls.*
Human influence	This factor is concerned with the presence of built structures and human intervention in the landscape. The scale and style of the CSE compound and/or GSP substation is important in this regard as design can help it integrate into the context of the landscape. The presence of modern infrastructure (particularly agricultural or commercial buildings of a similar scale to a CSE compound and/or GSP substation), in addition to transport, utility or communication infrastructure or industrial development, may reduce landscape susceptibility as may the visible influence of quarrying, commercial forestry or landfill. The frequency of built form and human intervention in more contemporary, densely settled areas may also indicate a reduced susceptibility to the introduction of a CSE compound and/or GSP substation, although settlements and buildings of a more historic or of vernacular character may sit less comfortably with a CSE compound and/or GSP substation, thereby increasing sensitivity.		
	The landscape includes overt man-made structures or land use, and a new CSE compound and/or GSP substation would be relatively unobtrusive. Indicators: *Modern urban development/ infrastructure* *Inappropriate use of construction materials* *Presence of industrial-scale movement (e.g. quarrying, commercial forestry)* *Busy, frequently accessed*	⟷	The landscape does not include overt man-made structures or land use, and a new CSE compound and/or GSP substation may form a substantial intrusion. Indicators: *Sparsely settled/rural/farms* *Unpopulated areas* *Presence of historic/vernacular buildings/structures or settlement* *Small-scale residential settlement/ no large-scale modern development* *Quiet, calm* *Rarely accessed*

5.4 Landscape Sensitivity

5.4.1 The susceptibility and value of each landscape receptor are considered together to determine the sensitivity of the receptor. It should be noted that the relationship between susceptibility to change and value can be complex and is not linear. For example, a highly valued landscape (such as Dedham Vale AONB) may in some areas have a low susceptibility to change, due to the characteristics of the landscape and the nature of the project.

5.4.2 Paragraph 5.46 of GLVIA3 recognises that the complexity of the relationship between the value of a landscape (in policy terms) and its susceptibility to the project is an important consideration when assessing the changes in, or close to, designated landscapes. The following examples are provided:

- 'An internationally, nationally or locally valued landscape does not automatically, or by definition, have high susceptibility to all types of change.
- It is possible for an internationally, nationally or locally valued landscape to have relatively low sensitivity to change resulting from the particular type of development in question, by virtue of both the characteristics of the landscape and the nature of the proposal.
- The particular type of landscape change or development proposed may not compromise the specific basis for the value attached to the landscape.'

5.4.3 GLVIA3 recognises that designated landscapes do not necessarily have high sensitivity, particularly if they lie to the edge of a designated area. This is because the boundaries of designated landscapes were often defined following roads or other physical features and potentially included land within the boundary that did not necessarily meet the designation criteria. Conversely, an area close to, but outside of, a designated area may have very high sensitivity if it forms part of the setting of the designated area. Therefore, although nationally designated landscapes, such as Dedham Vale AONB, may be accorded the highest level of value in the assessment, and the default position is that the sensitivity of the landscape is high, it may be the case that the susceptibility of the local landscape within the designated area may not be high, for example because the criteria and factors used to support the case for designation are underrepresented in the specific study area. In this case, the sensitivity of the landscape may as a result be classed as medium (although should this occur, it will be justified and documented).

5.4.4 The sensitivity of the landscape is described as very high, high, medium-high, medium, medium-low or low as set out in Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual.

6. Judging Magnitude of Change

6.1 Factors Contributing to Magnitude

6.1.1 As explained in paragraph 5.48 of GLVIA3, the nature or magnitude of change that is likely to occur is determined by considering the following factors:

- size/scale;
- geographical extent; and
- duration and reversibility.

Size/Scale

6.1.2 The size/scale of a landscape change is determined by considering the amount of change experienced, including the extent or proportion of loss or addition of existing landscape elements, the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape may be altered and whether the change affects its key characteristics and overall character (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Judging the Size/Scale of Change on Landscape

Smaller Scale		Larger Scale
The project would be accommodated satisfactorily within the landscape context (i.e. it fits into the landscape) and would not alter the perception of the landscape. It would not affect the key characteristics of the landscape.		The project would have a strong influence on perception of the landscape and would conflict with or override its key characteristics.

Geographic Extent

6.1.3 The geographical extent is the area over which changes in landscape are experienced. It is not the same as size/scale, as a small-scale change may cover a wider area, or vice versa.

6.1.4 For landscape, the geographical extent will be described at the site level within the Order Limits, within the immediate setting of the project, at the scale of the local character area or on a larger scale and affecting several character areas (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Judging the Geographical Extent of Change on Landscape

Limited Extent		Wider Extent
The project would be seen only locally, with limited consequences on wider landscape character.		The project would have a widespread influence on perception of the landscape.

Duration and Reversibility

6.1.5 In accordance with GLVIA3, this is a separate, but linked, consideration and the duration of change may be described as:

- short term (0–5 years);
- medium term (5–15 years); or
- long term (>15 years).

6.1.6 A development may also be considered in terms of whether the changes are reversible or irreversible. Reversibility refers to whether the predicted effects are reversible, rather than the development itself. Whilst in theory all landscape and visual effects are reversible, through complete removal of a proposed development and reinstatement of existing conditions, this is not always the case, whether related to reinstatement following temporary works or mitigation of effects of permanent works.

6.2 Overall Judgement on Magnitude

6.2.1 The overall judgement on magnitude will be made as described in Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual.

6.2.2 For the assessment of magnitude for construction impacts, the presence of the proposed 400kV overhead line, GSP substation and CSE compounds will not be considered, so as to concentrate on the impact of the construction activities taking place. These elements will be considered in terms of operational impacts.

7. Judging Levels of Landscape Effect and Significance

7.1.1 The final step in the assessment requires the judgements of sensitivity and magnitude of effect to be considered together to make an informed professional assessment on the level and significance of each landscape effect. This determination requires the application of professional judgement and experience to take on board many different variables which are given different weight according to site-specific and location-specific considerations in every instance. Judgements are made on a case-by-case basis, guided by the matrix set out in Illustration 5.1 in Chapter 5, supplemented by professional judgement.

7.1.2 Any effect identified as moderate or major is considered significant.

7.1.3 Each of the categories covers a broad range of effects and represents a continuum or sliding scale. Because the categories cover effects across a relatively wide range, judgements are sometimes made about whether particular effects are at the higher or lower end of a category with explanations of why these conclusions have been reached.

Appendix 6.3
Visual Assessment Methodology

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Appendix 6.3 Visual Assessment Methodology

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Structure

1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual. It provides more explanation regarding the technical methods that will be used to determine the baseline conditions, sensitivity of the receptors and magnitude of change and sets out the significance criteria which will be used for the visual assessment.

1.1.2 Although assessed separately, landscape and visual effects are closely linked which means there is some overlap of methodology. The landscape assessment methodology can be found in Appendix 6.2: Landscape Assessment Methodology.

1.1.3 This appendix is structured as follows:

- guidance specific to the assessment of visual effects;
- approach to assessing the 400kV overhead line;
- evaluating visual sensitivity – this describes the criteria for value, susceptibility and how judgements on sensitivity are made;
- judging magnitude of change – this describes the criteria for scale of change, geographical extent, duration and reversibility and how judgements on magnitude are made; and
- judging levels of visual effect and significance – describes the criteria used to assess the level of effect and significance.

2. Guidance Specific to Visual Assessment

2.1.1 The term 'visual effects', as defined in paragraph 2.21 of the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment (GLVIA3), means impacts or changes to '*specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people*'. In accordance with GLVIA3, the assessment focuses on public views experienced by those groups of people who are likely to be most sensitive to change due to the project. These include:

- local communities (where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area);
- people using recreational routes including Public Rights of Way and cycle routes; and
- people visiting recreational features and attractions (some of which may have historic or cultural heritage importance).

2.1.2 The visual assessment follows a standard approach:

- establish baseline conditions against which the impacts of the project are assessed. This includes consideration of the future baseline as described in Section 7;
- determine the nature of the visual receptor likely to be affected, i.e. its sensitivity (which in turn combines judgements about its susceptibility to change arising from a specific proposal with judgements about the value attached to it);
- predict the nature or magnitude of the change likely to occur, which combines judgements about the likely size and scale of the change, the extent of the area over which it is likely to occur, whether the impact would be direct or indirect, reversible or

irreversible, short, medium or long term in duration and whether it is positive, neutral or negative; and

- assess the level of importance of any visual effects and whether they are likely to be significant. This is done by considering the predicted magnitude of change together with the sensitivity of the landscape, taking into account any proposed mitigation measures.

3. Approaches

3.1 Approach to Assessment of the 400kV Overhead Line Component

3.1.1 The assessment of the visual impacts arising from the overhead line component of the project is complex, since it has to take account of the existing 400kV overhead line and 132kV overhead line already present in the landscape and considered as part of the baseline.

3.1.2 The existing 132kV overhead line would be removed as part of this project. Much of the proposed 400kV overhead line would comprise sections of new overhead line parallel to the existing 400kV or a new 400kV overhead line which deviates away from the existing 400kV overhead line. The project includes modifications to the existing 400kV overhead line, such as around Hintlesham Woods, where it is not simply the removal and replacement of the 132kV overhead line along its current route. The factors which are considered relevant to the assessment comprise:

- the distance between the two 400kV overhead lines;
- the extent of the view they are likely to affect and whether this is greater than the area currently affected by the existing 400kV overhead line and the 132kV overhead line to be removed;
- the overall character and value of the existing view;
- the siting and design of the two overhead lines, as it is important to avoid pylons of markedly different designs or scales being located or viewed in juxtaposition with each other;
- the presence of other lower voltage overhead lines, wind turbines and other vertical features which together may affect the character of the landscape; and
- the potential for mitigation either through undergrounding of lower voltage lines or planting.

4. Baseline Data Gathering

4.1 Visual Baseline

4.1.1 The first stage in the visual assessment is to establish the nature of the existing views and visual amenity experienced by people in the locality, as this forms the basis for the identification and description of the likely visual changes that may result from the project.

4.1.2 This involves establishing the areas from where the project may be seen, the different groups of people who may have views of the different components of the project, the locations or viewpoints where they would be affected and the nature of the existing views experienced at those viewpoints. This is referred to as the ‘baseline visual environment’ or ‘visual baseline’.

4.1.3 The landscape (and therefore views) is dynamic and is influenced by social, economic, technological and climatic changes, all of which can influence patterns of land use, land cover and land management. As such, the baseline for the visual assessment is constantly evolving.

4.1.4 Information will be gathered from a wide range of sources including:

- Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photography;
- stakeholder feedback;
- Local Development Plans and planning policy; and
- seasonal site visits.

Surveys

4.1.5 The findings of the desk-based study will be supplemented with a programme of seasonal site surveys undertaken during both summer and winter months to fully understand the visual baseline.

Communities

4.1.6 In order to assess the impacts on communities, the study area will be divided into community areas, which will be defined by grouping scattered properties with the main towns and villages with consideration to common views, topography and with an understanding of the landscape through desk-based study and site visits.

Viewpoint Surveys

4.1.7 A series of visual site surveys will be undertaken for a selection of agreed representative public viewpoints for a variety of receptor types and at a range of distances from the project. Viewpoints will be agreed between the landscape architect and relevant stakeholders including the local planning authorities and Natural England. Surveys will include viewpoint photography, which will be supplemented by wireframes, a selection of which will be used for photomontages (see Appendix 6.4: Wireline and Photomontage Methodology).

4.1.8 Viewpoints will be selected to represent the different groups of people likely to be affected by the project. It should be noted that it is the people who would be experiencing the view from the viewpoint that are the receptor, not the viewpoint itself. The location affords the view to the recipient, and whilst the location cannot change, the opinion of the viewer can be variable. These people will generally have different responses to a change in view depending on their location, the activity they are engaged in and other factors, including the weather and the time of day/year.

4.1.9 The selection of viewpoints will be informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility analysis, by site visits, by desk-based research on access and recreation (including footpaths, bridleways and public land), tourism including popular vantage points, and by the distribution of the different groups of visual receptor.

4.1.10 Viewpoints will be examined in detail to determine the value of the view and the magnitude of change that would be likely to arise from the project during construction, operation in Year 1 and operation Year 15. The value of a view and magnitude of change does not change depending on the receptor and can therefore be reported on by viewpoint. Reinstatement hedgerow and tree planting will be taken into account at Year 1 as this would be in place immediately following construction activities. The benefits of mitigation for screening purposes will not be taken into account at Year 1 but will be considered at Year 15 when planting would be established.

4.1.11 Viewpoint analysis involves visiting each viewpoint location and viewing wireframes prepared for each location. The fieldwork will be conducted in a range of conditions, all viewpoints being visited at least once in fine weather conditions and good visibility and considering seasonal changes of reduced leaf cover.

4.1.12 The visual assessment will focus on the wider visual amenity of people living and moving around settlements or aggregated groups of dispersed properties. Wherever practicable, viewpoints will be selected to represent several different receptor groups (e.g. on the edge of a settlement where a footpath leaves the village, at a car park and picnic site on a promoted footpath, or at a trig point in an area of open access land).

5. Evaluating Visual Sensitivity

5.1 Value of the View

5.1.1 Judgements on the value attached to a view are unrelated to the nature of the project, whilst judgements on susceptibility may vary depending on the type of receptor and the level of interest they may have in their surroundings.

5.1.2 In terms of value, at one end of the scale are locations where receptors experience a highly valued, impressive or well composed view, with no detracting features. These locations are likely to be frequented by relatively high numbers of people. At the other end of the scale are locations where the nature of the view is of limited value or poorly composed with numerous detracting features. Such locations are less likely to be popular.

5.2 Susceptibility of Visual Receptors

5.2.1 In terms of peoples' susceptibility to changes to their view, GVLIA3 defines this as, '*the ability of a defined visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences*.'

5.2.2 The primary determinant of visual susceptibility is the main activity of the receptor. For example, people engaged in outdoor recreation where the focus of the activity is on the enjoyment of the landscape, are assessed to be of high susceptibility. People who are travelling on road, rail or other transport routes tend to be less sensitive and placed in the medium or low category. Exceptions to this include a road that is specifically recognised as a scenic route when awareness of the landscape is likely to be particularly high. People engaged in outdoor recreation or sport which does not involve or depend on an appreciation of the landscape and people at their place of work, where the setting is not important to the quality of working life, are assessed to be of low susceptibility. Susceptibility is recorded as high, medium or low.

5.2.3 These divisions are not black and white, and the nature of the groups of people who are likely to be affected and the extent to which their attention is likely to be focused on views and visual amenity, as well as the nature of the baseline view, has to be carefully considered. The specific circumstances behind individual judgements will be explained in each case and linked back to the visual baseline assessments.

5.3 Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

5.3.1 An assessment of the sensitivity of visual receptors is made by combining judgements about the value attached to the view (which is established and reported as part of the baseline) with judgements about the susceptibility of the receptor to change arising from the project. However, for visual receptors the sensitivity is primarily born from the susceptibility of the visual receptor to the project proposed.

6. Judging Magnitude of Change

6.1 Factors Contributing to Magnitude

6.1.1 As explained in paragraph 6.38 of GLVIA3, the nature or magnitude of change that is likely to occur is determined by considering the following factors:

- size/scale;
- geographical extent; and
- duration and reversibility.

Size/Scale

6.1.2 The size/scale of visual change is determined by considering the amount of change experienced by a receptor, which is influenced by a combination of the following factors:

- Scale: The scale of change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition including the proportion of the view occupied by the project. This will be described in the assessment by reference to the size of the pylons and the number of pylons which appear in the view, as well as by the field of view that they occupy. It will be described by words such as 'dominant', 'prominent', 'noticeable' and 'negligible'.
- Contrast: The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the view with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture. Developments which contrast or appear incongruous with their surroundings are more likely to be visible and lead to a higher magnitude of change.
- Duration: Whether the change in the view is temporary or permanent.
- Speed of travel: This affects how long a view would be experienced (continuously, intermittently, glimpsed either once or repeatedly and sequentially along a route) and the possibility that a development would be noticed.
- Screening: Screening by buildings, landform or vegetation (including seasonal variations in deciduous leaf cover) may wholly or partly obstruct or screen views of the project. Visual receptors with open views are more likely to experience a larger magnitude of visual change.
- Skylining/backgrounding: Whether a development is viewed against the sky or against a solid background such as landform or vegetation can affect the level of contrast and scale. For example, pylons, conductors and other electricity infrastructure are more difficult to discern when viewed against a textured background than against an open sky background. Any backgrounding reduces the scale of change on the view as is acknowledged in the Holford Rules.

Geographic Extent

6.1.3 The geographical extent is the area over which visual change is experienced. It is not the same as size/scale as a small-scale change may cover a wider area, or vice-versa.

6.1.4 The geographical extent varies with different viewpoints and is likely to reflect:

- Angle of view: This applies both horizontally and vertically. Views up to a development are generally considered to be of greater magnitude due to the enhanced vertical height of the structures than views down to a development where the apparent height

appears reduced. Developments which would be seen directly in front of the viewer are likely to be more visible than developments which would be seen obliquely. Road users are typically more aware of the views in the direction of travel, whilst rail users tend to be more aware of views to the side.

- Distance: The distance of the viewpoint from development is measured objectively and used to determine the apparent height of the project in the landscape at the viewpoint. Apparent height or angular size of an object is the height that an object appears at arm's length and is calculated by considering the known height of an object and distance from that object. For information, for a 50m tall pylon, the apparent height at 10km is 0.31cm, at 5km is 0.61cm, at 3km is 1.02cm and at 1km is 3.05cm. Distance can be a strong indicator of the magnitude of visual change, although apparent height of a development can be affected by the landscape surrounding it.
- Extent of visibility: The geographical extent of the area over which the changes to the view would be visible, which is defined by the distance, area and the horizontal and vertical field of the view affected.

Duration and Reversibility

6.1.5 In accordance with GLVIA3, this is a separate but linked consideration, and the duration of effect may be described as:

- short term (0–5 years);
- medium term (5–15 years); or
- long term (>15 years).

6.1.6 A development may also be considered in terms of whether the effects are reversible or irreversible. Reversibility refers to whether the predicted effects are reversible, rather than the project itself. Whilst, in theory, all landscape and visual effects are reversible, through complete removal of a project and reinstatement of existing conditions, this is not always the case, whether related to reinstatement following temporary works or mitigation of effects of permanent works.

6.2 Overall Judgement on Magnitude

6.2.1 The overall judgement on magnitude will be made as described in Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual.

6.2.2 For the assessment of magnitude for construction impacts, the presence of the proposed 400kV overhead line, GSP substation and CSE compounds will not be considered, so as to concentrate on the impact of the construction activities taking place. These elements will be considered in terms of operational impacts.

7. Judging Levels of Visual Effect and Significance

7.1.1 The final step in the assessment requires the judgements of sensitivity and magnitude of effect to be considered together to make an informed professional assessment on the level and significance of each visual effect. This determination requires the application of professional judgement and experience to take on board the many different variables which are given different weight according to site-specific and location-specific considerations in every instance. Judgements are made on a case-by-case basis, guided by the matrix set out in Illustration 5.1 in Chapter 5, supplemented by professional judgement.

7.1.2 Any effect identified as moderate or major is considered significant.

7.1.3 Each of the categories covers a broad range of effects and represents a continuum or sliding scale. Because the categories cover effects across a relatively wide range, judgements are sometimes made about whether particular effects are at the higher or lower end of a category with explanations of why these conclusions have been reached.

7.1.4 Paragraph 6.42 of GLVIA3 notes that significance of visual effects is not absolute and '*can only be defined in relation to each development and its specific location*'.

7.1.5 Paragraph 6.44 of GLVIA3 notes that:

- 'effects on people who are particularly sensitive to changes in views and visual amenity are more likely to be significant;
- effects on people at recognised and important viewpoints or from recognised scenic routes are more likely to be significant;
- large-scale changes which introduce new, non-characteristic or discordant or intrusive components into the view are more likely to be significant than small changes or changes involving features already present in the view; and
- where assessments of significance place visual effects between these extremes, judgements must be made about whether or not they are significant, with full explanations of why these conclusions have been reached.'

Appendix 6.4
Wireline and Photomontage Methodology

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Appendix 6.4 Wireline and Photomontage Methodology

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Structure

1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual. It has been produced to describe the technical methods used to undertake photography and create wirelines which will be used primarily to inform the visual assessment. It also outlines the methodology for production of verifiable photomontages which will accompany the Environmental Statement (ES).

1.1.2 The appendix is structured as follows:

- Section 2: General Site Photography – The method of photo capture for the viewpoints assessment;
- Section 3: Wirelines (also described as wireframes) – The method of production for wirelines to accompany the viewpoint assessment; and
- Section 4: Photomontages – The methods for photo capture, modelling, rendering and presentation of the photomontages.

2. General Site Photography

2.1.1 There will be two types of photography captured for this project. General site photography will be undertaken during the course of site visits and the landscape and visual assessment. In addition, for selected viewpoints, fully surveyed photography will be undertaken in order to produce the photomontages which will accompany the ES. The method for the photomontage photography is described in Section 4.

2.1.2 A number of representative viewpoints will be proposed to inform the visual assessment. These viewpoints will be agreed with stakeholders and will represent a number of different sensitive receptors at a range of distances. For each viewpoint, a panoramic photo will be taken for use on viewpoint sheets and as a record of the site visit. Photography will follow the following method:

- An overlap of at least 25% between shots to create the panoramic photo.
- In relation to panoramic photography, professional judgement will be exercised. Full 360-degree photography will only be taken where access (e.g. not in proximity to residential properties) and safety allows. In all other cases, photographic coverage will be proportionate to the coverage required to illustrate the visual effects of the project in context. Generally, for panoramas, 180-degree coverage will be sufficient. In many instances in more built-up locations, photographs will be single frame or one to two frame images only.
- When taking photographs, the photographer will turn the camera round with the lens directly over their left foot in portrait orientation. This is regarded as best practice for taking panoramic photography in the field without a tripod.
- The camera will be focused once to the middle distance and then set to manual focus to ensure all shots are consistent in focus distance.
- All images will be captured in jpeg and raw format.

2.1.3 Panoramas will be produced by stitching multiple site photographs into single panoramic images (using PTGui stitching software).

2.1.4 Single shot images will also be captured where required to capture particular landscape features/elements for use in the understanding of landscape character.

3. Wirelines

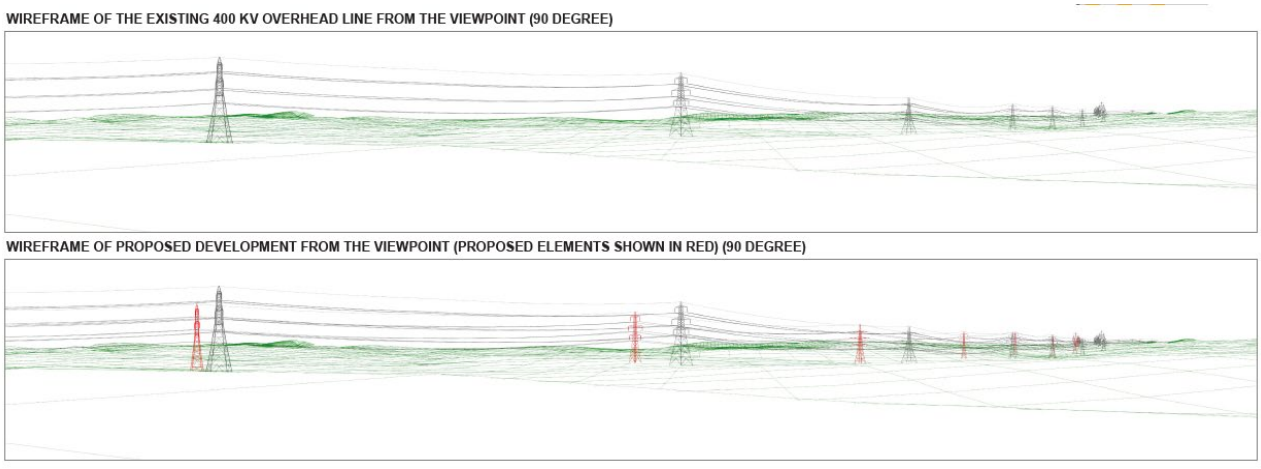
3.1.1 Wireframe diagrams will show the outline of the project in the context of the baseline (refer to Illustration 3.1 for an example used for a different project). These will be computer-generated line drawings, based on the digital terrain model combined with information about the location and scale of components of the project, to give a relatively simple indication of how the project would appear from different viewpoints. Wireframe diagrams will be produced for all viewpoints in order to assist the assessment process.

3.1.2 For each viewpoint, wireframe renders will be generated using software called TrueViewVisuals. These will be produced based on a digital terrain dataset (Ordnance Survey (OS) Terrain 50) using a model of the project to provide an accurate depiction of the appearance of the project.

3.1.3 The wireframes will be representative of the maximum theoretical visibility of the project on bare ground (i.e. assuming no vegetation, buildings or other vertical structures are present). In reality, the visibility of the project would be variable and would also depend on both the weather and the lighting conditions.

3.1.4 As the existing 400kV overhead line to be retained and the 132kV overhead line to be removed are integral parts of the baseline, it is proposed that the existing 400kV overhead line and 132kV overhead line would also be represented on baseline wireframes for comparison against the wireframes of the project. Existing pylons, gantries and conductors which are being retained will be depicted in black. The project, including pylons, gantries, Cable Sealing End (CSE) compounds and Grid Supply Point (GSP) substation will be shown in red.

Illustration 3.1: Example of Wireframes



4. Photomontages

4.1 Definition of Verifiable Photomontage

4.1.1 A photomontage is the superimposition of an image onto a photograph for the purpose of creating a representation of potential changes to any view. As stated in the Landscape

Institute's (2019) Visual Representation of Development Proposals – Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (TGN 06/19), these technical visualisations '*should allow competent authorities to understand the likely effects of the proposals on the character of an area and on views from specific points*.'

4.1.2 TGN 06/19 also states, in Section 1.2.9, that '*Visualisations should provide the viewer with a fair representation of what would be likely to be seen if the proposed development is implemented and should portray the proposal in scale with its surroundings. In the context of landscape / townscape and visual impact assessment, it is crucial that visualisations are objective and sufficiently accurate for the task in hand. In short, visualisation should be fit for purpose*'.

4.1.3 A verifiable photomontage is a photomontage based on a methodical process, so that the accuracy of the representation can be verified by an independent party. Verifiable photomontages that will be included in the ES must meet appropriate standards. The methodologies for their production are based on current best practice and follow recommendations from the following:

- The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013), Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd edition (GLVIA3);
- Landscape Institute (2019) Visual Representation of Development Proposals – Technical Guidance Note 06/19; and
- Scottish Natural Heritage (2017), Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance, Version 2.2.

4.1.4 As mentioned previously, a number of representative viewpoints will be proposed to inform the visual assessment. From these viewpoints, a number will be agreed to be taken forward as verifiable photomontages.

4.2 Photomontage Type

4.2.1 TGN 06/19 states, in Section 1.2.8, that '*Depending upon the nature / type of the development or change, visualisations may need to show the development: during construction (if the construction period is of long duration and a notable element of the proposal's visual impact); at specific points in time during operation to illustrate the effectiveness of landscape mitigation; or possibly at decommissioning and restoration (e.g. as with a quarry or landfill site)*'.

4.2.2 For this project, photomontages will be produced for the following scenarios:

- Operation Year 1, winter – for the proposed 400kV overhead line, GSP substation and CSE compounds, photomontages will be produced during winter Year 1 in order to show the worst case where visibility would be at its highest and mitigation planting would not yet be effective; and
- Operation Year 15, summer – for the GSP substation and CSE compounds, photomontages will be produced during summer Year 15 in order to show how mitigation planting will mature over time.

4.2.3 TGN 06/19 also discusses the types of photomontage that are typically appropriate for different types of project. For this project, Type 4 Accurate Visual Representation (AVR) Level 3 photomontages will be produced. Type 4 refers to the fully verifiable photomontage using the most accurate sources of survey and data. AVR Level 3 refers

to a fully rendered photomontage, usually photo-realistic with texture, shading and reflections as appropriate.

4.3 Verifiable Photography

4.3.1 For each photomontage location, a series of high-resolution photographs will be taken with a full sensor single-lens reflex (SLR) camera with 50mm prime lens, which gives an angle of view similar to that of the human eye (approximately 40°). Precise panoramic photographs are taken by mounting the camera in landscape and/or portrait format on a tripod which has been set at eye level (1.6m) and levelled horizontally and laterally by means of a camera-mounted spirit level.

4.3.2 All photographs will be taken as a series of overlapping landscape and/or portrait photographs (to increase field of view) rotated around a single point so that a full 360-degree capture of the viewpoint is obtained. Photographs will be taken in suitable weather and light conditions.

4.3.3 Global Positioning System (GPS) locations will be recorded of the photo location and viewpoint reference markers, giving grid reference and height data. The photography and surveying will be undertaken simultaneously so that ranging rods can be deployed into the views by the surveyor and to avoid problems with markers in soft ground moving or being removed.

4.3.4 Photos will be stitched together using industry standard software.

4.4 Photomontage Production

4.4.1 The project will be created in a 3D modelling application (Autodesk 3D Studio Max) using a digital model of the project, together with a terrain model of the surrounding area, produced using OS Landform xyz data.

4.4.2 Viewpoint cameras will be created with the same settings as the camera and lens and located in the 3D modelling application using recorded GPS coordinates. Reference markers will be placed using recorded coordinates used to align the cameras, matching precisely the view to the photograph. In this case, a model of the existing overhead line will also be used to camera match the location and details of the existing pylons.

4.4.3 A lighting environment will then be set up in the model, re-creating the same light to the conditions when the photo was taken. Textures and details will also be added to the model.

4.4.4 For the selected viewpoints, photorealistic renders at high resolution will be produced using 3D Studio Max. The renders will then be imported into Photoshop and overlaid onto the original photo. With the rendered views aligned to the photography, a mask will be applied to hide aspects of the project that would be occluded by existing features. This process will be performed on all views identified for photomontages.

4.5 Photomontage Presentation

4.5.1 The photomontages will be presented along with the wireframes on a single landscape A3 foldout page (297 x 841mm), allowing the viewer to gain a clearer impression of the project in the landscape. A recommended viewing distance will be displayed on the page together with other information such as a location map, viewpoint title, coordinates, elevation, photograph date and time, and field of view.

Appendix 6.5
Arboricultural Survey Methodology

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Appendix 6.5 Arboricultural Survey Methodology

1. Introduction

1.1.1 The arboricultural survey will identify impacts to trees potentially subject to significant arboricultural impacts as a result of the project. The arboricultural study area will include the proposed Order Limits and a 15m buffer around these in order to incorporate Root Protection Areas (RPAs).

2. Desk Study

2.1.1 A pre-classification of trees (canopy high point and spread) will be derived from a desk-based study using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery and Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (which identifies remotely whether the target object contains live green vegetation). The desk study will be used to identify the location of trees and the approximate spread of the canopies. The results of the desk study will be used for geographical referencing of trees during the site survey and will also help target the site survey by excluding young and small trees from consideration.

3. Site Survey

3.1.1 The site survey will involve a walkover survey of the proposed Order Limits to identify and assess the value of trees that may be affected by the project. The survey will be carried out at ground level by a qualified arboriculturalist. The trees will be inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment methodology advocated by Mattheck and Breloer (2006) and in accordance with the methodology set out within British Standard (BS) 5837.

3.1.2 Field data will be recorded using GIS Collector, with GPS referencing against the pre-installed tree referencing provided by the desk study. The site survey will identify the principal species and additional features of trees, tree groups and woodlands in accordance with the following criteria:

- Arboricultural features will be recorded as tree groups or wooded areas. Tree groups will be recorded on the basis that they form distinct arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or because they contain trees of similar cultural and biodiversity value. Wooded areas will be recorded where larger expanses of trees exist and include features which may otherwise be referred to as copses, spinneys or shelterbelts.
- Tree heights and crown spreads estimated in the desk study will be confirmed in the field to the nearest 1m.
- Stem diameters will be measured in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837. Diameters of single-stem trees on level ground will be measured at 1.5m above ground level. The diameters of multi-stemmed trees will be measured as per the guidance and calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1.
- RPAs will be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter to a maximum radius of 15m (except in the case of veteran trees where the calculation is not capped).
- Notes will be recorded relating to observations of ash dieback to inform both the quality assessment and future planting proposals.

- Notes will be recorded relating to the quality of the arboricultural feature. Management recommendations may be provided where work is necessary for the abatement of a hazard which presents a high level of risk to persons or property (and will be reported to relevant parties). However, the survey will not provide a full tree hazard assessment.

4. Quality Assessment

4.1.1 The purpose of the quality assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made regarding the removal and retention of arboricultural features in the context of the project.

4.1.2 The quality of arboricultural features will be determined in accordance with the cascade chart of tree quality assessment in BS 5837, leading to each tree being given a category rating of A (high quality), B (moderate quality), C (low quality) or U (trees unsuitable for retention). The quality of each arboricultural feature may be refined based on its sub-category. Sub-categories carry equal weight, do not influence retention priority and are simply included to indicate the primary value associated with each surveyed item. Sub-categories 1, 2 and 3 are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values, respectively.

5. Impact Assessment

5.1.1 The impact assessment on trees will be recorded within an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, which will form an appendix to the ES. The impact assessment will identify tree retention and removals and provide a time-limited projection of the likely significance of ash dieback. Good practice measures and any additional mitigation will be set out within the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP). The LEMP will include the Arboricultural Method Statement for proposed vegetation retention and removal, with Tree Protection Plans (including RPAs) and the proposed reinstatement plans.

Appendix 7.1
Biodiversity Supporting Information

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Appendix 7.1 Biodiversity Supporting Information

1. Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix provides supporting information for Chapter 7: Biodiversity. Data tables comprising the following are provided:

- Table 1.1. Statutory designated sites; and
- Table 1.2. Non-statutory designated sites.

1.1.2 This information has been collated from the following sources and is shown on Figure 7.1 in Volume 3 of the Scoping Report:

- International and national statutory designated sites were identified on the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2021) with supplementary information from Natural England (various);
- Non-statutory designated sites information for Suffolk has been provided by Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service; and
- Non-statutory designated sites information for Essex has been provided by Essex Wildlife Trust Biological Records Centre.

1.1.3 Value is an assessment of ecological importance attributed to all biodiversity receptors considered in this assessment. Values are amended from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine (CIEEM, 2019a). This is fully explained in Table 7.3 of Chapter 7: Biodiversity.

Table 1.1: Statutory Designated Sites

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Designation	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	A wetland of international importance, comprising extensive mudflats, low cliffs, saltmarsh and small areas of vegetated shingle on the lower reaches. Qualifying feature species: • dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla*) (non-breeding); • northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) (non-breeding); • pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) (breeding); • grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) (non-breeding); • red knot (*Calidris canutus*) (non-breeding); • dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) (non-breeding); • black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*) (non-breeding); • common redshank (*Tringa totanus*) (non-breeding); and • waterbird assemblage of over 20,000 individuals. The site provides habitats for an important assemblage of wetland birds in the non-breeding season and supports internationally important numbers of wintering and passage wildfowl and waders. The site also holds several nationally scarce plants and British Red Data Book invertebrates.	5.5km east	Very High
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Arger Fen	Designated woodland site with fen and wet and acidic grassland areas (favourable and unfavourable – recovering condition).	500m south	High
SSSI	Cornard Mere, Little Cornard	A seasonally flooded area of fen, species-rich ruderal herb vegetation, woodland, scrub and neutral grassland. Traditional management plus regular cutting maintains a varied flora with many species typical of wetland communities. It also attracts considerable numbers of overwintering snipe and provides a habitat for a variety of insects, including an uncommon sawfly (unfavourable – declining condition).	1.9km north	High
SSSI	Hintlesham Woods	Ancient semi-natural woodland habitat. The designation includes Wolves Wood, Keeble Grove, Ramsey Wood and Hintlesham Great Wood. Wolves Wood is also a	Within the Scoping Boundary	High

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Designation	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
		RSPB Reserve. (Ramsay Wood and Hintlesham Great Woods are in unfavourable – recovering condition with 'regeneration' the cause as all other attributes were passed.)	Ramsey Wood and Hintlesham Great Wood fall along the existing 400kV overhead line and are connected by secondary woodland dating to the 16th and 19th centuries.	
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Arger Fen	Ancient coppice woodland, new naturally regenerating woodland alongside wet meadows.	1.1km south	High
LNR	Broom Hill, Hadleigh	Grassland, tall herb communities, gorse and broom, scrub and woodland.	1.5km north	Medium
LNR	Railway Walk, Hadleigh	Trees either on raised banks or on downward slopes, in a surrounding landscape that is a patchwork of fields, woodland copses and hedgerows.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
LNR	Riverside Walk, Hadleigh	Woodland comprised of mostly willow, sallow, and alder with poplar, oak, ash, elder and occasional spindle.	1.2km north	Medium
LNR	Tiger Hill	Heathland, fen and woodland. Animals include dormice, badgers and bats. Volunteers have produced a 'dormouse corridor' at Tiger Hill to the neighbouring Arger Fen.	220m south	High – as component of Arger Fen SSSI

Table 1.2: Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Notification	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
County Wildlife Site (CWS)	Appletree Wood/Meadow	An Ancient Woodland site, species-rich meadow, and associated butterfly community.	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
CWS	Assington Meadows	Consisting of a sloping meadow, stream which supports water vole. The meadow supports a diverse wet grassland community.	480m north	Medium
CWS	Assington Thicks	An Ancient Woodland and one of the largest woods in west Suffolk. Number of ponds provide additional important habitat for woodland invertebrates, particularly dragonflies. Hazel dormice are present.	30m north	High
CWS	Brimlin Wood	Listed in Ancient Woodland Inventory.	720m south	High
CWS	Broom Hill Wood	An Ancient Woodland site.	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
CWS	Bullen Wood	An Ancient Woodland with diverse plant species and valuable habitats for dead wood invertebrates and woodpeckers	210m east	High
CWS	Burstall Long Wood	An Ancient Woodland site which holds a scarce plant in Suffolk - wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*). Also supports bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) and early purple orchid (*Orchis mascula*).	720m east	High
CWS	Bushy Park	Ancient Woodland site which contains old oak pollards and wet flushes. Hazel dormouse present.	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
CWS	Fore and Bushy Grove	A woodland site with wild service-tree present and dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*).	310m north	Medium
CWS	Hadleigh Railway Walk	A former railway line converted into a footpath and bridleway and designated as an LNR. The designation contains chalk grassland and woodland habitats and passes through Raydon Great Wood CWS.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Notification	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
CWS	High Oak Forest	An area of woodland with wild service-tree and wood millet (*Milium effusum*). The site provides habitat opportunities for a range of wildlife including invertebrates, birds and hazel dormice.	900m north	Medium
CWS	High Trees Farm Wood	Ancient Woodland with wild service tree, oak standards, and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*).	240m north	High
CWS	Howe Wood	Ancient Woodland with small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*) (uncommon in Suffolk), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), wild service-tree and wood millet.	210m north	High
CWS	King Harry's Grove	Ancient Woodland with a good diversity of flowering plants.	80m north	High
CWS	Layham Grove	Ancient Woodland with tree diversity providing opportunities for invertebrates, birds (the priority species nightingale) and hazel dormice.	90m north	High
CWS	Layham Pit Woodland and Meadow	An active quarry with an undisturbed area of wet woodland and unimproved wet meadow. It supports invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, and bird communities.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
CWS	Leadenhall Wood	Ancient Woodland with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), small-leaved lime coppice, mature cherry, and oak.	Adjacent the Scoping Boundary south	High
CWS	Long Wood	An Ancient Woodland with dense hedgerow.	480m south	High
CWS	Lord's/Fitch's/Mumford's Woods	A large complex of Ancient Woodlands with a herb-rich plant community and the scarce plant trailing St John's wort (*Hypericum humifusum*), wood spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*) and small-leaved lime.	850m north	High
CWS	Martins Cottage Meadow	A meadow grazed by sheep which is a good example of a wet meadow (declining habitat).	990m south	Medium
CWS	Millers Wood	Ancient Woodland with coppiced horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and wild service-tree.	740m northeast	High

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Notification	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
CWS	Milfield Wood	Ancient Woodland site covering two blocks of woodland separated by arable land.	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
CWS	Polstead Acid Grassland	Unimproved grassland maintained by combination of light horse grazing and rabbit grazing. Clustered (*Trifolium glomeratum*) and knotted clovers (*Trifolium striatum*) occur on site; both these species are relatively scarce away from the coast.	280m south	Medium
CWS	Potash Lane Hedge	A dense and prominent ancient hedgerow. The hedge is of high conservation concern supporting nineteen native species such as dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), gorse (*Ulex sps*), and broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).	440m north	High
CWS	Raydon Great Wood	An Ancient Woodland. The large size, habitat variation and structural diversity of this site provide habitat opportunities for a wide range of wildlife including invertebrates such as dragonflies and butterflies, small mammals, birds, and reptiles. Several priority species are recorded here including grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), bats, dormouse, nightingale, cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) and dunnock (*Prunella modularis*).	70m south	High
CWS	River Box Meadows	Site comprising two floodplain meadows on the River Box with two distinct communities. Eastern half is rush and sedge dominated with wood club-rush (*Scirpus sylvaticus*) (regionally rare species). The southerly end has a low-lying area where tall species-rich fen dominated by sedges, rushes and meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) occur. The meadows as also an important habitat for waders such as snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*).	600m north	Medium
CWS	River Brett (Sections)	A large portion of the River Brett has good quality water and is of conservation value. Five sections of the watercourse have been selected as being of particular importance for aquatic wildlife. These sections support a highly diverse wetland flora. Emergent species which grow on the gently-shelving margins include flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*), reedmace (*Typha latifolia*) and greater pond sedge (*Carex riparia*). Starwort (*Callitriche stagnalis*), mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*), and river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis*) grow well in the unpolluted water.	470m south and north	Medium

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Notification	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
CWS	Round Wood and Elms Grove	Ancient Woodland site noted for supporting a wide range of woodland birds, particularly warblers.	360m east	High
CWS	Sproughton Park	A range of habitats including wet grassland, alder carr, veteran trees, hedgerows, ponds, and springs. Fauna associated includes birds, bats, badger, otter, water vole, water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*) and amphibians.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
CWS	Squires Wood	Ancient Woodland with mature hedgerow providing a valuable wildlife corridor.	720m south	High
CWS	Stack Wood	Ancient Woodland with mature oak, hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), cherry, birch (*Betula spp*), aspen (*Populus tremula*) and wild service tree.	700m north	High
CWS	The Dollops	Ancient Woodland site.	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
CWS	Tiger Hill Meadow	Wet acid fen meadow.	210m south	Medium
CWS	Tom's/Broadoak Wood	Ancient Woodland site (although a large proportion has been planted with conifers).	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
CWS	Valley Farm Meadows	Wet grassland and a drier herb-rich meadow.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
CWS	Valley Farm Wood	Mixed wet and ancient woodland and hedges which support dormice. The site contains several reptile and bird species.	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Almshouse Wood	Pedunculate oak, ash and silver birch over hazel coppice constitute the main woody species of this woodland. Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*) are frequent in ground flora, which also includes primrose and dog's mercury.	710m north	Medium
LWS	Alphamstone Complex	Dry grassland (in an old gravel pit), scrub, wet alder, and swamp.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Notification	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
LWS	Alphamstone Meadows	Wet and dry grassland habitats.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
LWS	Ansell's Grove/Ash Ground	Wet woodland and grassland habitat types and open water.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
LWS	Butler's Wood	A canopy of pedunculate oak standards with an understorey of silver birch, English elm (*Ulmus procera*) and some aspen (*Populus tremula*). Ground flora species include wood anemone, bluebell, primrose and wood sorrel.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
LWS	Clamps Grove	Woodland comprising pedunculate oak, small-leaved lime, ash and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The understorey is largely hawthorn, elder, elm and midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*) over a ground flora of bluebell and dog's mercury.	820m south	Medium
LWS	Daws Hall	Grassland, marsh, and aquatic habitats.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
LWS	Edgars Farm Meadow	A wet grassland and marsh site supporting very rich flora, including many species of restricted distribution. Species of note include velvet bent-grass (*Agrostis canina*), cuckooflower, marsh bedstraw, ragged robin and creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*). Carnation sedge (*Carex panicea*) and marsh arrowgrass (*Triglochin palustris*) have also been recorded.	820m south	Medium
LWS	Edgars Farm East Meadow	This site comprises damp and marshy grassland within the River Stour flood plain. The sward is characterised by meadow foxtail, sweet vernal grass, creeping bent-grass and crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), whilst wet areas support ragged robin, bog stitchwort (*Stellaria alsine*), cuckooflower and many other species associated with wetlands.	820m south	Medium
LWS	Fenn Farm Mosaic	The southern end of the site is an alder wood with willow scrub and a marshy ground flora amongst which Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), lesser pond sedge (*Carex acutiformis*), giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*), meadowsweet, ramsons (*Allium ursinum*), ragged robin and nettle (*Urtica dioca*) are frequent, with a good cover of bryophytes. North of wood is a lake which has good marginal vegetation of soft rush	600m northwest	Medium

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Notification	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
		(*Juncus effusus*), reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), brooklime, iris (*Iris* spp.), sedge and meadowsweet.		
LWS	Loshes Meadow Complex	Site (also an Essex Wildlife Trust reserve) comprises grassland, woodland, young plantation, hedgerows, and marsh habitats. It supports a variety of flowering plants, breeding birds, butterflies, and reptiles.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium
LWS	Moat Farm/Burnt House Marsh	Comprises a wooded stream with a mix of wet and dry grassland habitats.	20m south	Medium
LWS	Parkhill Wood	Woodland with old pedunculate oak standards with some underplanting of ash and sweet chestnut forma canopy over hazel shrub layer. Bracken is widespread, with other typical species being bluebell and primrose.	850m south	Medium
LWS	Parsonage Wood	A large ancient woodland comprising mainly birch in the canopy and hazel as the shrub layer. Pedunculate oak standards are scattered throughout the wood, with some replanting of conifers in the centre. Among the ground flora species are bluebell, primrose and wood anemone.	820m north	High
LWS	Pebmarsh House	An area of grassland with scattered trees, retains a species-rich sward typified by cock's-foot, crested dog's-tail, sweet vernal grass, quaking grass and many common herbs.	10m east	Medium
LWS	Twinstead Green	An area of green comprising damp grassland scattered young trees and a small pond. The principal constituents of turf are creeping bent-grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), meadow foxtail, cock's-foot and Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*). Field wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*) and glaucous sedge (*Carex flacca*) are also present. The assemblage of herbs includes agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*), cuckooflower, meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) and burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*).	430m south	Medium
LWS	Twinstead Marsh	Comprises a range of wet woodland and grassland habitat types and open water.	430m west	Medium
LWS	Twinstead Wood	A large ancient woodland comprising a mix of broadleaved and coniferous species. The northern section has birch, hazel and old sweet chestnut coppice while the south	720m west	High

Site	Name	Summary of Reasons for Notification	Approx. Distance/ Direction from the Scoping Boundary	Value
		is mainly planted Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Ground flora species bluebell, dog's mercury, wood anemone and yellow pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*).		
LWS	Waldegrave Wood	An ancient woodland, the structure of the ancient wood is pedunculate oak and ash standards, with silver birch and elm (*Ulmus sp.*), over a hazel coppice, hawthorn and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) shrub layer. Among the ground flora are wood anemone, wood sorrel, bluebell and primrose.	Within the Scoping Boundary	High
Roadside Nature Reserve	195	Roadside nature reserve with lesser calamint (*Clinopodium calamintha*).	270m south	Medium
Roadside Nature Reserve	202	Roadside nature reserve with lesser calamint.	Within the Scoping Boundary	Medium

Appendix 7.2
Ecology Survey Methodology

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Appendix 7.2 Ecology Survey Methodology

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Structure

1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 7: Biodiversity, and defines the approach to identifying the existing biodiversity baseline. Desk-study and field surveys are proposed to inform the development of the project design, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and to meet the overall requirement to achieve biodiversity net gain.

1.1.2 This appendix is structured as follows:

- Section 2: this sets out the overall approach taken with regards to the ecological surveys, detailing the information used to justify the subsequent biodiversity receptor specific requirements;
- Section 3: this sets out the existing baseline data available and the proposed survey methodology for each biodiversity receptor; and
- Section 4: this provides a summary table along with an indicative survey programme.

1.1.3 This appendix sets out the proposed approach to the biodiversity surveys and will be used to confirm survey methods with Natural England and other relevant stakeholders. The approach to ecology survey provides:

- the rationale and mechanism to justify and deliver a pragmatic and proportionate EIA that is in line with good practice and which bears in mind continuing pandemic restrictions;
- a robust baseline that will inform the iterative design of the project, to implement the mitigation hierarchy effectively and secure biodiversity net gain as part of the application for development consent; and
- the information Natural England needs, to be satisfied that a robust assessment has been undertaken in order to provide any relevant Letters of No Impediment required to support the application for development consent.

1.2 Study Area

1.2.1 The Scoping Boundary is an area approximately 400m wide. It includes an area within which the Order Limits would be located (ranging up to 100m wide in most locations and potentially wider at trenchless crossings) and allowing for additional width to accommodate potential refinement of the alignment as a result of ongoing project designs, EIA and consultation. The Indicative Alignment in the main runs parallel to the existing 132kV overhead line which will be replaced as part of the project.

1.2.2 There are currently two options proposed for the underground cable at Dollops Wood, southeast of Boxford. Both options are considered in this appendix. A final route decision is expected to be provided in the application for development consent.

1.2.3 As the potential impacts and resulting effects of the project are, in the main, temporary, reversible and short duration (although permanent effects can arise in specific circumstances e.g. changes to hydrological processes), a study area of 1km around the Scoping Boundary is deemed appropriate. Where necessary, the study area is extended

for European sites; the exact methodology is detailed in Appendix 7.3: Draft HRA Screening Report.

1.3 Programme

1.3.1 The project started in 2009 and a wide range of biodiversity surveys were undertaken up to 2013, when the project was paused. The results of these surveys have been used when updating the desk survey and planning future site surveys.

1.3.2 The desk study update began in January 2021 and will be ongoing until application for development consent to check for any changes to the baseline, such as new sites being designated. Initial desk-based habitat verification survey has been undertaken using aerial photography and this will be supported by targeted field-based ground-truthing during summer 2021. Species surveys will begin in May 2021 and will continue through 2021 and into 2022, where necessary. Construction works would be expected to start in 2024 and be completed by 2028.

2. Approach

2.1 Summary of the Approach

2.1.1 The approach will make use of the comprehensive field surveys (with accepted limitations) undertaken between 2009 and 2013 (hereon referred to as the '2013 ecological surveys'); new desk-study data obtained since January 2021; high resolution digital aerial photography; Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping; and targeted field surveys planned for 2021 and 2022.

2.1.2 A review of current aerial photographs combined with the previous survey data and desk review will identify the areas where the baseline is likely to have changed significantly since 2013, and is at highest risk of potential impact from the project. Field work to inform the assessment will be focused on verification of habitats, the assumption being that if land use has not changed since the 2013 ecological surveys and the habitat has not materially changed, then the baseline of species supported is also likely to have remained relatively consistent with what was identified at that time. The verification surveys will help inform this assumption and will also provide the condition data required to support the calculation of the Biodiversity Metric.

2.1.3 Where field survey is proposed, survey methodology takes into account the likelihood of impacts arising, and the predicted magnitude of effect based on experience of similar projects. For example, in areas where impacts to species can be avoided or are identified as low risk, the survey effort will be reduced accordingly. Conversely, in areas where impacts are likely, or the magnitude of any effect will be high, greater survey effort would be applied. In all cases, justification is provided within this appendix to demonstrate why the proposed survey effort is considered to be sufficient and proportionate. This includes consideration of the spatial extent of each survey type and the value it adds to the design and EIA, in terms of whether it achieves a better outcome by collecting more data.

2.1.4 The approach to field surveys has also been influenced by:

- knowledge that there will be opportunities to influence the design and Indicative Alignment further to avoid impacts;
- using the Zone of Influence (ZoI) to focus the surveys on the identification of important biodiversity features that are likely to be significantly affected by the project;

- implementing embedded and good practice measures through the design process to avoid or reduce likely significant effects, for example through the use of buffer zones around sensitive features, key seasonal restrictions for vegetation clearance or reducing the construction working width at key locations;
- the use of a district level licence for great crested newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*); and
- making reasonable assumptions relating to the likely presence and absence of protected and notable species using the results of desk studies, existing field survey and professional judgement.

2.1.5 This approach also assumes that the majority of landowners will provide access for survey to enable a robust assessment. Where this is not possible, discussions will be undertaken with Natural England to agree an alternative approach.

2.2 Approach to European Protected Species (EPS) Licences

2.2.1 It is proposed that draft European Protected Species (EPS) licences and draft badger sett closure licences are not required for determination of the Development Consent Order (DCO) due to:

- the inherent flexibility associated with micro-siting of equipment within the Order Limits and in the detailed design stage to avoid new sensitive features e.g. moving pylons to avoid badger setts;
- a commitment to undertake pre-construction surveys to check for changes that would affect compliance;
- legal compliance measures set out within a separate report submitted as part of the Environmental Statement (ES);
- provision of a robust baseline within the ES to enable an assessment of likely significant effects to be undertaken, and identification of appropriate mitigation strategies;
- localised and temporary nature of the construction work;
- well-understood design and size of permanent features of the project; and
- negligible operational effects as a result of the project.

2.2.2 For the purposes of presenting a reasonable case for mitigation purposes, the ES and supporting appendices will set out likely mitigation scenarios for implementation based on the available baseline data, and this information will be used to seek Letters of No Impediment from Natural England. This may include, for example, setting out the approach for avoiding trees with bat roosting potential as part of the design, but where this would be unavoidable, there would be a commitment to undertake pre-construction survey to confirm the methodology required to secure a future EPS licence.

2.3 Existing Ecology Survey Data

2.3.1 A large amount of ecology survey data was collected between 2009 and 2013, as set out later in this appendix. Additional targeted surveys will be carried out where necessary, to verify and update this data. The current Scoping Boundary and Indicative Alignment are broadly similar (with some local amendments) to the pre-2013 corridor and alignment route. Therefore, the previous surveys are considered to be relevant to the current project.

2.3.2 The 2013 ecological surveys results were summarised in the original Scoping Report (National Grid, 2013b) and were shared at the time with the Biodiversity Thematic Group, which comprised Natural England, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), the Wildlife Trusts, Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Stour Valley Partnership, the Environment Agency and local planning authorities. The results of the previous surveys are presented in Section 3 of this appendix.

2.3.3 Since this project was paused there have been new areas of woodland and hedgerows planted in the study area. However, a review of aerial photographs has shown that limited land use change has occurred within the Scoping Boundary (see Figure 7.3 and Chapter 7: Biodiversity). Being mindful of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Advice Note (CIEEM, 2019b) which states that surveys greater than three years old are '*unlikely to still be valid and most, if not all, of the surveys are likely to need to be updated'*, the intention is to undertake targeted validation surveys to manage this limitation in a proportionate way. The validation surveys will target higher-risk areas such as ecologically richer habitats and areas identified from aerial imagery where land use change may have occurred.

2.4 Updated Desk Study

2.4.1 A desk study began in January 2021 to identify designated sites, notable habitats and protected/notable species. Data was sourced from the following sources:

- Natural England Open Data Geoportal (designated sites, ancient woodland, priority habitats, GCN licence returns and risk zones, and freshwater ecology data sets);
- Multi-Agency Geographical Information System (MAGIC) (EPS mitigation licences up to May 2019);
- Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service;
- Essex Wildlife Trust Biological Records Centre;
- Essex Field Club (also holds records for Essex Bat Group);
- North East Essex Badger Group;
- RSPB; and
- British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) (also holds records from Suffolk Bird Recorder and Essex Birdwatching Society).

2.5 Outline Code of Construction Practice

2.5.1 The Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) contains a list of relevant good practice measures relating to biodiversity. This appendix contains references to these good practice measures, as indicated by a reference number, for example, GG20. The Outline CoCP is provided in Appendix 4.1 and will be updated with further measures as the project progresses. The Final CoCP will be secured through a requirement within the DCO.

2.5.2 Implementation of these uncontroversial and widely used measures, enables likely potential effects to be reviewed at the scoping stage of the project. This, in turn, allows the assessment, and necessary field work to undertake that assessment, to be proportionate and focused on the likely significant effects that would be material to the decision.

2.6 Natural England's Update EPS Policy 4

2.6.1 Natural England's EPS Policy 4 states the following:

'*Policy 4 - Appropriate and relevant surveys where impacts of a development can be confidently predicted.*

Natural England will be expected to ensure that licensing decisions are properly supported by survey information, taking into account industry standards and guidelines. It may, however, accept a lower than standard effort where: the costs or delays associated with carrying out standard survey requirements would be disproportionate to the additional certainty that it would bring; the ecological impacts of development can be predicted with sufficient certainty; and mitigation or compensation will ensure that the licensed activity does not detrimentally affect the conservation status of the local population of any EPS.'

2.6.2 The likely impacts of an electricity transmission project upon biodiversity receptors are well understood and can be reasonably predicted with technical knowledge and experience. This policy has been factored into the ecology survey approach to provide a robust assessment.

3. Proposed Approach to Surveys

3.1 Designated Sites

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.1.1 Desk-study information on statutory designated sites (European sites, National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR)) and non-statutory locally designated sites (Essex Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and Suffolk County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and Roadside Nature Reserves was obtained in early 2021. Chapter 7: Biodiversity, and Appendix 7.1: Biodiversity Supporting Information, list the sites in the study area, their reason for designation and their proximity to the project.

3.1.2 National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey was undertaken in 2012 in semi-natural woodland and notable grassland habitats, many of which were within designated sites. The majority of the woodland habitats were variants on W8 *Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perrenis* woodland, while additional W6 *Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica* woodland and W10 oak-bracken-bramble woodland types were also recorded. Most of the grassland habitats were improved, but where notable grassland habitats were recorded, these were variants on the MG1 *Arrhenathrum elatius* mesotrophic grassland with occasional acid grasslands and wetter areas of M27 *Filipendula ulmaria – Angelica sylvestris* mire and M23 *Juncus effusus/acutiflorus - Galium palustre* rush-pasture habitats.

Proposed Survey Approach

3.1.3 As the project would result in a direct impact upon Hintlesham Woods SSSI, and feedback responses have suggested that there has been some management since the last survey, an NVC survey will be undertaken of the SSSI where it is crossed by the Scoping Boundary.

3.1.4 The Indicative Alignment avoids most of the designated sites/habitats within the Scoping Boundary through sensitive routing e.g. route avoidance of Bushy Park Wood CWS and Broom Hill Wood CWS. In addition, these sites are all in good condition and there is very low likelihood of any significant change in NVC having occurred since 2012. This is

supported by the desk-based review, which confirms consistency in habitat type. No further field survey of designated sites is proposed, other than where listed in Section 3.2 of this report.

3.2 Habitats

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.2.1 An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken between 2011 and 2012. This survey confirmed a mainly agricultural landscape dominated by arable and pasture, bordered with a range of boundary hedgerow types. Occasional blocks of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and plantations intersperse the study area, some of ancient origin. What limited grassland diversity existed, was located to the west of the study area, in the main associated with the Stour valley.

3.2.2 The extended Phase 1 habitat survey was followed by a hedgerow survey to identify their ecological and archaeological importance under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. The survey included hedgerows intersected by the proposed underground cables along with others potentially crossed by the project. Over 600 hedgerows were surveyed during spring and summer 2012 and also spring 2013.

3.2.3 Grassland NVC surveys were undertaken in summer 2012. These targeted grasslands of interest (i.e. grassland habitats with a botanically interesting flora and/or diverse species mix identified during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey. These were surveyed using NVC methodology in accordance with Rodwell (2006 and 1998) methodology.

3.2.4 Woodland NVC surveys were undertaken during spring and summer 2012. These targeted woodlands of interest (i.e. semi-natural habitats identified during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey) were surveyed using NVC methodology in accordance with Rodwell (2006 and 1998) methodology.

3.2.5 Updated desk-based data was obtained in early 2021. This has identified ancient woodland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, traditional orchards, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, lowland meadows and hedgerows. No habitats listed on Annex I of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) have been identified.

3.2.6 The most notable vascular plant species identified in the updated desk study included:

- shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*), an annual plant of arable fields that is a species of principal importance in England and categorised as Critical in the Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain (Cheffings and Farrell, 2005); and
- lesser calamint, a nationally scarce species and categorised as Vulnerable in the Red Data List. The sites where this species has been recorded are designated.

Survey Approach

Further Desk Study

3.2.7 A desk study will be undertaken to identify areas of potential ancient woodland that are less than 2ha and therefore have not been included in the Ancient Woodland Inventory. This will identify potential ancient woodland up to 200m from the Scoping Boundary.

Habitat Verification Surveys

3.2.8 Habitat verification surveys in the field will be undertaken in areas where:

- the baseline is at highest risk of change since 2012 (informed by the desk review and aerial photography);
- condition information is required for the Biodiversity Metric; and
- there is the highest risk of potential impact from the project i.e. underground cable sections.

3.2.9 The targeted ground truthing will be undertaken in summer 2021 to confirm or amend the Phase 1 habitat classification (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2010). This will also collect additional habitat condition data to enable a conversion to the UKHab classification (UKHab, 2019) so that the Biodiversity Metric can be applied.

3.2.10 Each habitat type present within the Scoping Boundary will be surveyed at least once, such that assumptions can be made on condition value and applied across the Scoping Boundary. Additional surveys in semi-natural habitats will be undertaken to capture a range of possible condition values, with subsequent focus on the west of the Scoping Boundary, where habitat value is the highest.

3.2.11 A selection of targeted hedgerows would be surveyed in summer 2021 to confirm the results of the former survey work and to generate condition assessments for the different hedgerow categories. Assumptions using data from the hedgerow verification surveys would then be applied to the remaining hedgerows within the Scoping Boundary.

3.2.12 No field survey is proposed for ancient woodlands or grassland habitats, unless identified for ground truthing in the desk review, as these habitats have been surveyed previously and the likelihood of a material change since is considered unlikely.

3.2.13 River and ditch habitat surveys (UKHab, 2019) will be undertaken to inform the UKHab categorisation for watercourses crossed by the project. This will be undertaken by certified surveyors of that survey type. A river survey is not proposed at the River Stour, which would be crossed using a trenchless method and would experience limited disturbance during construction.

3.2.14 The desk study has identified a notable assemblage of arable plants. Desk study will identify the areas where arable wildflowers may occur and how they may be impacted. In areas where these two factors coincide, a field survey for notable arable plants will be undertaken using Plantlife's Rapid Assessment (Plantlife, 2021).

3.3 Aquatic Ecology

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.3.1 Previous aquatic habitat survey was limited to target notes made in the original extended Phase 1 habitat survey and an assessment of suitability for aquatic invertebrates in woodland ponds and watercourses. Of the aquatic habitats surveyed for invertebrates, no nationally or locally important species were identified. No fish surveys were undertaken.

3.3.2 Environment Agency data suggests that the main watercourses across the project, the River Stour, River Box, River Brett and Belstead Brook, support a range of fish species including European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), lamprey species and trout (*Salmo trutta*).

Survey Approach

3.3.3 The updated desk study will include all available information relating to aquatic receptors (fish, macroinvertebrates, macrophytes) within 1km of the Scoping Boundary. The study area will be extended to 5km for Environment Agency data in order to determine the

presence of highly mobile, migratory species that may not permanently reside within the Scoping Boundary but move through at different times of the year.

3.3.4 The results of the desk study will form the basis for the need and/or selection of sites for field survey. Where desk-based information is insufficient, sites shortlisted for field survey will consist of:

- sites identified by habitat surveys as supporting areas of high ecological potential, that are not supported by baseline data;
- aquatic sites identified by the desk study as supporting receptors of high conservation value; and
- watercourses identified by the Environment Agency as high value.

3.3.5 The proposed construction methodology for watercourse crossings will influence whether specific watercourses require further field survey. Where impacts to watercourses would be avoided, for example through the use of trenchless construction techniques at the River Stour, or where overhead lines would pass over the watercourse and would not require a haul route bridge crossing, these watercourses will not require further field survey for macroinvertebrates, fish or macrophytes.

3.3.6 Locations where the project crosses watercourses using open cut techniques (depending upon the construction method required) and/or where a haul route crossing is required, will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to inform the need for further site survey. The following survey methods would be employed at the identified locations:

- macroinvertebrates will be assessed using standard methods comparable with Water Framework Directive compliant methodologies (British Standards Institution (BSI), 2012). This requires multiple season sampling at each survey site (summer and autumn); and
- fish would be sampled by means of electric fishing in accordance with the following guidelines developed by the Environment Agency: (Beaumont *et al.,* 2002; Environment Agency, 2001; Environment Agency, 2007) and British Standard (BS) EN 14011:2003 Water Quality: Sampling of Fish with Electricity (BSI, 2003). Quantitative data will be collected by means of three consecutive runs over 100m-long transects.

3.3.7 Due to the anticipated absence of protected or designated aquatic macrophytes within the Scoping Boundary, no macrophyte surveys are proposed. Macrophytes will be assessed during the habitat surveys via incidental sightings and habitat condition surveys.

3.4 Badger

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.4.1 The previous extended Phase 1 habitat survey recorded and mapped signs of badger and setts.

3.4.2 Updated records of badger have been requested for the project. The records returned to date and the previous field survey data shows that where badger have been recorded, their setts are either located outside of the Scoping Boundary or within woodland avoided by the Indicative Alignment.

Survey Approach

3.4.3 As there is confidence in the existing baseline for badger and there would be an opportunity for micro-siting during the detailed design stage of the project to avoid impacts, no specific badger survey is proposed prior to application. As baseline data confirms badger are present, due to dynamic nature of badger activity, it is better to reserve survey effort until just prior to construction.

3.4.4 However, incidental badger records will be made where other surveys are being undertaken. This approach is considered proportionate to the risk, based on existing data. In addition, detailed badger surveys would be undertaken for the Order Limits prior to construction due to the dynamic nature of badger activity and likelihood of change in status associated with external pressures, such as changes in land use or land management and culling programmes.

3.4.5 If the incidental records collected during summer 2021 suggest presence of previously unknown badger setts, these will be added to the baseline and used to inform pre-construction survey effort.

3.5 Bats

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.5.1 A programme of field surveys for bats was undertaken in 2012 and 2013 in accordance with best practice at that time (Hundt, 2012). It is acknowledged that bat survey data collected in 2012 and 2013 was in line with a now superseded version of the Bat Conservation Trust Survey Guidelines (Hundt, 2012) and there may be limitations regarding the age of that data. The surveys included:

- bat activity surveys: Transect surveys were undertaken using Public Rights of Way and publicly accessible land. There were six transects in total along the Scoping Boundary and these were repeated once a month in July, August and September in 2013. Static surveys were undertaken at 26 locations focused on linear habitat features with the highest risk for bats. These were undertaken between July and October 2013; and
- bat roost/emergence and re-entry surveys: Trees within 100m of the Indicative Alignment were ground-assessed for bat roosting potential in 2013. Trees identified with a 1 or 1* category for roosting potential were surveyed. This included endoscope inspection of trees for bat roost potential and dusk and/or dawn survey of trees.

3.5.2 Bat activity confirmed the presence of a number of bat species including Leisler's (*Nyctalus leisleri*) and long-eared bat species (*Plecotus* sp.). Pipistrelle species were the most commonly recorded species throughout the study area, followed by *Myotis* species. Recordings of Barbastelle bat were infrequent with a maximum nightly average of approximately 25 passes in Polstead in September. Less than one average nightly pass was recorded in other months and no records at all in the majority of other survey locations. This is in comparison to the maximum nightly average of over 300 pipistrelle passes in October and consistent presence across the survey area.

3.5.3 Twenty-seven trees with confirmed or possible bat roosts were identified from the dusk/dawn surveys. Bat species comprised common and soprano pipistrelle, *Myotis* spp. and some undefined species.

3.5.4 The updated desk study has identified the presence of the following bat species within 1km of the Scoping Boundary: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*); soprano

pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*); Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*); Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*); brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*); noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*); serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*); and Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*). Barbastelle is the only Annex II bat species identified with records associated with Ramsey Wood, near Hintlesham.

Survey Approach

Desk Study

3.5.5 The updated desk survey for bats has assumed a study area of 1km around the Scoping Boundary. However, the study area would be extended if considered necessary to inform the assessment and feed into the Habitat Suitability Modelling (see below). The MAGIC website (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2021) will also be reviewed regularly to identify the locations of any EPS mitigation licences with respect to bats within the study area. The presence of statutory sites designated for bats within 10km of the Scoping Boundary will also be reviewed as will citations of locally designated sites within 1km.

Bat Roosts – Buildings

3.5.6 There are very few buildings or structures within 50m of the Scoping Boundary that would likely be affected by construction activity. Potential roosting features (PRFs) in buildings used as bat roosts include (but are not limited to): spaces between external weatherboarding/cladding and the timber frame or walls; gaps behind window frames, lintels or doorways including the main doors; cracks and crevices in timbers; gaps between ridge tiles and ridge and roof tiles, usually where the mortar has fallen out; gaps between stones or bricks; and gaps under broken or lifted roof tiles and lead flashing (Collins, 2016).

3.5.7 No previous survey was undertaken on buildings. Therefore, it is proposed to undertake a ground-based assessment of all buildings within 50m of the Scoping Boundary. As the project design develops, those buildings within 50m of the Order Limits would be surveyed using the emergence/re-entry survey methodology detailed below. No loss of buildings is anticipated but 50m is considered to be a suitable distance where disturbance to a bat roost may occur during construction activities based on technical judgement, and potential impacts are considered unlikely beyond this distance.

Bat Roosts – Trees

3.5.8 The greatest risk of construction activity affecting bat roosts would arise through works to trees. PRFs in trees used as bat roosts include natural holes, woodpecker holes, cracks/splits in major limbs, loose bark, hollows/cavities, dense epicormics growth, and the presence of bird and bat boxes (Collins, 2016).

3.5.9 Where land access permits, a preliminary ground-level roost assessment will be undertaken for all trees within 50m of the Indicative Alignment. Ecologists will identify and record any trees that contain PRFs. As the project design develops, the trees within 50m of the Order Limits will be surveyed using the tree climbing and emergence/re-entry survey methodology detailed below.

3.5.10 Bat roost surveys will be undertaken before the application for development consent is made, in accordance with current good practice guidelines (e.g. Collins, 2016; BSI, 2015; and Andrews, 2013). This will involve a suitably experienced and where necessary, licensed ecologist assessing each tree from the ground with the use of torches, binoculars and an endoscope. Features suitable for use by roosting bats will be searched, and any evidence indicating the presence of bats will be recorded and mapped. Evidence of bats

include dead or live bats, presence of droppings, urine and fur oil stains, scratch marks around suitable crevices and feeding remains such as moth wings.

3.5.11 The ecologist will assign a potential value based on the quality and quantity of bat roost features present. The locations of features with 'high' 'moderate' or 'low' roosting potential (based on Collins, 2016), will be recorded. Where practicable, tree tags with unique reference codes will be attached to each tree, to aid future identification in the field. Trees considered to have negligible potential to support roosting bats and/or trees with a diameter at breast height less than 0.3m will not be recorded during the survey.

3.5.12 Details of potential roost features will be recorded including the type of feature, its aspect, height, location and any other notable information which may aid further surveys.

3.5.13 The project design will be informed by the results of the preliminary ground level roost assessment. The felling of trees with moderate or high potential to support roosts would be avoided where practicable.

Bat Roost Trees Climbing Inspection Surveys

3.5.14 All trees with moderate or high roost potential (or those that are confirmed roosts) and that are expected to have direct impact during construction, will be subject to climbing inspection surveys. This would be subject to landowner consent and checks that the trees are assessed as safe to climb.

3.5.15 The trees will be climbed using ropes, harnesses and/or ladders to allow inspection of the PRF in more detail. The survey will be undertaken by qualified and licensed tree-climbing ecologists using high-powered torches, mirrors and endoscopes to further assess the feature's suitability as a roost and to search for evidence of bats (e.g. bat droppings, odour, audible squeaking or staining). Any PRF considered unsuitable for bats at this point will be scoped out and no further surveys would be undertaken of that feature and/or tree. Any droppings found would be collected and sent for DNA analysis at a Nature Metrics laboratory to confirm the species of origin.

3.5.16 Where the potential for direct impacts to moderate or high potential trees has yet to be confirmed (e.g. due to uncertainty relating to the final alignment), further surveys will only be undertaken if the trees are located in areas considered to be of high or medium value for bats (based on the habitat suitability modelling described below).

3.5.17 Trees with high roost potential will be climbed three times to check for the presence of bats. Trees with moderate roost potential will be climbed twice. If hibernation potential has been identified, one of these surveys will occur in January or February. Trees with 'low' potential will not be subject to any further surveys although a precautionary methodology would be applied to their felling (e.g. 'soft-felling'), as per the recommendations of Collins (2016).

3.5.18 Climbing inspection surveys of trees are considered to be superior to traditional emergence/re-entry surveys as they allow surveyors to inspect the feature in much closer detail. The surveys are not limited by foliage or poor light conditions. As such, these surveys will be used to confirm the presence or likely absence of bats. These surveys will be undertaken as part of the survey work undertaken in preparing the application for development consent.

Emergence/Re-entry Surveys

3.5.19 Dusk emergence/dawn re-entry surveys relating to trees, would only be undertaken if a tree cannot be climbed for safety reasons, or if a confirmed roost needs classifying. Trees with high roost potential will be surveyed on three occasions. Trees with moderate roost

potential will be surveyed on two occasions. Emergence/re-entry surveys will also be undertaken at buildings as noted above.

3.5.20 The surveys will be undertaken in accordance with good practice guidelines described by Collins (2016). They will involve visiting trees or buildings at dusk and/or dawn to watch, listen and record bats exiting or entering roosts. Surveyors will be appropriately experienced and will be equipped with heterodyne and/or frequency division bat detectors, recording devices, infra-red cameras and heat cameras, as necessary. All surveys will be undertaken between May and late September, depending on suitable weather conditions. The duration of each survey would be at least 15 minutes before sunset to 1.5 to 2 hours after sunset or 1.5 to 2 hours before sunrise to 15 minutes after sunrise.

3.5.21 Surveys will only be undertaken before the application for development consent if the trees or buildings support moderate or high PRFs or are located in areas of medium or high value for bats and they are likely to be directly affected by construction.

Hibernation Potential in Buildings

3.5.22 Where hibernation roosting potential is identified in buildings, within 50m of the final Order Limits, surveys in accordance with Collins (2016) would be undertaken comprising inspections and static detector deployment.

Identification of Impacts to Bats Away from their Roosts

3.5.23 Habitat continuity, particularly in linear features, is known to be an important factor for bats as they use linear features not only for navigation purposes but also to obtain protection from predation, shelter from the wind, and as foraging microhabitats (Berthinussen and Altringham, 2012). Guidelines suggest the avoidance of opening up gaps of more than 10m in hedgerows and treelines, as many species of bats will avoid small gaps in linear features (Gunnel *et al.,* 2012).

3.5.24 For large linear schemes such as this project, the impact of severance and partial fragmentation is an important consideration. Hedgerow gaps along the overhead line sections would mainly be associated with access required during construction. Therefore, it is likely that gaps along the overhead line sections could be reduced to a width less than 10m in most locations. Effort will therefore be focused on the underground cable sections where the hedgerow gaps would not be limited to 10m.

3.5.25 The traditional methods for sampling habitats are unsuitable on long linear projects, as it would be onerous and not proportionate to the largely temporary nature of the impacts predicted. Therefore, the impact assessment will use predictive Habitat Suitability Modelling (HSM) and known presence records to predict bat-habitat suitability. HSM is a statistical technique that predicts the distribution of a species from environmental variable data and bat occurrence records which can produce heat maps, identifying the most important flight paths and habitat connections for bats. The model identifies which of the environmental variables assessed (such as roads, the presence of woodland, or water) will most affect the distribution of a species.

3.5.26 The model would extend to include the Scoping Boundary plus 7km around this. This would include the distance that bat species are likely to travel from a roost (on a regular basis in a single night). The HSM will include information collected using automated static detectors and walked/driven transects in 2012 and data from local record centres to confirm presence/absence of bat species within the Scoping Boundary.

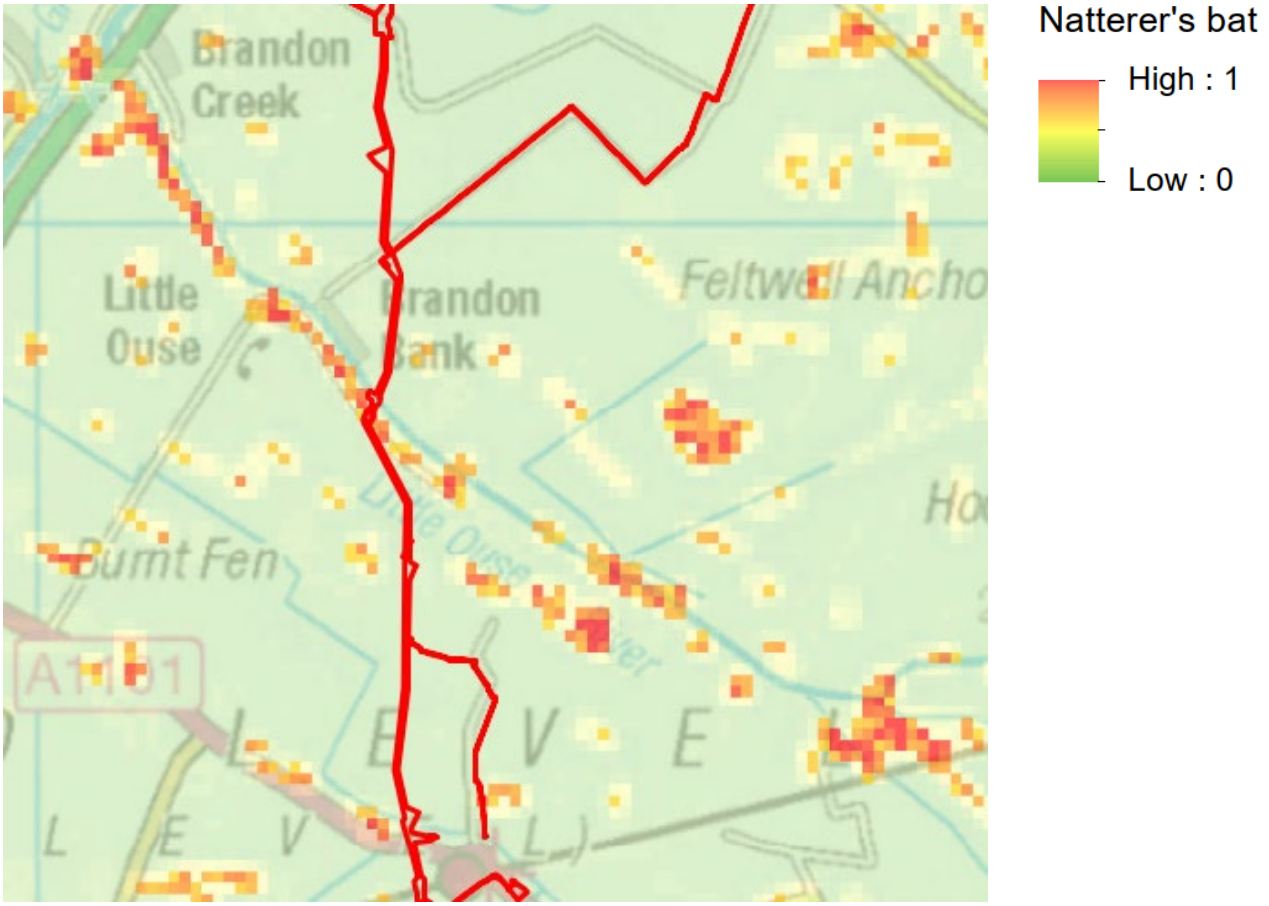
3.5.27 A data set reflecting the anticipated bat species' presence and activity levels for each type of landscape in this particular region, was obtained during the original bat surveys. As there is unlikely to be a material change in habitats present or land use management in the study area such that additional species would be recorded, no further transects or static detector deployment is proposed, as it would not produce additional value to inform the modelling or the impact assessment. For the purposes of HSM, only presence records apply. However, roost survey data would be added into the modelling.

3.5.28 Information about a range of environmental variables will be obtained and processed to produce values for each environmental variable in every cell within a grid across the study area. The grid resolution will be 100m^2. The environmental variables will comprise:

- topography;
- distance to ditches, roads, water bodies and woodland;
- coverage of ditches, roads, water and woodland;
- climate (precipitation and temperature); and
- size of woodland.

3.5.29 The model settings and processes will be based on similar academic studies (Brown, 2013; Bellamy, 2013; and Bell, 2020). A typical heatmap output is shown in Illustration 3.1.

Illustration 3.1: Example Habitat Suitability Modelling Output



3.6 Breeding and Wintering Birds

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.6.1 A range of bird surveys were undertaken between 2009 and 2012, comprising:

- breeding bird survey: Transects and point counts were undertaken during April and June 2010 (breeding season). Species and activity patterns were recorded during two morning visits, taken four weeks apart;
- raptor vantage point survey: These were undertaken between April and September 2010, with reference to Hardey *et. al*., (2006). The data was supplemented with additional observational records from surveys undertaken in 2011; and
- wintering bird survey: These were undertaken on a monthly basis during winter 2009/10 and 2010/11. The survey focused on potential 'hotspots' for waders and wildfowl. The surveys were during the Route Corridor Study, covering a substantially wider study area than the current Scoping Boundary.

3.6.2 Seventy-eight bird species were recorded during the bird surveys. Of these, 38 were Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (Eaton *et al.,* 2015) and Schedule 1 Species. Eight of these BoCC species were confirmed as breeding, 24 species as probable breeding. Farmland bird records were restricted to linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) and corn bunting (*Emberiza calandra*).

3.6.3 The updated desk study identifies numerous records of birds from within the study area (1km around the Scoping Boundary). These include species that have increased levels of legal protection or are listed under Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) and/or Section 41 of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Hintlesham Woods SSSI has breeding buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) and kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*). Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*) have been recorded breeding in Brimlin Woods. High Oak Forest CWS, Layham Grove CWS, Layham Pit Woodland and Meadow CWS, Raydon Great Wood CWS, Round Wood and Elms Grove CWS, Sproughton Park CWS, Valley Farm Woods CWS and Loshes Meadow Complex LWS all have 'birds' mentioned in their citations.

3.6.4 The project is hydrologically linked to the Stour and Orwell Estuaries Special Protection Area SPA/Ramsar which is designated for breeding avocet and also its overwintering bird populations. However, there are no current recordings of avocet or any of the qualifying bird species in the study area (based on the results of previous surveys and the updated desk study) and it can be reasonably concluded that the habitats of the project are not functionally linked with the European site.

3.6.5 Birds, including notable species, could be present in almost all habitats within the Scoping Boundary, including arable field, grassland, hedgerow and woodland.

Survey Approach

3.6.6 An updated desk study will be undertaken, comprising a habitat update and review of detailed bird survey data and designated site citations from local record centres and the BTO. BTO have confirmed availability of the following data sets for the Scoping Boundary:

- Bird Atlas: All 10km squares surveyed in both summer and winter seasons between 2007 and 2011;
- Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) - Most recent: TL8736 - counted in 2019 and 2007; TL8435 - counted annually 2006-2019;
- BirdTrack data up to February 2021; and

- English Winter Bird Survey (EWBS) squares just outside the 1km study area, surveyed in 2018/19.

3.6.7 The potential impacts on bird assemblages will be temporary and can likely be controlled with good practice measures set out in the Outline CoCP, for example B01 and B02. The majority of habitats will be reinstated post construction other than at the location of the permanent above ground structures. Therefore, no additional field survey for breeding or wintering birds is proposed, as it is not deemed necessary when the existing baseline with specified update is sufficient to enable an impact assessment to be made.

3.7 Great Crested Newt and Other Amphibians

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.7.1 Desk study and field survey in 2012 and 2013 identified 56 ponds that supported GCN. Water body locations were identified using mapping, aerial images, habitat survey sources and correspondence with landowners within 250m of the Scoping Boundary. Habitat Suitability Index assessments were undertaken and followed up with presence/absence surveys in in accordance with English Nature (2001). Other amphibian species were also noted if present. Of the 56 ponds identified as supporting GCN, 41 were small populations, 13 medium populations and there were two large populations. Common toad (*Bufo bufo*) was also confirmed as present.

Survey Approach

3.7.2 The project has applied for a district level licence in relation to GCN and discussions have been held with Natural England to confirm and agree details. This approach does not require any field work or mitigation. Therefore, no further field survey will be undertaken with respect to GCN.

3.7.3 Common toad and other amphibian species will be assumed present in all suitable habitats. As these habitats will be contiguous with habitats suitable for reptile species, no specialist survey is proposed.

3.8 Hazel Dormouse

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.8.1 Dormouse surveys were undertaken between April and December 2012 by Suffolk Wildlife Trust. Desk study and habitat suitability assessments were undertaken to determine the scope for nest tube surveys and nut searches. Surveys were carried out by Natural England licensed surveyors, in line with best practice guidelines (Bright *et al.*, 2006).

3.8.2 Of the 20 sites surveyed, seven returned positive results for hazel dormouse, with an additional three sites which were inconclusive but had likely presence. The survey report (unpublished) concludes that poor weather conditions during summer 2012 may have influenced numbers of dormouse in areas identified as having suitable habitat but where no dormice were recorded.

3.8.3 Updated desk-study data shows that hazel dormouse is on the periphery of their eastern UK range in Essex and Suffolk. Locally designated sites with dormouse mentioned in their citation within the 1km study area, comprise Tiger Hill LNR, Bushy Park CWS and Raydon Great Wood CWS. There are also desk study records for the area between Lower Layham and Polstead Heath.

3.8.4 Whilst hazel dormouse is often closely associated with hazel coppice, its 'core' habitat also frequently includes diverse deciduous woodland with abundant scrub and oak-dominated woodland. Hedgerows and conifer woodland also provide important habitat for the species. There are many areas where woodland is present both within and adjacent to the Scoping Boundary. Hedgerows are also prevalent across the landscape and range from species-poor defunct hedges to native species-rich intact hedges.

Survey Approach

3.8.5 Project commitments relating to reduction of hedgerow gaps (see the Outline CoCP references GG07, LV01 and B07), avoidance of woodland during design, and habitat reinstatement on completion of construction, means that the impacts of construction would be temporary, reversible and short in duration. As such, it is considered that in most instances all impacts to dormice can be confidently predicted and appropriate mitigation can be implemented.

3.8.6 An updated desk study for hazel dormouse up to 1km around the Scoping Boundary will be undertaken. This will include a subsequent desk-based habitat suitability assessment based on the existing baseline and a field-based habitat verification survey where needed.

3.8.7 Dormouse appear to be fairly common in the central and western regions of the Scoping Boundary and are considered likely to be present within all suitable habitats (i.e. woodland, scrub and hedgerows) with well-established connectivity to the wider landscape where there are recent records of presence. As such, for the purposes of the impact assessment, it will be assumed that dormice are currently present in all suitable habitats within the Scoping Boundary. No further field survey beyond habitat suitability and verification is proposed.

3.8.8 The above approach aligns with Natural England's EPS Licensing Policy Number 4: Appropriate and relevant surveys where the impacts of development can be confidently predicted.

3.8.9 A pre-construction survey would be undertaken post consent but prior to commencement of works to inform the need for EPS licensing.

3.9 Reptiles

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.9.1 A habitat assessment for reptile suitability was undertaken in 2013. This was followed with presence/absence survey based on the methodology in Froglife (1999) at targeted locations using artificial refuges. The survey results identified low populations of grass snake, slow worm and common lizard.

3.9.2 The desk study has confirmed presence of grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) within the Scoping Boundary.

Survey Approach

3.9.3 An updated desk study, including a review of aerial photography will be undertaken to verify the habitats present within the Scoping Boundary. Field surveys would only be undertaken in areas of the Scoping Boundary where the aerial photographs or the targeted verification surveys suggest that suitable habitats are present and have the potential to support medium or high populations (as defined by Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland, 1998). Otherwise, an assumption will be made that low numbers of reptiles will be present in suitable habitat throughout the Scoping Boundary and that

commitment B05 in the Outline CoCP would avoid any potential significant effect during works.

3.9.4 This approach is considered proportionate given the localised and temporary nature of the construction works and that the low populations of common reptiles present are highly unlikely to significantly contribute to county or regional populations.

3.10 Riparian Mammals (Otter and Water Vole)

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.10.1 Surveys for otter and water vole were undertaken in 2012 and 2013. The survey assessed rivers, streams and suitable field ditches at least 50m either side of the then Indicative Alignment. The water vole surveys followed guidance set out in the Water Vole Conservation Handbook (Strachan, 2006). Signs of otter (e.g. runs, couches, holts, spraints, feeding remains) were also searched for, informed by Chanin (2003).

3.10.2 The updated desk study suggests both otter and water vole are present on the main watercourses within the Scoping Boundary (River Stour, River Box, River Brett and Belstead Brook). Suffolk Wildlife Trust considers both otter and water vole to be widespread across the county in suitable habitat, with specific mentions of the species in the Sproughton Park CWS within which the Belstead Brook flows.

Survey Approach

3.10.3 An updated desk study will be undertaken. Locations will be identified where the project will cross watercourses using open cut techniques and/or where a haul route bridge crossing is required. These will all be subject to riparian mammal surveys.

3.10.4 Where land access permits, the aim of the field surveys will be to conduct an assessment of habitat suitability at all watercourse crossings to confirm whether further surveys at these locations are required and to confirm the presence or likely absence of riparian mammals through field sign surveys, where necessary.

3.10.5 Field surveys will be restricted to an area 200m up/downstream of each possible crossing point. As it is anticipated that open cut trenching through watercourses would be reduced to the smallest practicable working width, this would accord with recommendations provided in the Water Vole Mitigation Handbook for 'works temporarily affecting up to 50m of watercourse' (Dean *et al.,* 2016). If the precise location of the watercourse crossing point is not known, the survey area would comprise the width of the Scoping Boundary plus 50m.

Habitat Suitability Assessment

3.10.6 Surveys will be undertaken of all identified watercourse crossing points to assess the habitat for its suitability to support riparian mammals (subject to landowner consent). The surveys will be conducted between April and October. Factors that will be considered during habitat suitability assessments are:

- potential for habitat changes throughout the year;
- bank profile;
- bank substrate;
- water depth;
- height of water level and fluctuations relative to bank height;
- shading;

- bankside vegetation; and
- channel vegetation.

3.10.7 Watercourses considered suitable for riparian mammals will be subject to field sign surveys.

Field Sign Survey

3.10.8 Ecologists will search for field signs of otter and water vole, as described in the Water Vole Conservation Handbook (Strachan *et al.,* 2011; and Dean *et al.*, 2016) and Monitoring the Otter (Chanin, 2003). Each watercourse will be surveyed for field signs at least once between mid-April and end of June, and again between July and October, if required. A second survey would not be undertaken if the results of the first survey confirmed the presence of water vole and if no further information was required to inform an impact assessment or mitigation strategy. A second visit would also not be conducted if the habitat is of very low suitability to support water vole and there is a low likelihood that water vole or otter are in the surrounding area (Dean *et al*., 2016).

3.10.9 Field sign surveys will be timed to avoid periods of high rainfall, high water levels or immediately following habitat management activities, as these can wash away or destroy field signs.

3.10.10 Where it is safe to do so, the surveys will encompass all riparian habitats within the survey area, as well as suitable habitat further away from the water's edge that could be used as above-ground sites for water vole nesting, or as otter holts.

3.10.11 Field signs of water voles include burrows, latrines, feeding stations, lawns, nests and footprints. Field signs of otter include holts, spraints, footprints, feeding remains, slides and couches. Any field signs or incidental sightings of riparian mammals identified during surveys will be recorded and mapped. Evidence of American mink (*Neovison vison*) and small mammals will also be recorded.

3.10.12 No invasive survey methods such as endoscopes will be used.

3.10.13 A pre-construction survey will be undertaken post DCO consent but prior to commencement of works to inform the need for licensing.

3.11 Terrestrial Invertebrates

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.11.1 Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, species-diverse grassland, unimproved acid grassland, ponds and swamps, rivers and streams and species-rich hedgerows were previously identified for field survey using techniques described by Drake *et al*. (2007). Site surveys were undertaken in May and August 2013 and included direct observation, sweep netting, hand searching, aquatic netting, beating and pitfall traps. Twenty-two species of local or national importance were recorded during the surveys. These were mostly associated with designated sites at the county level.

3.11.2 There are two SSSI within 1km of the Scoping Boundary; Hintlesham Woods SSSI and Arger Fen SSSI, which, although not designated for their invertebrate assemblages, are noted as being a valuable habitat for insects. Ramsey Wood and Hintlesham Wood supports saproxylic invertebrate fauna.

3.11.3 The River Stour supports adults of Scarce Chaser dragonfly (*Libellula fulva*) which is restricted to six main localities in the UK, although it is thought to be expanding its range. Designated sites within the 1km study area that have invertebrates specified within their

citations include: Assington Thicks CWS; Bullen Wood CWS; High Oak Forest CWS; Layham Grove CWS; Layham Pit Woodland and Meadow CWS; and Raydon Great Wood CWS.

3.11.4 Stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) and a range of butterfly species of principal importance and moth species of principal importance associated with woodland habitats have also been identified through the desk study.

Survey Approach

3.11.5 Notable species of terrestrial invertebrate could be present in all habitats affected by construction. The majority of habitats recorded within the Scoping Boundary are abundant within the local landscape and so temporary habitat loss would be unlikely to result in significant effects. All habitats would be reinstated on completion of construction. Mortality of invertebrates due to construction activities is not predicted to adversely affect the conservation status of any of the species concerned, as the project activities would be short-duration and would not present an ongoing impact that could affect entire populations. As such, no further surveys are proposed on terrestrial invertebrates.

3.12 Invasive Non-Native Species

Baseline (Including Previous Survey Work)

3.12.1 The desk study has identified both animal and plant Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) across the Scoping Boundary in aquatic, riparian and terrestrial habitats. The following INNS listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) have been identified in the study area:

- Turkish crayfish (*Astacus leptodactylus*);
- Signal crayfish (Pacifastacus leniusculus);
- American mink;
- Red-eared terrapin (*Trachemys scripta*).
- Giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum).
- Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*);
- Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*);
- Nuttall's waterweed (*Elodea nuttallii*); and
- Rhododendron (Rhododendron ponticum).

3.12.2 Invasive aquatic invertebrate species, not listed in legislation, have also been recorded, namely Jenkins' Spire Snail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*); and *Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus*.

Survey Approach

3.12.3 The desk study update will identify invasive plant and animal species within the study area (Scoping Boundary plus 1km buffer). No specific survey will be undertaken for INNS. However, incidental data will be recorded as part of other field surveys.

3.12.4 An invasive species risk assessment will be presented within the ES and this will identify high-risk areas relating to INNS within the Order Limits. High-risk areas are defined areas with an increased risk of becoming contaminated by or causing the spread/transfer of INNS. These areas do not necessarily already contain INNS but are areas where they

could pose a legal or practical risk to the project under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

3.12.5 A high-risk area will be identified if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- where INNS were recorded within the Order Limits or were within 7m of the Order Limits (7m is widely accepted as the potential extent of roots/rhizomes of INNS such as Japanese knotweed);
- where the area was bisected by a watercourse along which aquatic, riparian or terrestrial INNS were known to be present; and
- where the area was bisected by a road along which invasive species were known to be present.

4. Summary

4.1.1 Table 4.1 provides a summary of the approach to field survey for the project.

Table 4.1: Summary of Approach to Biodiversity Field Survey

Biodiversity Feature	Previous Survey Undertaken	Proposed Field Survey Approach	
Hintlesham Woods SSSI	• NVC survey	• May 2021	• NVC survey of SSSI where crossed by the Scoping Boundary/Order Limits
Habitats	• Extended Phase 1 habitat survey along route and substation options – 2011 and 2012	• Summer 2021	Proportional targeted survey where: • High risk locations (project impacts); and/or • the baseline may have changed. • Sample of all habitat types to enable conversion to UKHab and apply a habitat condition value
Vascular and lower plants	• Woodland NVC – spring and summer 2012 • Grassland NVC – summer 2012	• Summer 2021	• No NVC proposed unless habitat verification survey identifies previously unsurveyed potential • Arable plant survey following desk assessment
Hedgerows	• Hedgerow survey where crossing assumed – 2012 and spring 2013	• Summer 2021	• Sample of all habitat types to enable conversion to UKHab and apply a habitat condition value
Biodiversity net gain	• n/a	• Summer 2021	• Desk-based habitat condition and ground truthing • River and ditch habitat metric surveys
Aquatic	• Extended Phase 1 habitat survey along route and substation options – 2011 and 2012	• n/a	• Where desk study is insufficient, locations will be identified where the project will cross watercourses using open cut techniques and/or where a haul route crossing is required, to survey for fish, macroinvertebrates and macrophytes.
Badger	• Survey in 2011 and 2012 with extended Phase 1 habitat survey	• March 2021 to Feb 2022	• Incidental recording of badger evidence during other surveys
Bat	• Along route corridor and substation in 2012 and 2013 • Bat activity – transects and statics	• March 2021 to Feb 2022	• Ground based roost assessment – trees and buildings • Presence/absence surveys – tree climbing/dusk and dawn survey • Habitat Suitability Modelling

Biodiversity Feature	Previous Survey Undertaken	Proposed Field Survey Approach	
	• Roosts – ground-based roost assessment of trees, endoscope inspections and emergence/re-entry		
GCN and amphibians	• Route corridor and substation plus 250m in spring 2012 • GCN Habitat Suitability Index • GCN Presence/absence survey • Other amphibian species presence	• n/a	• None • District level licence approach does not necessitate survey
Breeding birds	• Route corridor in 2012 • Transects and point counts	• n/a	• None • Update desk study including detailed survey by BTO • Potential impacts on bird assemblages will be temporary and can likely be controlled with measures in the CoCP avoiding any potential significant effect.
Raptors	• Vantage point surveys April-Sept 2010		
Wintering birds	• Undertaken winters 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 • Route corridor options with focus on agricultural fields and wetlands • Hot spots for lapwing and golden plover		
Hazel dormouse	• Route corridor and substation site – 2012 • Habitat suitability and nest tube	• n/a	• None • Assume dormouse are present in all suitable habitat
Otter and water vole	• Watercourses along underground cabling route in 2012 and 2013 • Habitat assessment and signs	• April-October	• At least one and up to two surveys of all watercourses crossed by the Scoping Boundary/Order Limits
Reptiles	• Habitat assessment • artificial refuges in 2013 in good quality habitat	• n/a	• None • Potential impacts on reptiles will be temporary and can be controlled with measures in the CoCP avoiding any potential significant effect

Biodiversity Feature	Previous Survey Undertaken	Proposed Field Survey Approach	
Terrestrial Invertebrates	• Habitat assessment • Survey in areas of high habitat quality, underground cabling sections and at the location of the substation in spring and summer 2013.	• n/a	• None • Potential impacts on terrestrial invertebrates will be temporary and any potential adverse effect of the project is highly unlikely to be significant.
INNS	• Extended Phase 1 habitat survey along route and substation options – 2011 and 2012	• n/a	• None • A risk assessment based on desk study and incidental records to be undertaken.

Appendix 7.3
Habitats Regulations Assessment
Draft Screening Report

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Appendix 7.3 Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

1.1.1 The Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as 'the project') involves reinforcement of the electricity transmission network between Bramford Substation in Suffolk and Twinstead Tee in Essex (Figure 1.1 in Volume 3 of the Scoping Report), over a distance of approximately 27km. The reinforcement would run approximately parallel to a section of the existing 400kV overhead line, and would comprise:

- construction and operation of a 400kV electricity transmission reinforcement between Bramford Substation and Twinstead Tee comprising:
  - installation of c.19km of 400kV overhead line;
  - installation of c.56 new steel lattice pylons (c.50m tall); and
  - installation of c.8km of 400kV underground cables.
- the realignment of the existing 400kV overhead line to the north and west of Hintlesham Woods, to facilitate the use of the existing swathe through the woods by the new 400kV line;
- construction and operation of four Cable Sealing End (CSE) compounds (including permanent access roads);
- the removal of approximately 25km of the existing 132kV overhead line and supporting pylons between Burstall Bridge and Twinstead Tee;
- the removal of approximately 1.5km of the existing 400kV overhead line and supporting pylons between Twinstead Tee and the proposed CSE compound at Stour Valley West;
- construction and operation of a new 400/132kV Grid Supply Point (GSP) substation (including permanent access road) at Butler's Wood, to the west of Twinstead, and associated works (including new underground cables) to tie this into the existing 400kV and 132kV networks;
- temporary overhead line diversion from 4YLA005 – 4YLA003 to allow the building of the proposed CSE compound at Stour Valley West;
- temporary land to facilitate construction, which would include construction compounds, haul routes and laydown areas;
- there is the potential for temporary minor amendments to the existing highway network to facilitate construction; and
- environmental mitigation and enhancement, including tree planting.

1.1.2 Further details on the project can be found in Scoping Report Chapter 4: Project Description.

1.2 Background to Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.2.1 A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the four stages of assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species

Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a European designated site before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.

1.2.2 Section 63(1) of the Habitats Regulations requires that:

'*A competent authority, before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for, a plan or project which—*

(a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and

(b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site,

must make an appropriate assessment of the implications of the plan or project for that site in view of that site's conservation objectives.'

1.2.3 This HRA Screening Report therefore takes into account the potential effects both of the plan/project itself and in combination with other plans or projects.

1.2.4 Where the potential for likely significant effects cannot be excluded, a competent authority must make an appropriate assessment of the implications of the plan or project for that site, in view of the site's conservation objectives. The competent authority may agree to the plan or project only after having ruled out adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Where an adverse effect on the site's integrity cannot be ruled out, and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or project can only proceed if there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019).

1.3 Purpose of this Report

1.3.1 The aims of the HRA Screening Report are to identify whether the project would result in likely significant effects on the qualifying interest features of European sites, and to inform the requirement for mitigation measures and, if necessary, a Stage 2 appropriate assessment.

1.3.2 This document is the 'draft' HRA Screening Report, which presents the current information relevant to the HRA, for Natural England and other stakeholders to review and make comment. Once the design is finalised, a 'final draft' HRA Screening Report will be prepared and provided to Natural England to obtain assurances that all potential likely significant effects have been addressed appropriately and in sufficient detail. Any comments received from stakeholders will be addressed before submitting a final report alongside the application for development consent. This information will be used by the Secretary of State to undertake its HRA of the project as part of the decision as to whether to grant development consent.

1.4 Report Structure

1.4.1 The structure of this report is as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction – project overview and purpose of the report;
- Section 2: Methodology – detailed methodology used in support of this report;
- Section 3: Scope of Assessment – outlines the scope and objectives of the report and how the European sites were identified;

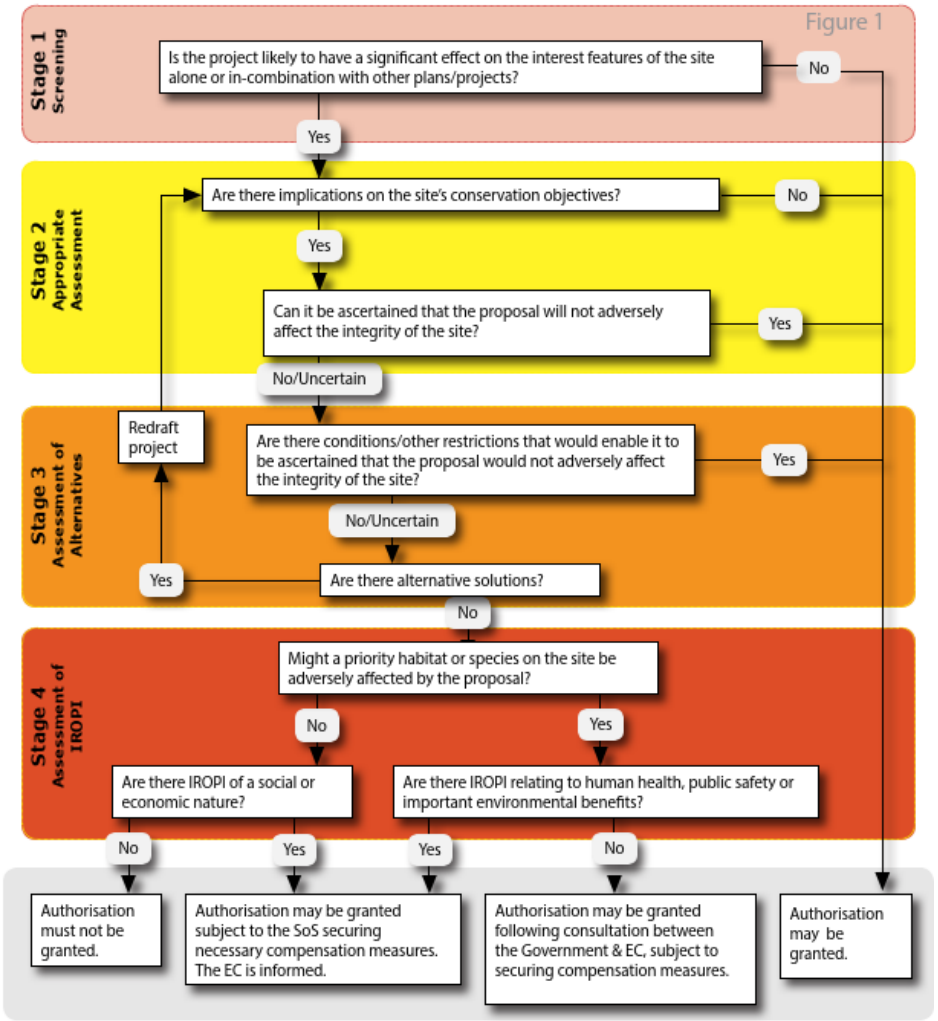
- Section 4: Stour and Orwell Estuaries Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar – summary of the qualifying features underpinning the designated sites;
- Section 5: Screening Assessment – assessment of the potential likely significant effects upon European sites identified; and
- Section 6: Conclusions – summary statements regarding the European sites considered in this report.

2. Methodology

2.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment

2.1.1 This HRA Screening Report follows guidance provided by the European Commission in 2001. It also follows guidance set out within Advice Note Ten (Planning Inspectorate, 2017) which provides a framework for the assessment of implications for European sites of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. The latter outlines a four-stage process for HRA, of which the first stage is the screening. This draft HRA Screening Report provides information relating to Stage 1 screening only. The process is summarised in Illustration 2.1.

Illustration 2.1: Stages of the HRA Process (Planning Inspectorate, 2017)



2.1.2 If one or more significant effects were likely to occur, it would then be necessary to proceed to HRA Stage 2 appropriate assessment.

2.2 Sources of Information

2.2.1 Table 2.1 presents the data sources that have been used to inform the baseline information presented within this draft HRA Screening Report.

Table 2.1: Sources of Information

Data Source	Data/Information Provided
Natural England Open Data Geoportal	Location and extent of European designated sites and habitat maps
Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website	Ordnance survey maps and aerial imagery
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website	Natura 2000 data forms
Natural England website	Conservation objectives for European sites
Scoping Report Chapter 7: Biodiversity; Figure 7.4: Phase 1 Habitat Survey – Desk-Based Update 2021	Phase 1 habitats survey (JNCC, 2010) based on previous field survey and updated using aerial imagery.
Previous survey reports	Presence and distribution/likely absence of key bird species associated with the European sites within the Scoping Boundary: Suffolk Connections Ornithological Assessment (The Environmental Partnership (TEP), 2011) Breeding Bird Survey. Prepared for National Grid (TEP, 2012)

2.2.2 The 'final draft' HRA Screening Report will be updated with data purchased from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and local record centres and biodiversity groups to supplement previous field survey. An updated field-based habitat survey will also identify suitability and potential for qualifying feature species.

2.3 Screening Matrices

2.3.1 Screening matrices, based on the template set out in Appendix 1 in Advice Note Ten (Planning Inspectorate, 2017) will be produced in the final HRA Screening Report submitted with the application for development consent.

3. Scope of Assessment

3.1 Identification of European Sites

3.1.1 The HRA Screening Report includes all European sites where it has been identified that there could be a potential 'pathway to effect' to the project. The European sites that have been screened into the assessment are listed in Table 3.1 and shown on Figure 7.1 in Volume 3 of the Scoping Report. A description of the European sites screened into the assessment, and their qualifying features, is given in Section 4.

Table 3.1: European Sites in the Scope of this Screening Report

European Site	Approximate Distance and Direction to the Project
Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar	5.85km east
Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA	5.85km east

3.1.2 No European sites lie wholly or partly within 2km of the Scoping Boundary. No Special Areas of Conservation where bats are one of the qualifying interests is located within 30km of the Scoping Boundary.

3.1.3 The Scoping Boundary intersects the River Stour and River Box in sections where underground cables are proposed; and the River Brett and Belstead Brook along sections where overhead line is proposed. All of these rivers enter the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar sites, which are located approximately 5.85km southeast of the Scoping Boundary. No further European sites are hydrologically connected to the project or occur within 10km.

3.1.4 The project involves electricity infrastructure (pylons and overhead lines) which require consultation with Natural England due to it falling within the Impact Risk Zones for the component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) that make up the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar sites. As such, the bird species identified as qualifying features of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar sites are included in the scope of this HRA Draft Screening Report. SSSI Impact Risk Zones of other coastal European sites supporting mobile bird species do not intersect with the project and are therefore not included.

3.1.5 No hydrological or hydrogeological linkage to a European site containing a groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystem has been identified.

3.1.6 No strategic traffic modelling is proposed to support the traffic and transport assessment as potential adverse effects are anticipated to be restricted to local roads and relevant connections with the strategic road network. With no likely adverse impact on traffic beyond the junctions with the A120, the A12 and A14, there is no pathway to effect on resulting air quality beyond this. There are no European sites within 200m of the local road network to the extent where it reaches junctions with the strategic road network.

3.1.7 Potential links with European sites will be reviewed following completion of the baseline studies (comprising desk-based and field survey) to see if any additional sites would need to be considered in the final HRA Screening Report.

3.2 Identification of Likely Significant Effects

3.2.1 There are a number of potential impacts which may arise as a result of the project, each of which has the capacity to significantly affect habitats and species where unmitigated. European sites with mobile species as qualifying features can also be impacted beyond the boundaries of the European site for which they are designated.

3.2.2 Due to the predictable nature of most potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of electricity infrastructure, the following likely significant effects have been identified.

Construction Phase

- effects of temporary and permanent direct habitat loss from land take by working areas including but not limited to construction of the overhead lines, underground cables,

construction of the CSE compounds and the GSP substation, removal of the existing 132kV overhead lines and temporary works such as those associated with the construction compounds and haul routes;

- killing or injury of qualifying feature species during vegetation clearance and construction activities;
- indirect effects on supporting habitats by way of pollution (to air and water); and
- disturbance resulting in displacement of species (i.e. caused by lighting, human presence, noise and vibration).

Operational Phase

- effects of indirect habitat severance/barrier effects, i.e. the displacement of species from the area of the pylons and overhead lines due to the presence of these close to dwelling places, nest or feeding sites or on habitual flight routes;
- effects of collision with new overhead lines, which is of particular relevance for sites located in areas known to support large concentrations of waterfowl; and
- beneficial effects of removing the existing 132kV overhead line in sections associated with the underground cables, i.e. Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Stour Valley that would avoid potential impacts listed above.

Decommission Phase

3.2.3 There are no current plans to decommission the project. The design life is at least 40 years, but with regular maintenance could extend further. At this stage, predicting the nature of such effects is not possible. However, the effects that may arise during decommissioning are assumed to be similar to those arising in construction.

3.3 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

3.3.1 The HRA screening process is underpinned by an interpretation of likely significant effects. The terms 'likely' and 'significance' have been defined variously by European governments and through the courts. The following sections seek to provide clarification on the current interpretation of these terms as determined by recent guidance and case law.

Legal Precedent

3.3.2 The two defining cases on the meaning of a likely significant effect are provided in *Bagmoor Wind Ltd v The Scottish Ministers* (CSIH 93) and *Feeney v Secretary of State for Transport* (CO/12946/2012). The cases establish that the term 'likely' should not be regarded as a measure of probability in the context of an HRA but instead infers the presence of a risk. A likely significant effect finding is an acknowledgment that the risk of a significant effect occurring exists.

3.3.3 The above ruling is consistent with the Advocate General's opinion in *Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála* (C.M.L.R. 16) and with the findings in the Waddenzee judgement (*Landelijke Vereniging tot Behoud van de Waddenzee and Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels v Staatssecretaris van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij* (C-521/12)). The former of these judgments found that '…*there is no need to establish such an effect; it is merely necessary to determine that there may be such an effect*'.

3.3.4 The Waddenzee judgment clarifies the benchmark for a determination of a likely significant effect and that '…*if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that* [the works under consideration] *will have a significant effect on that site*…' then a

likely significant effect finding is appropriate. There must remain '*no reasonable scientific doubt as to the absence of such effects*.'

3.3.5 Advice Note Ten (Planning Inspectorate, 2017) also advises that, if a large amount of evidence and data gathering is necessary to determine likely significant effect, it is assumed that likely significant effects exist and an appropriate assessment is likely to be required.

An Interpretation of 'Significant' under the Habitats Directive

3.3.6 It was clarified in the Waddenzee judgment (*Case C-127/02 Waddenzee*, para 49) that the measure of significance should be made against the conservation objectives for which the site was designated:

> *'where a plan or project […] is likely to undermine the site's Conservation Objectives, it must be considered likely to have a significant effect on that site'.*

Measures to Avoid Likely Significant Effects

3.3.7 Until recently, mitigation aimed at avoiding or reducing significant effects to European sites was considered to be appropriate 'objective information' about a plan or project and was taken into account at the screening stage, in accordance with the Waddenzee judgement. Moreover, in *R (Hart D C) v SSCLG and others* (EWHC 1204 (Admin)) the judgement was that:

> *'... there is no legal requirement that a screening assessment ... must be carried out in the absence of any mitigation measures that form part of a plan or project. On the contrary, the competent authority is required to consider whether the project, as a whole, including such measures, if they are part of the project, is likely to have a significant effect...'.*

3.3.8 In April 2018, a converse decision was reached by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in *People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* (C-323/17) which stated that:

> *'... Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an appropriate assessment of the implications, for a site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site'.*

3.3.9 There has been no guidance from Natural England on how to interpret or apply the *People Over Wind and Sweetman* ruling to the HRA process in the UK, and it appears to contradict previous case law and practice in the way that mitigation is assessed during the screening stage. However, subsequent UK case law (including *Canterbury [2019] EWHC 1211 (Admin) and Wingfield [2019] EWHC 1975 (Admin*)) has followed the approach of the CJEU in *People Over Wind* – i.e. mitigation measures should be disregarded at screening stage, both of which remain good law.

3.3.10 This screening assessment includes embedded measures to avoid potential impacts, e.g. avoidance of European designated sites, 132kV overhead line removal and underground trenchless crossings of the River Stour, as integral parts of the project. However, the good practice measures relating to biodiversity included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice have not been included for HRA screening purposes.

4. Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar is a wetland of international importance, comprising extensive mudflats, low cliffs, saltmarsh and small areas of vegetated shingle on the lower reaches (Natural England, 2014a). The European site designations are coincident with Cattawade Marshes SSSI, Orwell Estuary SSSI and Stour Estuary SSSI.

4.1.2 The site provides habitats for an important assemblage of wetland birds in the non-breeding season and supports internationally important numbers of wintering and passage wildfowl and waders. The site also holds several nationally scarce plants and British Red Data Book invertebrates.

4.2 Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA

4.2.1 The conservation objectives for the SPA (Natural England, 2014b) are to:

'Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:

- the extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- the structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- the supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;
- the population of each of the qualifying features; and
- the distribution of the qualifying features within the site'.

4.2.2 The qualifying features of the site are:

- (A046a) dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*) (non-breeding);
- (A054) northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) (non-breeding);
- (A132) pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) (breeding);
- (A141) grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) (non-breeding);
- (A143) red knot (*Calidris canutus*) (non-breeding);
- (A149) dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*) (non-breeding);
- (A156) black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*) (non-breeding);
- (A162) common redshank (*Tringa totanus*) (non-breeding); and
- Waterbird assemblage of over 20,000 individuals. Species include great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); brent goose; common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); gadwall (*Anas strepera*); northern pintail; goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); common ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); grey plover; northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); red knot; dunlin; black-tailed godwit; Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); common redshank; and ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).

4.3 Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar

4.3.1 There is no specific information on conservation objectives provided as part of the Ramsar designation.

- The site is designated as a Ramsar as it meets the following criteria (JNCC, 2008):
- Ramsar criterion 2: Contains seven nationally scarce plants and five British Red Data Book invertebrates (see Table 4.1);
- Ramsar criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance (63,017 waterfowl – five-year peak mean 1998/99–2002/2003); and
- Ramsar criterion 6: Species populations occurring at levels of international importance (concurrent with species listed as SPA qualifying features).

Table 4.1: Qualifying Plan and Invertebrate Species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries

Ramsar Criteria	Scientific Name	Species Name
Nationally scarce plant	*Puccinellia rupestris*	Stiff saltmarsh-grass
	Spartina maritima	Small cord-grass
	Sarcocornia perennis	Perennial glasswort
	Limonium humile	Lax-flowered sea lavender
	Zostera angustifolia, *Z. marina* and *Z. noltei*	Eelgrasses
British Red Data Book invertebrates	*Phaonia fusca*	A muscid fly
	Haematopota grandis	A horsefly
	Arctosa fulvolineata and *Baryphema duffeyi*	Spiders
	Mercuria confusa	Swollen spire snail

4.4 Site Vulnerabilities

4.4.1 The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the SPA and Ramsar comprise (JNCC, 2016):

- changes in biotic conditions;
- changes in abiotic conditions;
- outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; and
- other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities.

5. Screening Assessment

5.1 Screening of Likely Significant Effects

5.1.1 This section deals with the screening assessment of likely significant effects on the qualifying features of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar sites as a result of the construction and operation of the project. Potential changes to a European site and its qualifying feature species, including those that may occur beyond the boundary of the designated site, that could lead to a likely significant effect comprise:

- habitat loss;
- habitat or species fragmentation;
- reduction in species density (i.e. killing or injury);
- disturbance to species (i.e. displacement); and
- changes in key indicators of conservation value, i.e. water and air quality.

5.1.2 As the qualifying insect and plant species of the Ramsar are either non-mobile or highly restricted to the supporting habitat types of the Ramsar site itself and neither are found within or are functionally linked to the Scoping Boundary, these qualifying features are not considered further in this assessment.

5.1.3 The following assessment focuses on the potential likely significant effects on the qualifying bird species and assemblages of the SPA site only.

5.2 Habitat Loss

Direct Habitat Loss

5.2.1 The project would not result in any land take or habitat loss from the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. The Scoping Boundary is located approximately 5.8km from the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar at its closest point.

Functionally Linked Land Outside of the Site

5.2.2 Temporary and permanent habitat loss would result from the project within the Order Limits. However, most habitats would be reinstated post construction, with the permanent habitat loss restricted to relatively minor areas associated with the new substation at Butler's Wood, the CSE compounds and pylon bases. In addition, National Grid has a target to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain on the project.

5.2.3 In theory, there could be habitat loss outside of the European site itself in areas of known foraging, roosting or breeding habitat that supports mobile species, i.e. birds, for which a European site is designated. However, there is no evidence that the Scoping Boundary supports significant numbers of breeding or roosting wintering birds either of qualifying individual species or assemblages of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar.

5.2.4 Field surveys undertaken in support of the project (TEP, 2011; 2012) found no evidence that the habitats within the Scoping Boundary provided an important resource for the species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. Although occasional records were made of lapwing (part of the wider water bird assemblage qualifying feature) in the field survey, no evidence was found to indicate that any of the qualifying bird species of the European sites used fields surveyed for roosting or feeding during the winter and migratory periods.

5.2.5 TEP (2011) concluded that '*discussions with representatives of the RSPB confirm that there is no functional link between the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and the route corridors study area (Sharpe, 2009)*'. The desk-based habitat update (Figure 7.4 in Volume 3 of the Scoping Report) indicates no significant change in habitats, and therefore it can be assumed that there would be no significant change in the presence/abundance of qualifying bird species in the Scoping Boundary. Field data records from BTO, local record centres and local recording groups will be presented in the final draft of this report to confirm this assumption.

5.2.6 No likely significant effect generated from habitat loss have been identified.

5.3 Habitat or Species Fragmentation

5.3.1 Outside of the European site, there would not be habitat fragmentation for the plant and invertebrate species that are part of the Ramsar designation. However, construction activities could cause habitat fragmentation for mobile species outside of the European site.

5.3.2 In the construction phase, the open trench sections of the underground cable would require a standard 100m wide construction area along the route separating the retaining habitats either side of the route. However, this habitat fragmentation would be temporary with reinstatement undertaken immediately after installation. In addition, as the mobile species of the European site are airborne, any ground-based habitat fragmentation would not prevent flight movements between habitats on either side of the underground construction route.

5.3.3 During operation, the project would not create permanent dispersal barriers that could otherwise contribute towards habitat or species fragmentation.

5.3.4 In conclusion, the baseline suggests that there is no functional link between the habitats of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar and the Scoping Boundary.

5.3.5 No likely significant effect generated from habitat or species fragmentation have been identified.

5.4 Reduction in Species Density

Construction

5.4.1 If qualifying bird species with a functional link to the European sites were present within the Scoping Boundary there would be a potential mortality or injury risk during habitat clearance for the construction activities. However, the likelihood of this occurring is minimal, as not only is the recorded presence of qualifying bird species in the Scoping Boundary extremely low and plentiful similar habitat would be retained in the wider landscape available for use, but birds would naturally disperse out of the immediate area in response to construction activities before they could be killed or injured. There is no feasible impact on eggs of breeding avocet, as no records of breeding avocet have been identified in the data search to date.

Operation

5.4.2 The presence of overhead lines can create a collision risk to qualifying bird species when in flight, even outside of European sites. However, the likelihood of this occurring is minimal, as the recorded presence of qualifying bird species in the Scoping Boundary is extremely low.

5.4.3 The project involves removal of the existing 132kV overhead line (pylons c.30m in height) and construction of the proposed 400kV overhead line (pylons c.50m in height), which would generally run parallel to the existing 400kV overhead line. In addition, the project will involve underground cables within the Dedham Vale AONB and the Stour Valley, which will limit the risk of collision in these locations to the remaining extant overhead lines. Therefore, the project will reduce the number of overhead lines present within the Scoping Boundary in the undergrounding sections compared to the existing baseline and the risk of collision is low. In overhead line sections there will remain the same number of overhead lines to the existing baseline, although the pylons for the 400kV overhead line will be larger than those existing for the 132kV overhead line.

5.4.4 No likely significant effects generated from a reduction in species density have been identified.

5.5 Disturbance and Displacement

Construction

5.5.1 Construction activities have the potential to cause short-term displacement of qualifying bird species of European sites outside of the designated site where those activities occur in important functionally linked habitat. Noise and vibration, provision of artificial lighting in previously unlit areas and additional human presence can all generate disturbance causing displacement.

5.5.2 Surveys carried out in support of the project (TEP, 2011; 2012) indicate there is no potential for disturbance to qualifying bird species. Few records of lapwing and none of the specific qualifying feature bird species were made, and there are few suitable habitat features or opportunities for the qualifying bird species within or adjacent to the Scoping Boundary. The desk-based habitat update indicates no significant change in habitats, and therefore it can be assumed that there would be no significant change in the presence/abundance of qualifying bird species in the Scoping Boundary. Field data records from BTO, local record centres and local recording groups to be presented in the 'final draft' of this report are likely to confirm this.

5.5.3 In the unlikely event individual birds were present and were to be displaced, they would have abundant similar alternative habitat nearby to use.

Operation

5.5.4 Any artificial lighting provision in the operational phase of the project would be restricted to the substation and only used when operational staff are present during maintenance inspections. Blocks of woodland to the north and south of the proposed substation would baffle much of this. No significant operational noise or vibration or increase in human presence is anticipated once the project is in operation.

5.5.5 The presence of overhead lines and pylons could generate displacement effects where qualifying bird species functionally linked to the European site actively avoid previously used suitable habitats. However, field survey in a landscape where overhead lines and pylons already exist show that the presence of qualifying bird species is low, and where they are recorded, they have been relatively close to the existing overhead line (TEP, 2011), suggesting the overhead lines do not pose a displacement risk. Updated records from BTO and others will be interrogated in the 'final draft' of the report to confirm.

5.5.6 No likely significant effect generated from disturbance and/or displacement have been identified.

5.6 Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value

Air Quality

5.6.1 Assessment guidelines state that air quality impacts can occur up to 200m from their origin. As the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar lies more than 200m from the project, no direct air quality change or impact is anticipated. However, dust and nitrogen deposition generated in the construction phase could cause degradation of habitat suitable for qualifying bird species in functionally linked habitats to the European sites.

5.6.2 Desk-based study and field survey (TEP, 2011; 2012) show that the Scoping Boundary does not support important populations of any bird species or assemblages that define

the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. Updated records from BTO and others will be interrogated in the 'final draft' of the report to confirm this.

5.6.3 Any dust generated or nitrogen deposition would be highly unlikely to be in sufficient quantities to generate a response in suitable habitat, which is mostly arable and improved grassland, which are tolerant to changes in air quality.

5.6.4 No significant change in air quality is anticipated in the operational phase of the project.

Surface Water Quality

5.6.5 The project crosses a number of watercourses, including the River Stour, River Box, River Brett and Belstead Brook, which lead into the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. It is possible that accidental pollution events and siltation could enter these watercourses and cause habitat degradation impacts with resulting negative effects downstream in the European sites on designated features.

5.6.6 There are four main watercourses crossed by the project. The River Brett and the Belstead Brook are crossed using overhead lines, which would reduce the likelihood of a pollution event during construction. The River Stour is crossed by underground cables that would be installed using a trenchless technique. Although this would reduce the likelihood of any pollution incident, it is possible that drilling muds could enter the watercourse should there be any accidental outbreak. However, drilling muds are inert (the composition of drilling mud would be provided to the Environment Agency is advance of works) and would settle before reaching the European sites downstream.

5.6.7 The River Box could be crossed using open trench techniques with reinstatement post installation. There is potential for accidental sedimentation and pollution incidents at this location during these works, but in the unlikely event that an event affecting the River Box were to occur, because of the dilution effect over the intervening 5km, it is unlikely that there would be impacts on habitats or the qualifying bird, plant or invertebrate species of the European sites.

Groundwater

5.6.8 Installation of impermeable infrastructure below ground could have an effect on suitable habitat that is functionally linked to the European sites through changes in groundwater quality and/or quantity. However, as discussed above, the habitat in the Scoping Boundary is not functionally linked to that of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. Nevertheless, if qualifying bird species or assemblages were to use the Scoping Boundary, potential groundwater effects would be limited to the underground cable sections. These habitats in the underground sections are mainly arable and improved and semi-improved grassland habitats which are not groundwater dependent. Therefore, no impact is anticipated.

5.6.9 In summary, no likely significant effects generated from changes in key indicators of conservation value (i.e. air, surface water or groundwater) have been identified.

5.7 In-combination Effects

5.7.1 The potential for in-combination effects within the project itself (intra-project cumulative effects), i.e. two effects caused by the project interfacing with another, have been reviewed. However, with individual adverse effects found to be absent or *de minimis* (inconsequential), a combination of these is also *de minimis*, at worst, and requires no further assessment.

5.7.2 For an in-combination effect with other plans and projects (inter project cumulative effects) to be possible, the project would have to have some level of adverse impact that could contribute significantly to a combined effect. This draft HRA Screening Report has shown that adverse effects to European sites are absent or negligible and so any contribution to a combined effect is considered to be *de minimis*. As such, it is considered that the project could not contribute significantly to any in-combination effects, irrespective of what other plans and projects may or may not be planned or currently being undertaken.

5.7.3 However, should updated habitat and desk study data in future iterations of this report result in the need for in-combination assessment, this would be undertaken in accordance with Advice Note Ten (Planning Inspectorate, 2017) and the wider project cumulative effects assessment. This will be reported, if necessary, in the final HRA Screening Report submitted with the application for development consent.

6. Conclusion

6.1.1 This draft HRA Screening Report concludes that there would be no likely significant effects generated from the project upon the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.

6.1.2 Desk study and field survey (TEP, 2011; 2012) carried out on the project show that the Scoping Boundary does not regularly support significant numbers of roosting wintering birds of individual qualifying species or assemblages of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. Nor does it support breeding or non-breeding avocet. Therefore, the Scoping Boundary is not functionally linked to the European sites. Nevertheless, justifications are also provided as to why likely significant effects are not anticipated even if qualifying feature species of the European sites were to be present.

6.1.3 It is confidently assumed that no change in this baseline has occurred since the original field survey in 2011/12. This is based on desk-based habitat survey update in 2021, where no material change in habitat type or extent was identified, and therefore it is considered highly unlikely to result in a material change in presence/abundance of qualifying bird species. Field-based habitat survey and a species record update from BTO, local record centres and local wildlife recording groups will be incorporated into the 'final draft' of this report to provide further supporting evidence for this assumption.

6.1.4 The HRA Screening Report will be updated based on the final project designs and additional desk-based and survey data. The 'final draft' report will include the completed screening matrices set out within Advice Note Ten (Planning Inspectorate, 2017). It is anticipated that this additional information will confirm the conclusions presented here.

6.1.5 The final draft HRA Screening Report will be submitted to Natural England for comment. Natural England comments will be considered when producing the final report for submission alongside the application for development consent. It is currently assumed that this is likely to be a No Significant Effects Report concluding beyond reasonable scientific doubt that there are no likely significant effects (alone or in combination) from the project and that no further HRA is required.

Appendix 17.1
Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping Table

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Appendix 17.1 Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping Table

Based on Hazard Identification Record Template in Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2020

Hazard/Event	Project Phase	Reasonable Worst Consequence if Event Occurred	Embedded/Good Practice Measures Already in Place	Could this Lead to a Major Accident or Disaster with Existing Measures in Place?
Manmade Hazards				
Built structure collapse (falling onto overhead line)	Operation	If a building or other structure were to fall on the overhead line, this could cause the overhead line to be severed. This is unlikely to affect environmental receptors but could result in temporary power failure while the overhead line is repaired.	The Indicative Alignment shows that the overhead line is not located near to existing structures. Land rights would be established, placing restrictions on what could be built under or near the overhead line to manage this risk going forward. National Grid undertake line inspections (by helicopter and walkover) to check the line is free from potential obstruction (e.g. buildings and vegetation) to further reduce the risk of line strike. If damage were to occur to the overhead line, this would be detected and repaired as set out in Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters.	No – Scoped out
Built structure collapse (falling on a pylon)	Operation	If a building or other structure were to fall on a pylon, this could cause it to fall onto another building. This would cause direct damage to the feature through the impact of the fall.	Pylons are designed with a wide base and deep concrete foundations to provide a stable footing. The pylons are designed to existing safety standards that mean it is highly unlikely that a pylon would collapse if something fell on it. However, even if this were to occur, the overhead line will be located at least 80m from the existing 400kV overhead line to avoid any risk that a pylon could fall and damage the existing overhead line. There are also minimum offsets in place from main rivers to prevent a pylon from falling within a river. The project's land rights would restrict development and structures that can be built near to pylons, and this also means that even if a pylon were to collapse it would not fall onto a nearby building or environmental receptor, as the land rights would limit such features.	No – Scoped out
Human error (buried strike to	Construction	If a third-party buried service were to be struck by the project	The protection of buried services is achieved through existing safety controls embedded during the design and construction stages. These	No – Scoped out

Hazard/Event	Project Phase	Reasonable Worst Consequence if Event Occurred	Embedded/Good Practice Measures Already in Place	Could this Lead to a Major Accident or Disaster with Existing Measures in Place?
existing buried services)		during construction it could cause harm to the workforce, and/or could result in another undesirable event depending on the type of service affected (e.g. loss of water supply, pollution incident from fuel pipeline).	include analysis of up-to-date service information to identify the location of services, holding discussions with service providers to agree protective provisions and managing the risks to services through the project risk register. Measures to manage risk include undertaking service location surveys to track where services are located on the ground. Works would also take into consideration Health and Safety and Environment (HSE) guidance (2014), which provides advice on how to reduce any direct risks to people's health and safety, as well as the indirect risks arising through damage to services. These existing measures reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable for the project to cause a service strike through human error.	
Human error (damage to underground cable)	Operation	If a third party were to damage the underground cable during operation, this could cause harm to the third party.	The underground cables are placed at a minimum depth of 1.1m (deep enough so as not to be affected by agricultural activities). The cables and ducts are placed in cement-bound sand with a tile over the top as added protection. The cable markers indicate the line of the underground cable. Landowners would be made aware of the route of the cable and associated land rights which would outline the activities that can take place over the cable. In the extremely unlikely event that the cable was damaged, the fault would be reported in milliseconds through the monitoring system and the system would be auto-isolated, making it safe pending investigations.	No – Scoped out
Human error (crane operation)	Construction	If human error during construction were to result in a crane falling/toppling (used in the construction and decommissioning of the overhead lines and pylons), this could fall onto the existing	The embedded measures include the project being located at least 80m from the existing 400kV overhead line, which exceeds the maximum distance of a crane falling. This avoids a risk associated with a crane falling and damaging the existing 400kV overhead line during construction. The existing project risk register contains measures to reduce the risk of a crane falling during construction. These include positioning the	No – Scoped out

Hazard/Event	Project Phase	Reasonable Worst Consequence if Event Occurred	Embedded/Good Practice Measures Already in Place	Could this Lead to a Major Accident or Disaster with Existing Measures in Place?
		400kV line or a building causing it to collapse.	crane at 90 degrees to the existing line to reduce the risk. In addition, geotechnical investigations would be undertaken to identify the stability/suitability of the ground beneath where the crane would be placed, having an appropriately designed crane base plate, and using trained staff to operate the crane.	
Sabotage or arson (including terrorism)	Construction and operation	If the project were to be subject to sabotage or arson resulting in wilful damage to the overhead lines or cables, this could result in temporary power failure while the line is repaired.	The project is designed to avoid the risk of damage through sabotage and arson, and the risk of electrocution is also a further deterrent. The materials are resistant to damage and are not at risk of catching fire. During construction, the working area would have security fencing around the site and only authorised personnel would be admitted to the site. Outside of working hours, the site would have a security guard to check for trespassers that could result in sabotage or arson. During operation, the Grid Supply Point (GSP) substation, the Cable Sealing End (CSE) compounds and pylons would be surrounded by security fencing to prevent trespass. Wilful sabotage of overhead lines is also very rare due to the perceived risk of electrocution that could result from this.	No – Scoped out
Transport disaster (aircraft)	Operation	If an aircraft were to crash within the study area, it could in theory collide with the project. This would be likely to cause severance of or damage to the line, or damage to a pylon, which could result in temporary power failure while the overhead line is repaired.	Any damage would be detected and repaired as set out in Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters. If in an extreme scenario the overhead line were to be damaged, the monitoring system would detect the fault within milliseconds and the circuit would be tripped to prevent risk of electrocution or fire.	No – Scoped out

Hazard/Event	Project Phase	Reasonable Worst Consequence if Event Occurred	Embedded/Good Practice Measures Already in Place	Could this Lead to a Major Accident or Disaster with Existing Measures in Place?
Transport disaster (rail/train derailment)	Operation	If a serious train derailment were to occur on the Sudbury Branch Line, it could cause damage to the underground cable proposed at this location. This would result in temporary power failure while the line is repaired.	The embedded measures include a trenchless crossing underneath the railway. The depth of the trenchless crossing means that a train derailment at this location is unlikely to affect the underground cable due to the extent of earth coverage between the cable and the surface.	No – Scoped out
Transport disaster (road/multi-vehicle collision	Operation	If a road accident/collision were to occur near to the project, there is potential for a secondary collision with nearby structures, including transmission infrastructure such as pylons, which could result in temporary power failure while the overhead line is repaired.	The project is not located close to any major roads. Where the project crosses minor roads, the pylons and above ground features would not be positioned next to the road where they could be struck by a moving vehicle. Therefore, the project is not considered vulnerable to a road accident.	No – Scoped out
Pollution	Construction and operation	During construction, diesel would be stored on site to fuel on-site plant and equipment. If there were to be a major leak/loss of containment, this could result in a pollution event affecting soil or nearby watercourses. During operation, volumes of oil are stored in the transformer of the GSP substation, which is designed with a secondary containment.	Whilst diesel can be toxic to aquatic organisms if it reaches watercourses, even the most sensitive class of receptors have a threshold for a major accident threat to the environment of 59Te (approximately 73,000 litres), which is significantly higher than the maximum volumes predicted to be stored on site during construction and operation. The Outline Code of Construction Practice also sets out measures to reduce the risk of diesel spill during construction. Harm to humans would require either ingestion or repeated skin contact, neither of which would be expected to occur from release due to existing health and safety processes.	No – Scoped out

Hazard/Event	Project Phase	Reasonable Worst Consequence if Event Occurred	Embedded/Good Practice Measures Already in Place	Could this Lead to a Major Accident or Disaster with Existing Measures in Place?
Natural Hazards				
Flooding	Construction and operation	If serious flooding were to occur during construction, it could cause construction materials or plant to get flooded and increase the risk of pollution. If serious flooding were to occur during operation, it could cause damage to the GSP substation resulting in power failure. Development can also increase the risk of flooding elsewhere due to above ground features affecting floodplain capacity or flows.	The Flood Risk Assessment will assess the vulnerability of the project to flood risk and the risk that the project could increase flood risk elsewhere. National Grid designs its infrastructure to either withstand a flood event or to be raised up out of the floodplain. There are limited floodplains in the vicinity of the project, and it is generally of low flood risk (Environment Agency Flood Zone 1). Above ground infrastructure such as the CSE compounds and substations have been located outside of flood zones. Existing embedded measures include a trenchless crossing at the River Stour and overhead lines passing over floodplains. Good practice measures would also be in place during construction, such as not storing material within the floodplain. The project is not considered to be susceptible to flooding and is unlikely to cause flooding elsewhere. This will be assessed in the Flood Risk Assessment and there is considered to be no potential for flood risk in relation to the project to result in a major accident or disaster.	No – Scoped out
Extreme temperatures (high temperatures)	Operation	The underground cables are buried underground and insulated; therefore, these are not considered to be susceptible to extreme high temperatures. Overhead lines can be damaged through extreme high temperatures. Overhead lines can be subject to thermal expansion during extreme high temperatures, which can cause sag. This can	The project will be designed to existing National Grid standards, which include consideration of high temperatures. National Grid also undertakes regular inspections of the network using thermal imaging to assess damage from weather. This means damage caused by high temperatures would be identified and repaired prior to failure of the line. The Electricity Supply Regulations 1988 require operators to maintain a minimum distance between power lines and the ground or structures. This includes potential temperature-induced sag. This is implemented through National Grid standards, which require projects to assess sag of the overhead line.	No – Scoped out

Hazard/Event	Project Phase	Reasonable Worst Consequence if Event Occurred	Embedded/Good Practice Measures Already in Place	Could this Lead to a Major Accident or Disaster with Existing Measures in Place?
		lead to a reduction in the clearance over trees and other structures, which can increase fire risk.	National Grid undertakes regular inspections of the line to identify areas of planting which may require pruning to maintain a safe distance between trees and the overhead line. With these existing measures in place, the risk of sag causing fire is considered to be as low as reasonably practicable, and no further measures are required to mitigate the risk.	
Extreme temperatures (low temperatures)	Operation	Overhead lines can be damaged through extreme low temperatures, which could damage the overhead line. In addition, snow can add additional weight to overhead lines, causing damage. The underground cables are buried underground and insulated; therefore, these are not considered to be susceptible to low temperatures or snowfall.	Overhead lines are designed to withstand temperatures to as low as -25°C with no effects to operation (National Grid, 2007). National Grid also undertakes regular inspections of the overhead line using thermal imaging to assess damage to the overhead line from weather. This means damage caused by low temperatures or snow/ice would be identified and repaired prior to failure of the line. Therefore, the project is not considered to be susceptible to low temperatures to the levels that could be experienced in the UK.	No – Scoped out
Ground subsidence	Operation	Ground subsidence could cause a pylon to collapse or the underground cable to be damaged, which could result in temporary power failure while the line is repaired.	As explained in Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters, the project is located in an area with very low seismicity. Research suggests that the largest possible earthquake anywhere in the UK is around 6.5, which could cause damage to buildings. However, this would generally not be sufficient to cause land instability that may present a risk to pylons (with their deep foundations) or the buried underground cables. Geotechnical surveys will be undertaken on the project to understand the ground conditions beneath pylons. Areas of poor ground, liable to subsidence would be avoided, and where this is not practicable, additional measures would be incorporated into the design in accordance with National Grid design standards and as part of the	No – Scoped out

Hazard/Event	Project Phase	Reasonable Worst Consequence if Event Occurred	Embedded/Good Practice Measures Already in Place	Could this Lead to a Major Accident or Disaster with Existing Measures in Place?
			project risk assessment. With these existing measures in place, the risk of ground subsidence causing damage is considered to be as low as reasonably practicable, and no further measures are required to mitigate the risk.	
High winds/storm	Operation	Thunderstorms may result in heavy rainfall, winds and lightning, which could damage the overhead line and result in power failure.	Storms of sufficient severity to cause damage to infrastructure are very rare in the UK. Lightning could potentially strike above ground installations including pylons. However, these have earthing protection against lightning strikes as set out in existing Technical Standards (National Grid, 2007). Storms could be a source of high wind speeds. The underground cables would not be liable to the effects of high winds. Overhead lines could be subject to high wind speeds; however, these are designed to meet current safety standards. If in an extreme scenario the overhead line were to be damaged, the monitoring system would detect the fault within milliseconds and the circuit would be tripped. This would occur before the overhead line (conductor) hits the ground and there would be no resulting risk of electrocution or fire.	No – Scoped out
Tree falling on overhead line	Operation	If a tree were to fall on the overhead line, this could cause the line to be severed. This is unlikely to affect environmental receptors but could result in temporary power failure while the overhead line is repaired.	The project design will include land rights over the land beneath the overhead lines and above the underground cables, within which trees cannot be planted. National Grid undertakes regular maintenance of this area to cut back trees that are at risk of interfering with the overhead line or establishing root systems to damage cables. If damage were to occur to the overhead line, this would be detected and repaired as set out in Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters.	No – Scoped out

Appendix 18.1
Cumulative Effects Assessment
Long List Table

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Appendix 18.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment Long List Table

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
Development Consent Order (DCO) Projects within 50km of the Project									
1	EN010056	Offshore approx 69km from Port of Lowestoft. Onshore cable route connecting to Bramford Substation	East Anglia THREE Offshore Windfarm - construction and operation of up to 172 wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development. Onshore development includes a cable route to connect the windfarm to the onshore substation.	0	Decided - Approved	07/08/2017	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
2	TR010060	Junction 19 to Junction 25 of the A12, Essex	Widening of the A12 between Junctions 19 and 25	12	Pre-application	Application expected Q2 2022	Tier 2	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
3	EN010118	Land northeast of Chelmsford and north of the A12 between Boreham and Hatfield Peverel	Longfield Solar Farm	21	Pre-application	Application expected Q3/Q4 2021	Tier 2	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
4	EN010060	Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Mid Suffolk	Progress Power Station	30	Decided - Approved	23/07/2015	Tier 1	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
5	EN010111	Bradwell-on-Sea, Maldon, Essex	Bradwell B Nuclear Power Station	30	Pre-application	Application expected in 2022	Tier 2	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
6	EN010077	Southern North Sea approx 36km from the Suffolk Coast. Onshore cable route connecting to onshore substation	East Anglia ONE Offshore Windfarm - construction and operation of up to 67 wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development. Onshore development includes a cable route to connect the windfarm to the onshore substation.	33	Examination	25/10/2019	Tier 1	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
7	EN010078	Southern North Sea approx 32.6km from the Suffolk Coast. Onshore cable route connecting to onshore substation	East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm - construction and operation of up to 75 wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development. Onshore development includes a cable route to connect the windfarm to the onshore substation.	33	Examination	25/10/2019	Tier 1	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
8	EN010106	Sunnica East (south of Chippenham, Suffolk) and Sunnica West (south of Worlington, Cambridgeshire)	Sunnica Energy Farm	34.5	Pre-application	Application expected Q2 2021	Tier 2	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
9	EN010012	Sizewell, Suffolk	The Sizewell C Project	35	Pre Examination	27/05/2020	Tier 1	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
10		Between Knodishall, Great Britain and Belgium	Nautilus Interconnector - proposed second Interconnector between Great Britain and Belgium. It would create a new 1.4 gigawatts (GW) high voltage direct current (HVDC) electricity link	37	Pre-application	Application expected Q2 2023	Tier 3	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			between the transmission systems of Great Britain and Belgium.						
11		Land north of A14 trunk road, Milton, Cambridge	Construction and operation of an Integrated Wastewater Treatment Centre and Sludge Treatment Plant	40	Pre-application	Application expected Q3 2022	Tier 3	No.	No. This development is located outside of the 10km ZOI.
Major Developments and Site Allocations within 10km of the Project									
Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils									
12	DC/17/03633	Benton End Farm, Benton End, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP75JR	Change of use of existing grazing area to dog running and exercise fields	0	Approved	13/12/2017	Tier 1	All topics	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
13	DC/18/02836	Hill Farm Stoke Road Polstead Sudbury Suffolk CO10 5AF	Erection of extension to existing production premises, associated car parking, landscaping and drainage infrastructure.	0	Approved	15/03/2019	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
14	B/16/00435	Old Farmhouse Brick Kiln Hill Polstead Sudbury CO10 5NY	Erection of 2 no. rural workers dwellings.	0	Approved	15/07/2016	Tier 1	All topics	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
15	DC/20/05895	Land to the south of Church Farm, Somersham, IP8 4PN and land to the east of The Channel, Burstall, IP8 4JL in Suffolk	Installation of renewable energy generating station (solar), comprising ground-mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and battery-based electricity storage containers together with substation, inverter/transformer stations, site accesses, internal access tracks, security measures, access gates, other ancillary infrastructure, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements including Nature Areas.	0	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	23/12/2020	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
16	DC/21/00060	Land to the east of The Channel, Burstall Hill	Installation of renewable led energy generating station (solar) comprising ground-mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and battery-based electricity storage containers together with substation, inverter/transformer stations, site accesses, internal access tracks, security measures, access gates, other ancillary infrastructure, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements including Nature Areas	0	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	05/01/2021	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
17	B/17/01119	Cotton Wood Barracks Road Assington Sudbury CO10 5LP	Erection of decontamination building (retention of)	0	Approved	04/07/2017	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
18	DC/19/04299	Bramford Sub Station Bullen Lane Bramford Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4JL	Installation of water pipes to supply East Anglia Windfarm	0	Approved	07/11/2019	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
19	DC/17/02746	Land at Brook Farm, off Church Hill Road, north of Burstall (in close proximity to the Bramford	Erection and operation of battery storage unit.	0	Approved	16/11/2017	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
		Substation off Bullen Lane), Ipswich							
20	DC/19/03008	Land adjacent yo Bramford Substation Bullen Lane Bramford IP8 4JH	Installation and operation of a 49.9 MW Battery Storage Facility, with associated infrastructure including inverters, transformers, switchgear, spares container, fencing, CCTV Cameras and access road.	0	Approved	23/09/2019	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
21	DC/21/01002	Hintlesham Hall Hotel George Street Hintlesham Ipswich Suffolk IP8 3NS	Application for Listed Building Consent - Erection of building and courtyard development west of Stables and Coach House to provide additional spa facilities, gym, pool, sauna and steam room following removal of outbuilding.	0	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	19/02/2021	Tier 1	All topics	This Listed Building Consent is related to ID 22 (application ref DC/21/01001), an application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
22	DC/21/01001	Hintlesham Hall Hotel George Street Hintlesham Ipswich Suffolk IP8 3NS	Planning Application - Erection of building and courtyard development west of Stables and Coach House to provide additional spa facilities, gym, pool, sauna and steam room, following removal of outbuilding.	0	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	19/02/2021	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
23	DC/18/05613	Land to the east of Duke Street, Hintlesham, Suffolk	Erection of 14 No Dwellings, garages and additional parking.	0.2	Approved	25/09/2020	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
24	B/16/01204	Land east of Pump Farm The Street Assington	Change of use of field to enclosed dog walking and exercise area as amended by email dated 1 November 2016 from Applicant showing proposed additional fencing works.	0.2	Approved	18/11/2016	Tier 1	All topics	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
25	DC/17/04737	Home Wood, Hintlesham Hall Park, Hintlesham, Ipswich	Change of use of land for the erection of 4no. 'Safari tent' type holiday units with associated parking and landscaping.	0.2	Approved	19/12/2017	Tier 1	All topics	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
26	DC/17/03982	Land to the east of Duke Street and north of Red House Cottages, Hintlesham	Erection of up to 11 Dwellings including 3 Affordable Houses	0.3	Approved	30/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	Yes.
27	B/16/00928	Stoke By Nayland Golf Club Keepers Lane Stoke By Nayland Colchester CO6 4PZ	Construction of 18 hole golf course, together with a new nine hole par 3 course, short game area; Relocation of 1 no. halfway hut and construction of 1 no. new halfway hut, new car park; 3 no. new tennis courts and a children's golf activity area.	0.3	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	07/07/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics,	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
								Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	
28	B/17/01139	Coppers White Street Green Polstead Colchester Suffolk CO6 5DW	Erection of 4 bungalows (following demolition of existing dwelling)	0.3	Refused	18/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
29	DC/21/00476	Land east of Assington Barns The Street Assington CO10 5LW	Erection of 18No dwellings (comprising 10No three bed bungalows, 1No four bed bungalow and 7 No one bed almshouse type units for older persons) (re-submission of DC/19/04391)	0.5	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	25/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	Yes.
30	DC/18/00687	Land at The Barn at Assington The Street Assington CO10 5LW	Erection of 8no dwellings with garages and construction of new vehicular access.	0.5	Approved	22/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	Yes.
31	B/16/01448	The Barn at Assington The Street Assington Colchester CO10 5LW	Change of use to caravan and camping site including provision for static, seasonal and touring caravans, tented camping and winter storage of caravans: Variation of condition 6 of consent ref. B/15/01348 to enable varied wording of occupation restriction.	0.5	Approved	03/02/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
32	DC/18/05178	The Barn at Assington The Street Assington Colchester CO10 5LW	Erection of up to 7no dwellings with carports.	0.5	Approved	09/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
								assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	
33	DC/20/05690	Green Lawns Bonsai Nursery, Hadleigh Road, Boxford, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 5JH	Submission of details (Reserved Matters in part) following Outline Application DC/18/04967 - Erection of 4 no. detached dwellings (Allowed under Appeal Decision APP/D3505/W/19/3240526). Access, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale for Phase 3 erection of 1no. detached dwelling including detached garage	0.7	Approved	11/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	This application is related to ID 35 (application ref DC/18/04967), an application which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
34	DC/21/00361	Green Lawns Bonsai Nursery, Hadleigh Road, Boxford, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 5JH	Submission of Details (Reserved Matters in part) following Outline Application DC/18/04967 - Erection of 4 no. detached dwellings (Allowed under Appeal Decision APP/D3505/W/19/3240526). Access, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale for Phase 1 Site only - Erection of 1no. detached dwelling.	0.7	Approved	17/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	This application is related to ID 35 (application ref DC/18/04967), an application which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
35	DC/18/04967	Green Lawns Bonsai Nursery, Hadleigh Road, Boxford, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 5JH	Outline Planning Application (all matters reserved) - Erection of 4No detached dwellings.	0.7	Appeal - Approved	10/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
36	DC/20/05137	Land at Cobbolds Farm, Ipswich Road, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 6BG	Employment land for use as Class E Business buildings up to 1900m2 and Classes B2 and B8 buildings up to 4200m2	0.8	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	13/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	Yes.
37	B/14/00392	Woodlands Farm Rockalls Road Polstead Colchester CO6 5BF	Erection of steel framed outbuilding for storage of animal feed. As amplified by supporting email dated 24th June 2014 and additional plans received on the 1st July 2014. And as amplified by further information detailing Rainwater Harvesting System received on 16th July 2014.	0.9	Approved	31/07/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics,	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
								Recreation and Tourism	
38	DC/19/05419	Land south of Tower Mill Lane/east of Frog Hall Lane, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 6LA	Revised Hybrid Application. Phase 2 of Hadleigh East urban extension area (part of Core Strategy Policy CS6: Hadleigh). On 19.6ha of land to the south of Tower Mill Lane/east of Frog Hall Lane, Hadleigh comprising the following elements: Full Planning Application. (11.98ha) Proposed residential development of 273 dwellings, associated infrastructure, including main access and estate roads, drainage attenuation ponds, utilities/services equipment, provision of Public Open Space and structural landscaping, secondary access (loop) road to serve the employment land. (including secondary link to Phase 1). Outline Planning Application (7.64ha). (Access to be considered) to include 5.5ha of land for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses, a 928sqm pre-school site (Use Class D1), associated infrastructure and landscaping. All matters reserved apart from the primary means of access (from the main access road) and secondary access (loop) road, including a secondary link to Phase 1.	1.1	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	19/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
39		Land northeast of Frog Hall Lane, Hadleigh	Policy LA028 – Allocation: Land northeast of Frog Hall Lane, Hadleigh, LA028, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size– 25ha Approximately 600 dwellings and 5.5ha of employment land (with associated infrastructure)	1.2	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
40		Land south of High Road, Leavenheath	Policy LA098 – Allocation: Land south of High Road, Leavenheath, LA098, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Size of site – 5.29ha No. dwellings - 40 dwellings	1.3	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
41	B/15/00993	Land to the north and south of Poplar Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk	Hybrid planning application in relation to: Outline planning consent (all matters reserved) for 29.7ha of mixed use development, comprising: - the erection of up to 475 dwellings (10.74ha); - 4ha of employment land, to include A3, A4, A5, D1, D2 and Sui Generis use classes; - 1.2ha of land for primary education use; - public open space, including childrens' play areas; and, - associated landscaping, sustainable urban drainage systems and highway improvements. Full planning consent	1.3	Approved	29/08/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			for residential development of 11.83ha of the outline application site, comprising: - the erection of 145 dwellings; - public open space and children's play areas (LEAP+); - green infrastructure, hard and soft landscaping, and boundary treatments; - sustainable urban drainage systems and pumping station; - highway improvements; and, - an electricity substation.						
42	DC/19/00567	Land north of Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3DE	Hybrid Application comprising Outline Planning Application (Access to be considered) for the erection of up to 92 homes and 13 self-build/custom build plots (including provision of up to 37 affordable homes); open space, including a village wood; land for community use/local shops/office space; land for a village car park; land for an extension to existing village allotments; land for paddocks; land for relocated and enhanced caravan storage provision; safeguarded land for potential future relief road; new public right of way and associated infrastructure provision. Full planning application for spine road between Loraine Way and Burstall Lane (including accesses onto Burstall Lane and Loraine Way); access for proposed caravan storage area; accesses for self-build plots from Burstall Lane; and associated drainage and highway works (including formation of passing bays on Burstall Lane).	1.3	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	04/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
43	DC/19/02571	Land north of A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich	EIA Scoping Opinion for 800 dwellings. (Wolsey Grange 2), landscape and open space, 2-form entry primary school	1.4	Pre-application	16/08/2019	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
44	DC/20/04147	Land southeast of Back Lane, Copdock, and Washbrook, Suffolk	Screening Opinion. Outline planning permission for construction of up to 226 dwellings.	1.4	Pre-application	14/10/2020	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
45	DC/17/05901	Land north of Bullen Lane, Bramford (Near Postcode IP8 4JJ)	Request for an Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Opinion - Development of a gas fired energy reserve facility.	1.4	Pre-application	15/12/2017	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
46	DC/17/03902	Land south of Ipswich Road, Hadleigh, IP7 6BE	1. Full Planning Application - Proposed residential development comprising of 170 dwellings, associated infrastructure, the provision of Public Open Space and Structural Landscaping. 2. Outline Planning Application - Outline: 0.65 hectares (10,000 sq ft.) of Class A1, A3 and B1 employment uses and associated infrastructure and landscaping.	1.6	Approved	12/06/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
47		Land southeast of Back Lane, Copdock and Washbrook	Policy LA008 - Allocation: Land southeast of Back Lane, Copdock and Washbrook, LA008, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 13ha. Approximately 226 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	1.7	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
48		Land at Poplar Lane, Sproughton	Policy LA014 – Allocation: Land at Poplar Lane, Sproughton, LA014, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 12ha. Approximately 475 dwellings and 4ha of employment land (and associated infrastructure)	1.7	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
49		Land north of Burstall Lane and west of B1113, Sproughton	Policy LA012 – Allocation: Land north of Burstall Lane and west of B1113, Sproughton, LA012, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 10.6ha. Approximately 105dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	1.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
50		Land north of the A1071, Sproughton	Policy LA013 – Allocation: Land north of the A1071, Sproughton, LA013, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 47.6ha. Approximately 800 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	1.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
51		Angel Court, Angel Street, Hadleigh	Policy LA115 – Allocation: Angel Court, Angel Street, Hadleigh, LA115, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 0.3ha. Approximately 21 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	1.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
52	DC/20/00330	Land to the east of Sand Hill Boxford CO10 5AD	Erection of up to 64no. dwellings and provision of land for a community building (Use Class D1)	1.8	Approved	11/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
53	DC/19/04308	Cameo Hotel, Old London Road, Copdock and Washbrook, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3JD	Outline Planning Application (all matters reserved) - Erection of 9 No dwellings. Full Planning Application - Erection of two storey/part three storey extension to provide function room and guest accommodation and linked extension to existing hotel (following demolition of existing function/garden rooms).	1.9	Approved	27/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			Erection of extension to provide leisure facilities. Extension to car park.						
54	DC/19/04128	11 The Green Hadleigh Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6AE	Erection of 15no. dwellings (includes 5no. affordable dwellings) with associated garages and parking, creation of vehicular access and provision of open space (following demolition of existing dwelling)	1.9	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	02/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
55	DC/21/02073	Land southeast of Back Lane Copdock and Washbrook Suffolk	Application for Outline Planning Permission (some matters reserved, access to be considered) Town and Country Planning Act 1990 - Residential development of up to 170No dwellings together with associated off-street car parking, garden amenity space, vehicular access off Old London Road, public open space incorporating equipped area of play, and associated development.	1.9	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	07/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
56		Former Babergh District Council Offices, Hadleigh	Policy LA027 - Allocation: Former Babergh District Council Offices, Hadleigh, LA027, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 0.69ha Approximately 50 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.2	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
57	DC/18/02010	Land on the east side of Bramford Road, Sproughton, Suffolk	Residential development of 49 dwellings with new vehicular access from Bramford Road (B1113), associated parking, landscaping and open space.	2.2	Refused	31/05/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
58	DC/17/06058	Former Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton Road, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 5AL	Construction of infrastructure to serve the first phase of development at Sproughton Enterprise Park including highways, parking, cycle and pedestrian routes, utilities and sustainable drainage systems, provision of landscaping and removal/management of existing landscaping and engineering works (including demolition of existing structures and buildings, breaking-up and recycling of hardstanding and ground remodelling and enabling works).	2.3	Approved	20/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
59	DC/17/05687	Former Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton Road, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 5AL	Development of an Enterprise Park comprising up to 90,000sqm GIA of employment floorspace (B1/B2/B8), 9,000sqm GIA of motor vehicle sales (sui generis), a local centre (accommodating with up to 1,250 sqm NIA of retail floorspace including local retail and services (A1 and A2) restaurants, pubs and takeaways (A3, A4, A5) together with an 80-bed hotel (C1); new and improved access from Sproughton Road; together with the provision of landscaping, infrastructure (including movement	2.3	Approved	03/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			(highways, parking, cycle and pedestrian routes), utilities (including gas, electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications) and sustainable drainage systems), and engineering works (including demolition of existing structures and buildings, breaking-up and recycling of hardstanding and ground remodelling and enabling works).						
60	DC/17/04936	Former Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton Road, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 5AL	Screening Opinion - Regulation 6 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 - Proposed redevelopment of the site to provide an Enterprise park 90,000sqm GIA of employment floorspace(B1/B2/B8, 9,000sqm GIA of Motor Vehicle Sales (sui generis), a local centre (accommodating with up to 1,250sqm NIA of retail floorspace including local retail and services (A1 and A2) Restaurants, pubs and takeaways (A3,A4 A5) together with an 80 bed hotel (C1); new and improved access from Sproughton Road; together with the provision of landscaping, infrastructure (inc. movement (highways, parking cycle and pedestrian routes), utilities(gas, electricity, water, sewage and telecommunications) and sustainable drainage systems), engineering works inc demolition of existing structures and buildings, breaking-up and recycling of hardstanding and group remodelling and enabling works).	2.3	Pre-application	17/10/2017	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This screening request is related to ID 59 (application ref. DC/17/05687), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
61	B/17/00091	Land to the south of Daking Avenue Boxford	Erection of up to 24 dwellings (including up to 8 affordable dwellings) with access	2.3	Refused	13/11/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
62		Land south of Fitzgerald Road, Bramford	Policy LA006 – Allocation: Land south of Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, LA006, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 4.18ha. Approximately 100 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.4	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
63	DC/19/01401	Land to the south of Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Suffolk	Residential development of up to 115 dwellings and access, including open space and landscaping.	2.4	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	21/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
64	DC/20/05283	Land to the south of Daking Avenue Boxford part in the parish of Edwardstone Suffolk	Erection of 6no dwellings, ancillary outbuildings, vehicular access and associated works (Including access to Primrose Wood)	2.4	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	25/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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65		Land at Former Sugar Beet Factory Site, Sproughton	Policy LA018 – Allocation: land at Former Sugar Beet Factory Site, Sproughton, LA018, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), 50ha Class E/B2/B8 uses	2.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
66		Land east of Loraine Way, Sproughton	Policy LA116 – Allocation: Land east of Loraine Way, Sproughton, LA116, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 3.4ha. Approximately 50 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
67		Land east of The Street, Bramford	Policy LA007 – Allocation: Land east of The Street, Bramford, LA007, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 9.3ha.Approximately 190 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
68	DC/18/00799	Land at Hadleigh Road Ipswich Elmsett IP7 6NF	Erection of up to 7 no. dwellings with garages.	2.6	Approved	13/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
69		Land north of Red Hill Road / Malyon Road, Hadleigh	Policy LA114 – Allocation: Land north of Red Hill Road / Malyon Road, Hadleigh, LA114, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 3.2ha. Approximately 75 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
70	B/16/00903	Land north of Castle Road Hadleigh	Erection of: 6 no. terraced two-storey dwellings; 6 no. detached two-storey dwellings; and 2 no. semi-detached two-storey dwellings with associated garages (14 no. dwellings proposed in total) (4 no. dwellings proposed as affordable housing). Construction of new estate road, footpaths, and access to Gallows Hill.	2.8	Approved	19/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
71	B/14/00080	Russetts Hadleigh Road Sproughton Ipswich IP2 0BT	Outline - Demolition of existing dwelling. Erection of 13 dwellings.	2.8	Refused	28/04/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).

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72		Land southwest of London Road, Copdock and Washbrook	Policy LA009 – Allocation: Land southwest of London Road, Copdock and Washbrook, LA009, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 0.8ha Approximately 12 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
73		Land west of Bures Road, Great Cornard	Policy LA040 – Allocation: Land west of Bures Road, Great Cornard, LA040, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 1.64ha. Approximately 46 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
74	DC/18/02469	182A Bures Road and land rear of 158 to 188 Great Cornard Sudbury Suffolk CO10 0JQ	Erection of up to 46 dwellings with vehicular and pedestrian access from Bures Road. Demolition of 182A Bures Road and storage buildings.	2.9	Approved	01/10/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
75	DC/19/00870	Land adjacent to Clarice House Leisure Club Bramford Road Bramford Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4AZ	Outline Application (with access) for up to 14 no. dwellings (including 5 no. affordable dwellings); Full Planning Application for the creation of 44 additional parking spaces for the Riverhills Health Club.	3	Approved	02/10/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
76	DC/18/00339	Land south of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk	Submission of details under Outline Planning Permission B/09/00901. Access, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale for the erection of 9 No. detached dwellings and change of use of land for the provision of a Local Nature Reserve. As amended by Drawing No. 0970 06C received 5 April 2018 to show revised position of Plot 3 dwelling and relocation of Treatment Plant.	3	Approved	25/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
77	DC/19/05964	Gladwins Farm Holiday Cottages Gladwins Farm Harpers Hill Nayland with Wissington Suffolk	Erection of 3no. holiday lodges with ancillary parking spaces and a communal function room with a kitchen/toilets and storage space. Retention of office/reception building.	3	Approved	06/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
78	B/14/00804	Land east of Carsons Drive Great Cornard Suffolk	Erection of 166 No.dwellings. New vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access. Provision for public open space and play areas. Proposed woodland planting, provision of new wildlife habitat. Resubmission of B/10/00094/FUL/GC.	3	Approved	15/02/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
79	B/17/01009	Land east of Hadleigh Road Elmsett Suffolk	Residential development of 41 dwellings to include market and affordable housing, new vehicular access, wildlife areas, amenity space and community woodland.	3	Approved	27/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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80	DC/18/02327	Grazing land south of Hadleigh Bowling Club Stone Street Hadleigh Suffolk	Change of use of land to form a business park incorporating a mix of B1, B2 and B8 commercial and industrial units.	3	Approved	06/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
81	DC/18/03114	Land southwest of Main Road Somersham Suffolk	Residential development of 42 dwellings, together with associated public open space, access roads, garaging and car parking (Duplicate application to DC/18/03115).	3.1	Approved	22/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
82	B/14/00227	Thomas Gainsborough School Head Lane Great Cornard Sudbury CO10 0JS	Erection of new school buildings following demolition of existing school buildings. Installation of car & cycle parking, pedestrian walkways, football pitch, hard & soft landscaping and associated works.	3.1	Approved	09/05/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
83	0408/17	By-Pass Nurseries Bramford Road Bramford	Change of use of land from commercial nursery to residential - Erection of up to 20 no. new dwellings (5 no. proposed to be live/work units, and 7 no. proposed to be affordable housing), alterations to existing vehicular access, and creation of pedestrian footway (Following demolition of existing nursery buildings)	3.2	Approved	16/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
84	DC/18/02316	Land on the south side of Whatfield Road Elmsett Suffolk	Residential Development comprising 42 No. dwellings, incorporating 35% affordable homes, creation of new vehicular access and public open space.	3.2	Refused	14/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
85	DC/19/03445	Land on the south side of Whatfield Road Elmsett Suffolk	Erection of 37no. dwellings (which includes 14no. affordable housing and 4no. shared ownership) including creation of vehicular access road and public open space.	3.2	Refused	17/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
86	DC/17/05204	Land at Shrubland Nursery Whatfield Road Elmsett Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6LZ	Erection of up to 18 no dwellings. Erection of commercial nursery and creation of vehicular access. Demolition of existing buildings.	3.2	Approved	25/01/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
87	B/14/00209	Hanson Concrete Products Sproughton Road Sproughton Ipswich IP1 5AN	Erection of stockholding unit within Class B8.	3.2	Approved	05/06/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
88	B/14/00215	Hanson Concrete Products Sproughton Road Sproughton Ipswich IP1 5AN	Erection of 12 no. Class Use B8 industrial starter units (following demolition and removal of existing dilapidated industrial units and offices).	3.2	Withdrawn	17/04/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
89		Acre Field, Belstead	Policy LA005 – Allocation: 6 Acre Field, Belstead, LA005, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 1.1ha	3.3	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			Approximately 14 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)					assets; Traffic and Transport	line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
90	0156/17	Land adjacent to Bramford Playing Field, The Street, Bramford, IP8 4DJ	Application for approval of reserved matters pursuant to outline planning permission 2986/15 relating to Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale for the development for the erection of 130 residential dwellings, garages, public open space, and vehicular access.	3.3	Approved	14/07/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
91		Land east of Bramford Road, Bramford	Policy LA107 – Allocation: Land east of Bramford Road, Bramford, LA107, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 2.1ha. Approximately 14 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	3.4	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
92	B/16/01365	Land to the north and west of Capel Community Church, Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk	Erection of residential development comprising 100 dwellings (including 35 affordable units) with associated vehicular access from Days Road, landscaping, open space, car parking and pedestrian links.	3.4	Refused	21/07/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
93	B/17/00122	Land north and west of Capel Community Church, Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk	Residential development of 97 (including 34 affordable units) with associated vehicular access from Days Road, landscaping, open space, car parking and pedestrian links.	3.4	Approved	30/10/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
94	DC/18/05083	Farm Shop Wheldons Fruit Farm Joes Road Newton Sudbury Suffolk CO10 0QE	Change of use from A1 Shops to A3 and A4 Restaurants and drinking establishment and the stationing of 6no. shepherd huts and beehives. Erection of new shower hut and storage hut.	3.4	Withdrawn	27/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
95	DC/17/02820	Clarice House Bramford Road Bramford Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4AZ	Erection of 7 no. dwellings and construction of additional car parking spaces.	3.4	Withdrawn	26/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
96	DC/19/01633	Land on the north side of The Street Elmsett Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6PA	Erection of up to 35 No dwellings with access from The Street, Elmsett.	3.4	Refused	30/03/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
97	B/16/00447	Land adjacent to The Malting Whatfield Road Elmsett Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6LZ	Erection of 7 no. dwellings and associated works, including the construction of a new vehicular access.	3.4	Approved	15/11/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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98	DC/18/00233	Land east of The Street and Loraine Way, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4NS	Residential development of up to 190 homes including affordable homes, pre-school facility, with areas of landscaping and public open space, new access from Loraine Way and pedestrian and cycle links (Revised application).	3.5	Approved	09/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
99	B/17/01128	Land southeast of The Bungalow Harpers Hill Nayland With Wissington Suffolk	Erection of 5 No residential units, with associated garages, parking, private drive and access	3.5	Approved	01/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
100	DC/18/01869	Land southeast of The Bungalow Harpers Hill Nayland With Wissington Suffolk	Submission of details under Outline Planning Permission (B/17/01128) - Appearance, Layout and Scale of the building and the means of access and the landscaping of the site of five residential units with associated garages and parking.	3.5	Approved	07/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This relates to ID 99 (application ref. B/17/01128), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
101	DC/17/03130	Elmcroft Whatfield Road Elmsett Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6LT	Use of land for the grazing of horses; Retention of menage with lighting, stable building and feed/tack building	3.5	Approved	23/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
102	B/14/00037	TTV Industrial Ltd Old London Road Copdock & Washbrook Ipswich IP8 3JF	Erection of 6m pole and CCTV camera; Erection of industrial buildings and retention of external works amended design to that approved under PP B/10/01082/FUL as amended by details received 16th April and 21st July 2014.	3.66	Approved	19/08/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
103	B/14/00355	Land east of Samsons Lodge Whatfield Road Aldham Ipswich	Change of use of agricultural land to Equine use and erection of single-storey outbuilding consisting of 3 no. stables, tack room and store.	3.7	Approved	06/06/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
104	DC/21/01320	Land east of Hadleigh Road Somersham Suffolk	Use of land as private smallholding/kitchen garden and for the keeping of horses. Construction of riding arena, stables, borehole and shed, polytunnels, pig pen, chicken coop and fencing/gates. Siting of 3no. Storage Containers	3.7	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	05/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
105		Land at Tye Farm, Great Cornard	Policy LA042 – Allocation: Land at Tye Farm, Great Cornard, LA042, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 60ha. Approximately 500 dwellings (with associated infrastructure).	3.7	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
106	DC/17/06318	7 Little Tufts and land east of Longfield Road, Capel St Mary, IP9 2UD	Erection of residential development for up to 100 dwellings to be built in phases with associated infrastructure, public open space and details of highway access on land east of Longfield Road, Capel St Mary.	3.8	Approved	05/07/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
107	B/16/01458	7 Little Tufts and land east of Longfield Road, Capel St Mary, IP9 2UD	Residential development for up to 150 no. dwellings with highway access off Little Tufts (following demolition of existing garage)	3.8	Refused	21/07/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals). This application has been superseded by ID 106 (application ref. DC/17/06318), an approved application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
108	DC/20/00732	Kersey Mill Hadleigh Road Kersey Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6DP	Erection of 4no Commercial Units (Use Class A1, A2, B1 and D1)	3.8	Approved	06/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
109	DC/17/04326	Land east of Bulmer Road Sudbury Suffolk	Submission of details under Outline Planning Permission B/13/00917- Reserved Matters- Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale for up to 43no dwellings.	3.8	Approved	18/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
110	B/13/00917/OUT	Land east of Bulmer Road Sudbury Suffolk	Outline Consent-development of up to 43 dwellings.	3.8	Approved	08/04/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 109 (application ref. DC/17/04326), a reserved matters application which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
111	DC/19/02252	Broomvale Farm Bramford Road Little Blakenham Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4JU	Use of land for the storage of caravans and erection of fencing	3.9	Approved	25/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
112		Land east of Longfield Road, Capel St Mary	Policy LA054 – Allocation: Land east of Longfield Road, Capel St Mary, LA054, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 5.56ha. Approximately 100 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	4	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
113	DC/18/01346	Land at Red Lane, Capel St Mary, Suffolk	Screening Opinion request for a proposed residential development of up to 521 dwellings and approx. 5,200sq.m employment space.	4	Pre-application	23/04/2018	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
114	DC/20/05590	Holton Hall Farm, Hadleigh Road, Holton St Mary, Suffolk, CO7 6NN	Erection of a 28no bedroom community care, rehabilitation and respite centre following removal of existing caravan park buildings and relocation of 4no static homes	4.2	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	07/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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115	B/14/00100	Land west of Pine Dell and Ashcroft Old London Road Copdock and Washbrook Suffolk	Outline - Erection of up to 24 No. dwellings.	4.2	Approved	01/06/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
116		Land east of Kings Hill, Great Cornard	Policy LA039 – Allocation: Land east of Kings Hill, Great Cornard, LA039, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 0.74ha. Approximately 8 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	4.3	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
117		Land west of Old Norwich Road, Whitton	Policy LA102 – Allocation: Land west of Old Norwich Road, Whitton, LA102, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site size – 10ha. Approximately 190 dwellings and associated infrastructure.	4.3	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
118		Land southwest of Rembrow Road, Capel St Mary	Policy LA055 – Allocation: Land southwest of Rembrow Road, Capel St Mary, LA055, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 26 ha. Approximately 550 dwellings and 5,000m2 of employment floorspace (with associated infrastructure)	4.4	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
119	DC/18/00257	British Gaskets Ltd 7 Brundon Lane Sudbury CO10 1XR	Alterations and extensions to manufacturing/warehouse buildings and ancillary offices as per Design and Access Statement.	4.4	Approved	20/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
120	B/16/01072	Bypass Nurseries, London Road, Capel St Mary, Ipswich, IP9 2JR	Erection of garden centre and enlargement of car parking area (demolition of existing garden centre).	4.5	Approved	17/02/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
121	DC/19/02548	Land off Ipswich Road, Willisham, Suffolk	Use of land for tourism, including 1 no. log cabin for use as holiday let, 2 no. camping pods, provision of 4 no. electric hook ups, a shower block and new camping area	4.6	Refused	20/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
122	DC/19/02288	Land south of Naughton Road, Whatfield, Suffolk	Erection of 15no. Dwellings (including 6no affordable dwellings),creation of new vehicular access.	4.7	Refused	25/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
123	DC/19/02489	Land to the southeast of Wheatfields, Whatfield, Suffolk	Erection of 25no. dwellings (8no affordable dwellings) site layout, and access.	4.7	Refused	25/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for

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								assets; Traffic and Transport	potentially successful appeals).
124	DC/21/01114	Unit 14 Hill View Business Park, Old Ipswich Road, Claydon, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0AJ	Use of vacant office B1, as educational training centre F1a (provision of education), F1c (museum services) and C2 (residential training centre) for provision of interactive S.T.E.M. services by registered charity.	4.7	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	25/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
125	DC/20/03810	Perrywood Garden Centre Newton Road, Newton Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 0PZ	Erection of a new garden centre building (Use Class A1) including restaurant, enclosed and open canopies and outdoor sales area. Erection of a glasshouse and store. Partial demolition of and erection of an extension to the existing garden centre building (to be used for Use Classes A1 and B1). Erection of a replacement potting shed. External alterations of the existing barn. Erection of electricity sub-stations and an electricity distribution building. Provision of landscaping, car parking areas, wildlife area and outdoor events space.	4.8	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	03/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
126	DC/18/00187	Land to the north of Valley Farm Valley Road Newton Suffolk	Prior Approval Application under Part 6, Class A of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 - Excavation to provide farm reservoir for crop irrigation.	4.9	Approved	11/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
127	1832/17	Land Between A14 and Old Norwich Road Old Norwich Road Whitton Suffolk IP1 6LQ	Erection of up to 315 dwellings, vehicular access to Old Norwich Road, public open space, and associated landscaping, engineering and infrastructure works	5	Appeal - Approved	04/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
128	DC/18/05313	Land on the south side of Bildeston Road Offton Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4RR	Erection of 32No. dwellings comprising 9 Local Need Homes, 2 Affordable Homes, 21 Open Market Homes and public reading room. Creation of new accesses to Bildeston Road and Castle Road, 9 parish allotments and a community car park.	5	Refused	26/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
129	B/14/01520	Harp Close Meadow (North) Alder Way Sudbury Suffolk	Submission of details under O.P.P. B/12/01198/OUT - Approval of Reserved Matters in respect of erection of 100 no. dwellings with associated garages, car parking and access roads. Provision of 1.8 hectares of public open space, a Neighbourhood Equipped Area For Play (NEAP) and a Locally Equipped Area For Play (LEAP). Landscape proposals and provision of cycle and pedestrian links between Acton Lane and Waldingfield Road. (as amended by drawings relating to revised detailing of house types received 10/02/15).	5	Approved	16/03/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

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130	DC/19/05624	Land west of Vicarage Lane Vicarage Lane Wherstead IP9 2AE	Outline Planning Application. (Access to be considered) Erection of new commercial buildings providing up to 10,625sqm B1/B2 floorspace and up to 625sqm of A1/A3 floorspace, with associated access connecting the site with the A137, parking, landscaping, SuDS and amenity area.	5.2	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	03/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
131	DC/18/02200	Park Farm Barns Vicarage Lane Wherstead Suffolk	Erection of 7 new commercial buildings providing 24 business units (B1 B2 and B8), 1 new general agricultural store with associated access following demolition of existing buildings. Creation of parking areas, landscaping, SuDS and a new access road.	5.3	Approved	21/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
132	DC/20/01175	Land adjacent to Port One Business and Logistics Park Blackacre Hill Bramford Road Great Blakenham Suffolk IP6 0RL	Extension to Port One Business and Logistics Park (as permitted under ref. 2351/16 and varied by ref. 1755/17), together with associated works including drainage lagoons, ecology mitigation and landscaping	5.4	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	17/03/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
133	1755/17	Land at Blackacre Hill, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham, Suffolk	Application for variation of condition 20 following grant of planning permission 2351/16: "Application for outline planning permission (including access, all other matters reserved) for development of business and logistics park to provide commercial floorspace principally within Use Classes B1 and B8, to include access onto the B1113 Bramford Road and a secondary means of access via Addison Way, together with the provision of estate roads and ancillary parking, servicing and landscaping" to enable revised details for proposed accesses	5.4	Approved	29/10/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 134 (application ref. 2351/16), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
134	2351/16	Land at Blackacre Hill, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham, Suffolk	Development of business and logistics park to provide commercial floorspace principally within Use Classes B1 and B8, to include access onto the B1113 Bramford Road and a secondary means of access via Addison Way, together with the provision of estate roads and ancillary parking, servicing and landscaping.	5.4	Approved	17/11/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
135	DC/18/02924	Unit 1 Willisham Hall Willisham Hall Road Willisham Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4SL	Erection of 6no. affordable housing units and 8No. open market housing units and a Parish Meeting Room/Community Building.	5.5	Refused	13/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
136	DC/20/02426	Willisham Hall Willisham Hall Road Willisham Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4SL	Erection of 11no dwellings, commercial B1 (office) space, A1/A3 farm shop/cafe, new vehicular access, new footpath, play area and associated parking, landscaping and attenuation basin.	5.5	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	18/06/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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137	DC/20/02426	Willisham Hall Willisham Hall Road Willisham Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4SL	Erection of 11no dwellings, commercial B1 (office) space, A1/A3 farm shop/cafe, new vehicular access, new footpath, play area and associated parking, landscaping and attenuation basin.	5.5	Approved	01/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
138		Land north of Church Lane, Barham	Policy LA002 – Allocation: Land north of Church Lane, Barham, LA002`, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site size - 24.9ha. Approximately 270 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	5.7	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
139	DC/19/00291	Land west of Church Road, Bentley, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2BT	Erection of up to 45 dwellings, and shared foot/cycle path and access.	5.8	Refused	02/03/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
140	DC/20/00654	B & Q Woodhall Business Park Springlands Way Sudbury Suffolk CO10 1WH	Alterations and subdivision of the existing retail store for use by a discount retailer and a Class A1/A3 operator. Erection of new standalone commercial premises (flexible Class A1 (sandwich/coffee shop)/A3/D2 use) within the existing car park with associated access, parking, landscaping, engineering and ancillary works.	5.8	Approved	22/10/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
141		Land northwest of Moores Lane, East Bergholt	Policy LA060 – Allocation: Land northwest of Moores Lane, East Bergholt, LA060, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 9ha. Approximately 144 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	5.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
142	DC/20/05039	Rookery Farm, Putticks Lane, East Bergholt, Colchester, Suffolk, CO7 6XU	Application for prior notification for a proposed excavation/construction of Winter Storage Reservoir for the purposes of Agriculture. Stage 2 of DC/18/01973 Agricultural Determination.	5.9	Appeal - Approved	22/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
143	DC/18/04309	Land off Bantocks Road Great Waldingfield Suffolk	Application for approval of reserved matters following Outline Planning Permission DC/18/00200/OUT Erection of 32 dwellings (including 11 affordable units) and garages.- Submission of details for appearance, landscaping and layout.	5.9	Approved	26/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
144	DC/18/00200	Land off Bantocks Road Great Waldingfield Suffolk	Erection of 32 dwellings (including 11 affordable units) and garages.	5.9	Approved	02/07/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 143 (application ref. DC/18/04309), a reserved matters application which

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
									will not be progressed to Stage 2.
145	DC/21/01457	Land north of Pesthouse Lane Barham Suffolk	Submission of details under Reserved Matters following Outline Approval 0085/17 Town and Country Planning 1990 - Appearance, Scale, Layout and Landscaping for 20No dwellings (including 7 affordable)	5.9	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	11/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
146		Land east of Norwich Road, Barham	Policy LA001 – Allocation: Land east of Norwich Road, Barham, LA001, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site size - 10.6ha Approximately 325 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
147		Land south of Church Lane, Claydon	Policy LA003 – Allocation: Land south of Church Lane, Claydon, LA003, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site size - 6.2ha Approximately 75 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
148	DC/18/03541	Land to west of Oak Lodge, Bergholt Road, Bentley, IP9 2DQ	Use of land for the stationing of 28 holiday lodges and 1 lodge for site warden.	6	Refused	04/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
149		Land northwest of Waldingfield Road, Chilton	Policy LA041 – Allocation: Land northwest of Waldingfield Road, Chilton, LA041, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 5.98ha. Approximately 130 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
150		Land north of Pesthouse Lane, Barham	Policy LA119 – Allocation: Land north of Pesthouse Lane, Barham, LA119, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 1.7ha. Approximately 20 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
151	3837/16	Land at Column Field Quarry Bramford Road Great Blakenham	Environmental Impact Assessment - Scoping Opinion request for multi-use tourism complex comprising of complementary and interrelated sport and leisure facilities and associated uses including holiday accommodation, ancillary restaurants and retail outlets, an entertainment dome and other	6.1	Pre-application	14/10/2016	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application has been superceded by ID 152 (application ref. 4494/16), which will be progressed to Stage 2.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			sporting facilities including a golf course and water sports. (as granted Outline Planning Permission under reference OL/100/04 & 1969/10 - known as SnOasis)						
152	4494/16	Land at Field Quarry (Known As Masons Quarry) Bramford Road Great Blakenham IP6 0XJ	Application for approval of Reserved Matters (phases 1 - 8), pursuant to Outline Permission ref. 1969/10 (for the development known as 'SnOasis')	6.1	Approved	20/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
153	DC/20/05183	Chilton Woods Mixed Development Land north of Woodhall Business Park Sudbury Suffolk	Reserved matters application for Phase 1 (Infrastructure) (matters relating to layout, scale, appearance and landscaping) for the installation of site wide infrastructure, including spine road, sustainable drainage scheme and associated services, infrastructure, landscaping and ecological enhancements details pursuant to Outline Planning Permission ref. B/15/01718, dated 29th March 2018 (Outline application (with all matters reserved except for access) - Erection of up to 1,150 dwellings (Use Class C3); 15ha of employment development (to include B1, B2 and B8 uses, a hotel (C1), a household waste recycling centre (sui generis) and a district heating network energy centre); village centre (comprising up to 1,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA) of retail floor space (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5), village hall (D2), workspace (B1a), residential dwellings (C3), primary school (D1), pre-school (D1) and car parking); creation of new vehicular access points and associated works; sustainable transport links; community woodland; open space (including children's play areas); SuDS; sports pavilion (D2) and playing fields; allotments; and associated ancillary works.)	6.1	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	13/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
154	B/15/01718	Chilton Woods Mixed Development Land north of Woodhall Business Park Sudbury Suffolk	Outline application (with all matters reserved except for access) - Erection of up to 1,150 dwellings (Use Class C3); 15ha of employment development (to include B1, B2 and B8 uses, a hotel (C1), a household waste recycling centre (sui generis) and a district heating network energy centre); village centre (comprising up to 1,000m2 Gross Floor Area (GFA) of retail floor space (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5), village hall (D2), workspace (B1a), residential dwellings (C3), primary school (D1), pre-school (D1) and car parking); creation of new vehicular access points and associated works; sustainable transport links; community woodland; open space (including children's play areas); SuDS; sports pavilion (D2)	6.1	Approved	22/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 153 (application ref. DC/20/05183), a reserved matters application that will be progressed to Stage 2.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			and playing fields; allotments; and associated ancillary works.						
155	DC/19/04650	Land north of Waldingfield Road Sudbury	Submission of Details (Reserved Matters Application for Landscaping, Layout, Scale and Appearance to be considered) under Outline Planning Permission DC/17/04052.	6.1	Approved	19/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 156 (application ref. DC/17/04052), a reserved matters application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
156	DC/17/04052	Land north of Waldingfield Road Sudbury	Outline planning application for residential development of up to 130 dwellings (Use Class C3) including means of access into site (not internal roads), parking and associated works, with all other matters (relating to appearance, landscaping, scale and layout) reserved.	6.1	Approved	05/07/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
157	B/16/01406	Chilton Grove Waldingfield Road Chilton Sudbury CO10 0PR	Erection of 5 no. dwellings; ancillary outbuildings and improvement to existing vehicular access	6.3	Approved	22/06/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
158	DC/20/04333	The Smallholding Sudbury Road Long Melford Sudbury Suffolk CO10 9HE	Erection of 3no two-storey Georgian style dwellings and cart lodges. Renovation and extension of existing property	6.3	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	02/10/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
159	B/16/01092	Land east of The Constable Country Medical Centre, Heath Road, East Bergholt	Mixed-use development including up to 75 dwellings, a pre-school and a neighbourhood hub, comprising a swimming pool, office space and a local shop, public open space, and associated infrastructure and landscaping as amended by drawings received on 11th November 2016 (omission of school land).	6.4	Approved	09/02/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 159 (application ref. DC/20/04663), a reserved matters application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
160	DC/20/04663	Land east of The Constable Country Medical Centre, Heath Road, East Bergholt	Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval B/16/01092. Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 - Access, Layout, Scale, Design and Landscaping for Mixed-use development including up to 75 dwellings, a pre-school and a neighbourhood hub, comprising a swimming pool, office space and a local shop, public open space, and associated infrastructure and landscaping as amended by drawings received on 11th November 2016 (omission of school land).	6.4	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	19/10/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
161		Land south of Heath Road, East Bergholt	Policy LA061 – Allocation: Land south of Heath Road, East Bergholt, LA061, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 9 ha. Approximately 75 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.5	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
									assessment of cumulative effects.
162	DC/20/04406	Land adjacent to Mulletts Barn Willisham Road Barking Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8HY	Erection of No3 detached dwellings with garages.	6.6	Refused	30/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
163		Land west of Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt	Policy LA059 – Allocation: Land west of Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt, LA059, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 0.85ha. Approximately 10 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.7	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
164	DC/18/02352	Land to the south of The Acorns Willisham Road Barking Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8HY	Erection of 3No detached dwellings with new accesses garages/cartlodges.	6.8	Approved	02/08/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
165	1856/17	Land northwest of Church Lane Barham Suffolk	Phased development for the erection of up to 269 dwellings and affordable housing, together with associated access and spine road including works to Church Lane, doctor's surgery site, amenity space including an extension to the Church grounds, reserved site for Pre-School and Primary School and all other works and infrastructure (amended description).	7	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	08/05/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
166	B/15/00180/OUT	Land north of Ropers Lane Rodbridge Hill Long Melford	Submission of details under PP B/15/00180/OUT - Layout, scale, external appearance and landscaping for the erection of 77 no. dwellings with new vehicular and pedestrian accesses, parking and public open space.	7.1	Approved	02/03/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
167	B/16/01581	Land north of Ropers Lane Rodbridge Hill Long Melford	Submission of details under PP B/15/00180/OUT - Layout, scale, external appearance and landscaping for the erection of 77 no. dwellings with new vehicular and pedestrian accesses, parking and public open space.	7.1	Approved	02/03/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 166 (application ref. B/15/00180/OUT), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
168	DC/19/04526	Land known as Millie's Meadow Barham Ipswich Suffolk	Change of use of agricultural land to dog training (Sui Generis).	7.2	Approved	11/03/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
169	DC/17/06230	Land to the east of Station Road Long Melford Sudbury CO10 9HB	Change of use of land for the keeping of horses. Erection of a stable building and field shelter. Creation of hard standing area, informal gravelled parking area, timber post and rail fencing and access track.	7.2	Withdrawn	20/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.

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170	B/14/00364	Land north of Ropers Lane Rodbridge Hill Long Melford	Outline - Erection of 80 No. residential dwellings.	7.2	Withdrawn	10/02/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
171	DC/19/04339	Grassroots and Wellyboots Farm, Park Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6XS	Change of use of land to grazing for horses and erection of stable block (re-submission of withdrawn application DC/19/01850)	7.3	Approved	19/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
172	DC/20/00154	Land north of B1078, Great Bricett	Change of use of site for use as a builders yard in conjunction with adjacent development site on a temporary basis for no more than three (3) years.	7.3	Approved	28/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Change of use is temporary. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
173	DC/20/04026	Marshmoor Park Wallow Lane Offton Suffolk	Use of land for the siting of caravans for residential purposes	7.5	Refused	14/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
174	DC/18/00606	Land to the east of Station Road Long Melford Sudbury Suffolk CO10 9HP	Erection of up to 150 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, sustainable drainage system and a vehicular access point.	7.5	Approved	13/11/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
175		Land east of the B1064, Long Melford	Policy LA113 – Allocation: Land east of the B1064, Long Melford, LA113, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 8.5 ha. Approximately 150 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	7.7	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
176	4933/16	Land to the north of 1 Tye Green Barking Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8HT	Application for Outline Planning Permission for the erection of 9 dwellings with garages, all matters reserved except for access	7.7	Approved	24/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
177	DC/21/00193	Land to the north of 1 Tye Green Barking Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8HT	Submission of details for reserved matters following Outline Approval 4933/16 - Erection of 9No dwellings with garages. Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.	7.7	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	11/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
178	DC/19/03126	Land south of Tamage Road Acton Suffolk	Erection of 100 dwellings, vehicular access, open space and associated infrastructure.	7.7	Approved	30/07/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
179		Land south of Tamage Road, Acton	Policy LA045 – Allocation: Land south of Tamage Road, Acton, LA045, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 3.5ha. Approximately 100 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	7.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
180	DC/20/01775	Land south of Slough Road, Brantham, Suffolk	Erection of residential development of up to 65 new dwellings (including minimum of 40% affordable homes), with areas of landscaping and public open space, including vehicular access, and associated infrastructure works (re-submission of DC/19/01973).	7.8	Withdrawn	02/07/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
181	DC/19/03179	Land adjoining Sunnybank, Crowcroft Road, Nedging, with Naughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 7HR	Partial demolition of existing bungalow (Sunnybank) and erection of 9 bungalows including vehicular access and external works.	7.8	Approved	01/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
182	DC/19/00490	Land off Clay Hall Lane, Acton, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 0AQ	Erection of 4no traditional dwellings with detached garages.	7.8	Appeal - Approved	04/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
183	DC/19/04105	Land west of Brantham Hill, Brantham, Manningtree, Suffolk, CO11 1ST	Erection of up to 150 dwellings, use of land for community facilities, public open space, landscaping, a SuDS, and vehicular access point from Brantham Hill (following demolition of existing bungalow and outbuildings).	8	Refused	25/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
184	3153 / 14	Needham Chalks Ltd Ipswich Road Needham Market IP6 8EL	Construction of 266 residential dwellings (including market and affordable homes), garages, parking, vehicular accesses (with B1113), estate roads, public open space, play areas, landscaping, ground remodelling works, drainage and other infrastructure works following demolition of existing buildings.	8	Approved	14/12/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
185	DC/17/03568	Great Bricett Business Park, The Street, Great Bricett, Suffolk, IP7 7DZ	Residential development of up to 51 dwellings.	8	Approved	07/01/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
186	DC/20/05587	Great Bricett Business Park, The Street, Great Bricett, Suffolk, IP7 7DZ	Change of use of land for the siting of up to 73 mobile homes (following demolition of existing buildings)	8	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	07/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
187	DC/20/04728	Land to the east of the Street, Little, Waldingfield, Suffolk	Residential development comprising of 14No dwellings (including 4No affordable), with associated access and parking facilities.	8	Withdrawn	21/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.

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188	DC/20/02459	Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk	Construction of 127 Dwellings (Comprising 83no. market and 44no. affordable homes) Garages, Parking, Vehicular Access onto Ipswich Road, Estate Roads, Church/Nursery Car Park (Comprising 30no. parking bays), Public Open Space, Play Areas, Landscaping, Drainage and other associated Infrastructure	8.1	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	19/06/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
189	3506/16	Land on the northwest side of Barking Road, Needham Market, Suffolk	Outline planning permission with vehicular access (all other matters reserved) for the construction of 152 residential dwellings (including market and affordable homes) garages, parking, vehicular access with Barking Road, estate roads, public open space, play areas, landscaping and amenity green space with sustainable drainage systems, with associated infrastructure, including provision for additional car parking and improved vehicular access to Needham Market Country Practice	8.1	Refused	04/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
190	DC/20/05046	Land on the northwest side of Barking Road, Needham Market, Suffolk	Outline Planning Permission (some matters reserved, access to be considered). Town and Country Planning Act 1990. - Erection of 279 No. dwellings (including 100 affordable dwellings) and access.	8.1	Refused	18/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
191	DC/17/02751	Land southeast of Barrow Hill, Acton, CO10 0AS	Outline Planning Application for proposed residential development (up to 100 dwellings), including access, play space, scout hut, canoe storage and community orchard, with all other matters reserved.	8.1	Approved	22/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is superceded by ID 192 (application ref. DC/20/05361), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
192	DC/20/05361	Land southeast of Barrow Hill, Acton, CO10 0AS	Residential Development for up to 100No dwellings (35 affordable), play space, scout hut, canoe storage and community orchard (following demolition of Beaulieu High Street, Acton CO10 0AJ)	8.1	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	25/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
193	DC/18/05177	Brantham Place, Church Lane, Brantham, Manningtree, Suffolk, CO11 1QA	Erection of 15no. dwellings including 7no. affordable units. Conversion of existing dwelling to provide 6no. apartments. Alterations to 2no. vehicular accesses.	8.2	Approved	03/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
194	DC/21/00930	Plot 4 Williamsport Way, Needham Market, Suffolk	Erection of a new warehouse and office building with car parking and loading area.	8.2	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	17/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
195	B/16/01718	Former Monks Eleigh C P School, Churchfield, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk	Redevelopment of former Monks Eleigh C of E Primary School site for residential development (Class C3) comprising up to 17 dwellings maximum; formation of new vehicular means of access off	8.3	Approved	12/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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			Churchfield to replace existing together with associated landscape and related improvements.						
196	DC/20/03821	Land rear of Enniskillen Lodge, The Street, Little Waldingfield, CO10 0SU	Erection of 6No dwellings (including 2No affordable dwellings)(re-submission of DC/19/03986)	8.3	Refused	05/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
197	DC/20/05223	Land to the northwest of Barrow Hill, Acton, Suffolk	Erection of 5 No. dwellinghouses	8.4	Refused	18/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
198	3153/14	Needham Chalks Ltd, Ipswich Road, Needham Market, IP6 8EL	Construction of 266 residential dwellings (including market and affordable homes), garages, parking, vehicular accesses (with B1113), estate roads, public open space, play areas, landscaping, ground remodelling works, drainage and other infrastructure works following demolition of existing buildings.	8.4	Approved	14/12/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
199	DC/19/04175	Highfields Farm, Hascot Hill, Battisford, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 2HL	Change of use of agricultural land to D2 assembly & leisure to form 1 acre stocked angling lake and associated landscaping along with 2 no. residential holiday lodges and a further amenity outbuilding (non-sleeping) for the enjoyment of the anglers.	8.5	Approved	04/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
200	DC/21/01684	The Cross Keys Inn, Main Road, Henley, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0QP	Change of use and conversion of public house to 3no. holiday lets, conversion and extension of out-building to managers dwelling, erection of cycle store and shower building, construction of covered bbq area, recycling area, pv array, ev charging points and parking area	8.5	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	19/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
201		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Policy LA053 – Allocation: Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham, LA053, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 8.4ha Approximately 125 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	8.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
202	DC/17/05793	Sheltered Accommodation Site at Orchard Brook Hall Street Long Melford, CO10 9JN	Erection of 15-unit sheltered apartment block (amended application to 11-unit block approved under reference B/15/01043/FUL)	8.7	Approved	16/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
203	DC/17/02664	Albert E Webb And Son, Acton Place Industrial Estate, Acton, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 0BB	Erection of 1 no. 2 storey office building.	8.8	Approved	04/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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204	B/17/01080	Land to east of Bull Lane, Acton, Place Industrial Estate, Acton, Suffolk	Industrial and commercial development (means of access to be considered).	8.8	Refused	14/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
205	B/16/00777	Land on the south side of Bull Lane Long Melford Suffolk	Erection of 71 residential dwellings (including market and affordable homes), garages, parking, vehicular access (with Bull Lane), estate roads, public open space, play areas, landscaping, drainage and other infrastructure works.	8.8	Approved	19/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
206	0326/17	Needham Market Football Club Bloomfields Quinton Road Needham Market IP6 8DA	Erection of additional spectator facilities with two stands, detached changing room, extension to clubhouse to form cafeteria, re-profiling of second pitch with associated boundary fencing, installation of flood lighting and increased area of car parking.	8.9	Approved	28/04/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
207	DC/20/05007	Cranfield Barn Clare Road Long Melford Sudbury Suffolk CO10 9AE	Change of Use of land and siting 4No Shepherds' Huts for use as holiday lets.	8.9	Approved	07/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
208	DC/18/04811	Site at Needham Market Middle School School Street Needham Market Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8BB	Erection of 41 Affordable dwellings (Class C3) (following demolition of existing buildings); Conversion of Victorian building to library (Class D1) and associated works including parking, highways and landscaping.	9	Approved	10/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
209		Former Needham Market Middle School, Needham Market	Policy LA031 – Allocation: Former Needham Market Middle School, Needham Market, LA031, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 1.26ha. Approximately 41 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	9.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
210		Land south of Wattisham Road, Bildeston	Policy LA048 – Allocation: Land south of Wattisham Road, Bildeston, LA048, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size - 3.0ha. Approximately 75 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	9.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
211	DC/21/01747	J Breheny Contractors Ltd Flordon Road Creeting St Mary Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8NH	Erection of 18 No dwellings and creation of new vehicular access and parking (following demolition of existing buildings).	9.3	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	22/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
212	DC/19/04923	Land north of Second Pits Highlands Road Monks Eleigh Suffolk	Change of use of land as a single pitch gypsy and traveller site for the siting of up to 1no. mobile	9.4	Refused	26/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for

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			home, 2no. touring caravans and erection of 1no. Dayroom					assets; Traffic and Transport	potentially successful appeals).
213	3679/13	Land west of Anderson Close Hill House Lane Needham Market (part in the parish of Barking)	Outline planning application for the erection of 38 dwellings.	9.5	Appeal - Approved	22/08/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
214		Former Mid Suffolk District Council Offices and Car Park, Needham Market	Policy LA032 – Allocation: Former Mid Suffolk District Council Offices and Car Park, Needham Market, LA032, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 2.62ha. Approximately 94 dwellings and 400m2 floorspace of Class E uses (with associated infrastructure)	9.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
215		Land west of Stowmarket Road, Needham Market	Policy LA030 – Allocation: Land west of Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, LA030, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020), Site Size – 2.1ha. Approximately 66 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	10	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
216		Various sites across the Districts for residential development	Policy LS01 - Hinterland and Hamlet Sites, LS01, Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Residential		Draft		Tier 3		No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
Braintree District Council									
217	18/01487/FUL	Land south of Hedingham Road, Bulmer	Erection of agricultural storage building and new vehicular access	1.1	Withdrawn	09/10/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
218	16/00323/FUL	Broomhills Farm, Catley Cross, Pebmarsh, CO9 2PD	Feed and Straw Storage Building	1.4	Approved	13/04/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
219	19/00443/FUL	The Warehouse, Turners Coaches, Sudbury Road, Little Maplestead, CO9 2SE	The proposal is for change of use for storage, repair and sales of Motorcaravans	1.4	Approved	11/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
220	16/01913/LBC	Odewells Farm, CO9 3AB	Conversion of two redundant agricultural buildings to provide holiday let accommodation, conversion of part redundant/part storage barn to provide recreational and guest accommodation.	1.5	Permitted	12/01/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. This Listed Building Consent is related to ID 221 (application ref. 16/01912/FUL), which will

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			Extend/adapt/raise ridge of existing open cart lodge to accommodate parking of two cars.					assets; Traffic and Transport	not be progressed to Stage 2.
221	16/01912/FUL	Odewells Farm, CO9 3AB	Conversion of two redundant agricultural buildings to provide holiday let accommodation, conversion of part redundant/part storage barn to provide recreational and guest accommodation. Extend/adapt/raise ridge of existing open cart lodge to accommodate parking of two cars.	1.5	Permitted	12/01/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
222	18/01159/FUL	The Ryes, CO10 7EA	Conversion and alteration of part of The Ryes to form two units of holiday accommodation	1.8	Permitted	01/102018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
223	19/01248/FUL	Rectory Farm, CO9 3AU	Extension to the east of Rectory Farm to provide additional bedrooms and living accommodation. Proposed design follows that of the previously approved scheme ref: 08/00604/FUL and 08/00605/LBC	2	Refused	06/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
224	17/00962/FUL	Rectory Farm Audley End Gestingthorpe Essex CO9 3AU	Provision of garden terrace and plunge pool	2	Permitted	21/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
225	16/01491/OUT	Land adjacent to 2 Havenground Cottages Church Road Bulmer Essex	Outline Planning Permission for up to 10 No. village dwellings with associated garages.	2.3	Refused then Dismissed on Appeal	17/10/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused and dismissed on appeal.
226	18/02201/REM	Land rear of Windy Ridge Colne Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Application for approval of Reserved Matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) following outline approval 17/00582/OUT for the erection of 9no. detached dwellings	3	Approved	23/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
227	17/00582/OUT	Land rear of Windy Ridge Colne Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Outline planning application for the erection of 9no. detached dwellings with all matters reserved except access	3	Approved	09/06/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application has been superseded by ID 226 (application ref 18/02201/REM), an application which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
228	17/02291/OUT	Land east of Colchester Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 98 dwellings with public open space, landscaping and SuDS and vehicular access point from Colchester Road. All matters reserved except for means of access.	3.3	Refused	26/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
229	18/01640/OUT	Land off Colchester Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 98 dwellings with public open space, landscaping and SuDS and vehicular access point from	3.3	Refused	17/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for

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			Colchester Road. All matters reserved except for means of access.					assets; Traffic and Transport	potentially successful appeals).
230	18/01680/FUL	Land south of Rosemary Farm, CO9 3AJ	Agricultural storage building for class b agricultural holding to store hay, related farm machinery & maintenance area.	3.6	Permitted	27/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
231	17/02231/FUL	Little Lodge Farm, CO9 3AG	Proposed poultry building	3.7	Permitted	14/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
232	21/00250/FUL	Land adjacent to Nightingales Farm, Brickhouse Road, Colne Engaine, CO6 2HJ	Proposed stables and covered arena	4.1	Pending Consideration	22/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
233	16/02094/FUL	Sudbury Road, Halstead, CO9 2BB	Change of use of land for the keeping of horses and the erection of three stable blocks with associated hard standing, fencing and vehicular access	4.3	Refused	06/02/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
234	18/00007/SCR	Land east of Sudbury Road Halstead Essex	Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 - Screening Request - Full application comprising residential development 6.72 ha, up to 218 dwellings and open space 13.53 ha.	4.3	Adopted	06/12/2018	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This screening request is related to ID 235 (application ref. 18/01749/FUL), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
235	18/01749/FUL	Land east of Sudbury Road Halstead Essex	Erection of 218 homes with associated infrastructure including SuDS features, new accesses from Tylneys Road and Winston Way, hard and soft landscaping and provision of public open space.	4.3	Application Permitted With s106	11/06/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
236	17/00575/OUT	Land east of Sudbury Road, Halstead, CO9 2TH	Outline planning permission for up to 205 residential dwellings (including 30% affordable housing), 0.51ha for apartments with care (C2 use class), planting, landscaping, public open space and children's play area and SuDS. All matters reserved with the exception of three access points.	4.3	Application Permitted With s106	09/11/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
237	19/00168/OUT	Land west of Sudbury Road	Outline planning permission for up to 200 residential dwellings (including 30% affordable housing), planting, landscaping, public open space and children's play area and SuDS. All matters reserved with the exception of access.	4.5	Refused	23/10/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
238	16/01472/VAR	Premdor Crosby Ltd, CO9 3QA	Redevelopment of former Premdor Factory Site; demolition of existing factory buildings and associated outbuildings; construction of a new residential development consisting of 193 no.	4.6	Withdrawn	10/10/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Application withdrawn.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			dwellings; provision of open space; creation of a new vehicular junction via Swan Street and emergency access via Station Road and provision of access roads, footpaths, landscaping and associated infrastructure.					assets; Traffic and Transport	
239		Rockways site Station Road, Sible Hedingham	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, SIB 2CH (Map 53), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 38 dwellings	4.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
240	16/01628/REM	Rockways, CO9 3QA	Outline application for residential development of up to 38 no. residential dwellings with primary access off Station Road with all other matters reserved	4.8	Permitted	13/04/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
241		Earl's Garden (Premdor site) Station Road, Sible Hedingham	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, SIB 2H (Map 53), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 51 dwellings	4.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
242	17/02282/FUL	Barrells Meadow, CO9 3EA	Proposed new machinery storage Barn	4.9	Permitted	23/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
243		Land at Cherry Tree Rise	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, HASA 289 (Map 34), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 20 dwellings	5	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
244	19/00119/FUL	Halstead Leisure Centre, Colne Road, CO9 2HR	Creation of new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP), installation of new 4.5m high ball stop fencing and entrance gates to AGP perimeter, installation of new 2.0m high and 1.2m high pitch perimeter barrier and entrance gates within AGP enclosure, installation of new hard standing areas, installation of new floodlight system, installation of new maintenance equipment store located within AGP enclosure, formation of grass mounds with screen planting around AGP boundary.	5	Granted	29/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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245	20/01647/FUL	Cherry Tree Close, Halstead, CO9 2UA	Erection of 22 No. Dwellings and the construction of access road and 50 car spaces.	5	Withdrawn	21/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
246	19/00668/FUL	Valley Farm, CO9 3AN	Conversion of an existing redundant barn into 4 no one bedroom holiday lets	5	Withdrawn	30/05/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
247		The old wood yard site Fenn Road	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, HASA 295 (Map 34), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 30 dwellings	5.2	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
248	18/01803/OUT	Land on the eastern side of Halstead at the junction of Brook Street and Fenn Road	Outline planning permission for up to 70 dwellings(including 30% affordable housing), landscaping, public open space and SuDS with all matters reserved apart from access.	5.2	Refused	06/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
249	20/01761/LBC	31 Rectory Road, CO9 3NU	Proposed change of use from tennis court to equestrian manège, associated fencing and gates, addition of 2 ponds, 3 garden gates and garden fence	5.3	Permitted	12/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This Listed Building Consent is relates to ID 250 (application ref. 20/01760/FUL), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
250	20/01760/FUL	31 Rectory Road, CO9 3NU	Proposed change of use from tennis court to equestrian manège, associated fencing and gates, addition of 2 ponds, 3 garden gates and garden fence	5.3	Permitted	12/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
251	17/00579/FUL	211A Shrub End Road, Colchester, CO3 4RN	Proposed B1 & B8 Commercial units	5.4	Application Permitted With s106	10/07/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
252	20/01474/FUL	Units 1, 2 & 3, Sixth Avenue, Bluebridge Industrial Estate, Halstead, CO9 2FL	Erection of B1 & B8 Commercial Units	5.4	Unknown		Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
253	19/00519/OUT	Land north of Slough Farm Road, CO9 1XR	Residential development of up to 29 dwellings and access	5.4	Pending Consideration	19/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
254	16/01517/FUL	Bolt Building Supplies, Fifth Avenue, Bluebridge Industrial Estate, CO9 2SZ	Two new steel framed warehouse and a new office/showroom	5.5	Application Permitted With s106	16/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
255	20/01568/FUL	Whitehouse Business Park, CO9 1PB	Demolition and removal of existing buildings. Erection of Warehouse Extension with associated ground works	5.5	Pending Decision	22/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
256	19/00648/PLD	Whitehouse Business Park White Ash Green Halstead Essex CO9 1PB	Warehouse extension and associated ground works.	5.5	Refused	13/06/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
257	18/02154/FUL	Tanner's Dairy, CO9 3LE	Demolition of existing buildings and construction of 54 dwelling houses, including formation of a new site access junction, estate roads, public open space and landscaping.	5.5	Pending Consideration	03/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
258		Former Tanners Dairy Prayors Hill, Sible Hedingham	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, SIBH 377 (Map 53), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 50 dwellings	5.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
259		Former Tanners Dairy Prayors Hill, Sible Hedingham	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, SIBH 617 (Map 53), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 50 dwellings	5.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
260			Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, COLE188, Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017),	5.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
261	17/01664/OUT	Crowbridge Farm, CO9 1JS	Outline application for up to 70 dwellings with associated infrastructure and public open space.	5.7	Refused	04/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
262	19/01532/OUT	Crowbridge Farm, CO9 1JS	Outline application for up to 40 dwellings with associated infrastructure and public open space.	5.7	Refused	06/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
								assets; Traffic and Transport	potentially successful appeals).
263	19/01908/OUT	Land to the west of Prayors Hill	Outline planning application for the development of up to 90 dwellings with all matters reserved except for access	5.7	Refused	17/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
264	20/02066/FUL	Purkis House, Lower Farm Road, CO10 7AG	Proposed stables development and 25m x 45m equestrian arena	5.7	Pending Consideration	05/122020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
265		Portway Place, Central Park site Colchester Road	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, HASA 513 (Map 34), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 103 dwellings	5.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
266	20/02238/REM	Land west of Mount Hill, Halstead	Erection of 71 dwellings with associated garages, garden curtilages, a SuDS, public open space, hard and soft landscaping.	5.9	Pending Consideration	24/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
267	18/00774/OUT	Land to the west of Mount Hill	Erection of 71 dwellings with associated garages, garden curtilages, SuDS, public open space, hard and soft landscaping.	5.9	Refused then allowed on Appeal	11/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 266 (application ref. 20/02238/REM), a reserved matters application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
268		Land at Greenways Balls Chase, Halstead	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, HASA 286 (Map 34), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 14 dwellings	6.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
269		Land at Station Road, East Colne	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, EAR3H (Map 21), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 56 dwellings	6.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
270	19/02257/OUT	Land north of Station Road, CO6 2ER	Outline planning permission with all matters reserved except access, for up to 53 residential dwellings, associated landscaping, public open	6.1	Refused	03/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
			space, SuDS and formation of new vehicle access off Station Road.					assets; Traffic and Transport	potentially successful appeals).
271	19/00802/REM	Land off Station Road, Earls Colne, CO6 2ER	"Outline planning application for the erection of up to 90 dwellings with public open space, landscaping and SuDS and vehicular access point from Station Road. All matters reserved except for means of access.	6.1	Permitted	27/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
272	18/00121/OUT	Land off Station Road, Earls Colne	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 115 dwellings with public open space, landscaping and SuDS and vehicular access point from Station Road. All matters reserved except for means of access	6.1	Application GRANTED with S106	08/01/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
273	17/01892/FUL	Land fronting Station Road, Earls Colne	Application for grazing, the erection of a stable block with associated hardstanding, fencing, vehicular access and access track	6.1	Withdrawn	25/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
274	16/01475/FUL	Land east of Monks Road, Earls Colne, CO62RY	Residential development of 50 new homes with highways access from Monks Road, public open space, SuDS, associated hard and soft landscaping and infrastructure.	6.1	Application Permitted With s106	22/05/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
275		Ball Chase, Halstead	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, HAS16H (Map 34), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 34 dwellings	6.2	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
276		Land off Monks Road, East Colne	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, EARC 221 (Map 21), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 50 dwellings	6.2	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
277	18/00371/REM	Land adjacent to Colne House, CO6 2LT	Erection of 56 dwellings with associated open space, landscaping, new access road and highway improvements	6.2	Granted	20/05/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 278 (application ref. 18/02004/REM), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
278	18/02004/REM	Land northeast of Station Road Earls Colne Essex	Erection of 56 dwellings with associated open space, landscaping, new access road and highway improvements	6.2	Allowed on Appeal	20/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
279	16/01646/OUT	Land southeast of Blamsters Farm	Residential Development to include a total of sixteen supported living homes and nine market homes falling within Use Class C3	6.2	Application Permitted With s106	30/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
280	20/02027/FUL	Bridge End, CO10 7AB	Planning application for the siting of two x 2-bedroom, timber-clad cabins to be used as tourist accommodation	6.2	Permitted	02/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
281	16/00560/FUL	Bridge End Nursery, CO10 7AB	Proposed stable block (demolition of existing temporary stable block) together with construction of ménage in connection with continued use of paddocks for equine purposes	6.2	Permitted	24/05/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
282	16/01903/FUL	Bridge End, CO10 7AB	Proposed Siting of Four Mobile Shepherds' Huts to be used as Tourist Accommodation	6.2	Permitted	21/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
283		Blamsters area 3, Halstead	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, HATR 309 (Map 34), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity – 16 dwellings	6.3	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
284	20/00040/FUL	Colne Priory, Upper Holt Street, Earls Colne, C062PG	Proposed extension of historic driveway and associated re-siting of menage.	6.3	Permitted	16/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
285	20/01493/OUT	Land at Mount Hill	Up to 130 dwellings	6.3	Pending Consideration	09/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
286	18/01570/FUL	Land at Fox and Pheasant Farm, Colchester Road, White Colne	New agricultural building for lambing and implement store	6.5	Permitted	08/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
287	18/00740/FUL	Chalkney Lakes Log Cabin, Colchester Road, White Colne, CO6 2PP	Erection of 3no buildings for use as holiday lets	6.5	Permitted	24/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
288	18/01039/FUL	Gosfield School, CO9 1PF	New Centre for Performing Arts	6.5	Permitted	06/11/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
289	17/01952/REM	Land south of Oak Road, Halstead	Outline application for the erection of up to 292 residential dwellings	6.5	Permitted	25/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
290	18/01021/VAR	Solar Farm at Southey Green Sible Hedingham Essex	Application for a variation of Conditions 2 and 6 of planning permission 13/01463/FUL	6.5	Permitted	13/09/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
291		Land south of Oak Road, Halstead	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, GGHR 307 (Map 34), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 292 dwellings	6.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
292		Land rear of Halstead Road, East Colne	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, EARC 225 (Map 21), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 80 dwellings	6.6	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
293	20/02205/REM	De Vere Grove, land to the south of Halstead Road	Outline planning application with all matters reserved (except means of access on to Halstead Road and Thomas Bell Road) to include: up to 80 dwellings (Use Class C3)	6.6	Pending Consideration	21/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
294	17/01769/OUT	Land at Morleys Road, Earls Colne	Outline planning application to include up to 20 dwellings (C3)	6.6	Application Permitted With s106	28/11/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
295	17/01665/REM	Land south of Oak Road (East), Halstead	Application for approval of reserved matters (layout, scale, appearance and landscaping) in relation to outline application permission 14/01580/OUT at Oak Road (East), Halstead, for the development of 100 new dwellings	6.6	Permitted	11/05/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
296	17/01960/OUT	Woodpecker Court, Poole Street, CO9 4HN	Outline planning permission is sought with all matters reserved, for demolition of existing buildings and a residential development of up to 26 dwellings	6.6	Refused	12/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
297		East Colne	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, EAR4E (Map 21), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017),	6.7	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own

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									assessment of cumulative effects.
298	18/00214/OUT	Land rear of Springtrees, Russetdene, 6-28 Tey Road and west of 36 and 63 Lowefields, Earls Colne, CO6 2LG	Erection of 30 dwellings	6.7	Application Permitted With s106	20/05/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
299	20/00352/REM	Land rear of Tey Road, Earls Colne, CO6 2LG	Erection of 23 dwellings	6.7	Application Permitted With s106	26/10/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
300	16/01467/FUL	Land adjacent Stonebridge House, CO6 2NL	Construction of new agricultural building	6.7	Refused	21/02/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
301	18/01876/OUT	Land at Oak Field, CO9 1LX	Outline planning application (all matters reserved) for up to 70 residential dwellings	6.7	Application Permitted With s106	19/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
302	17/01172/AGR	Gosfield Airfield, CO9 1PN	1 no. new lagoon to contain digestate from existing plants on the site and elsewhere	6.8	Planning permission Required	19/07/2017	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
303	16/01495/FUL	Land off Cherry Lane, Great Yeldham	Application for the change of use of land for the keeping of horses, and for the erection of a stable block with associated hardstanding, fencing and access track	6.8	Refused	21/10/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
304	19/00493/OUT	Land off Bournebridge Hill Greenstead Green Essex	Outline application for up to 200 residential dwellings	6.9	Pending Consideration	14/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
305	17/01051/ELD	Land and buildings at Blooms Farm Delvin End Sible Hedingham Essex	Application for an Existing Lawful Development Certificate - Use of the hatched area as shown on the attached Location Plan as a 600 metre long grass airstrip, hangar and parking area for private winged aircraft.	6.9	Permitted	12/09/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
306	18/00279/OUT	Shardlowes Farm, CO9 1PL	Outline Planning Application with all matters reserved except access, for the Demolition of Commercial buildings, erection of up to 135 dwellings including 54 affordable dwellings) and Restoration of Listed Barn for Employment Use.	6.9	Refused	29/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
307	19/01072/FUL	Gosfield Airfield, CO9 1SA	Construction of an assembly and distribution facility	7	Refused	09/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
								assets; Traffic and Transport	potentially successful appeals).
308	19/01804/OUT	Land at Hedingham Road, CO9 1PN	Outline planning permission for a new residential development comprising of up to 23 dwellings	7	Refused	19/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
309	17/01607/FUL	Hedingham Road, Gosfield, Essex, CO9 1PN	The proposed development of 40 residential homes.	7	Refused	11/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
310		Hunnable Industrial Estate, Great Yeldham	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, GREY 275 (Map 32), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 53 dwellings	7.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
311	18/02165/FUL	Great Yeldham Fishing Lakes, Great Yeldham CO9 4HG	Planning application for the enlargement of two existing fishing lakes to create one larger fishing lake; creation of a parking area; and the change of use of land for siting two mobile units to provide anglers' toilets and a tools shed	7.1	Permitted	05/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
312	18/01475/REM	Land at Hunnable Industrial Estate, CO9 4HD	Erection of up to 60 no. dwellings and community use area	7.1	Permitted	04/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
313	18/00312/FUL	Land at Nun's Walk, Nun's Walk, Great Yeldham	Erection of 33 Dwellings and associated infrastructure, new access from Church Road, public open spaces and landscaping	7.2	Application Permitted With s106	14/01/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
314	18/01902/VAR	Police Station High Street Great Yeldham Essex	Change of use from Police Station to residential (8 no.self contained units) incorporating extensions and conversion	7.2	Permitted	06/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
315	18/02239/FUL	Hole Farm, Knowl Green, CO10 7BZ	Development of three free-range poultry units, together with associated access, ranging area, landscaping and biomass generator.	7.3	Permitted	30/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
316		Nuns Walk Field, Great Yeldham	Policy LPP 17 Housing Provision and Delivery, GREY 274 (Map 32), Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017), Remaining Capacity - 29 dwellings	7.4	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own

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									assessment of cumulative effects.
317	16/01352/FUL	Land at Chalkney Meadows Colchester Road White Colne Essex	Change of use of land to form seasonal wedding venue (1 May to 30 September inclusive) including erection of three linked Tipis	7.4	Appeal - Approved	02/03/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
318	20/00653/REM	Land to the west of Hedingham Road, CO9 1PJ	Application for approval of reserved matters (layout, appearance, scale and landscaping) of outline planning consent 17/01066/OUT for the erection of 35 dwellings.	7.4	Pending Decision	17/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
319	17/01066/OUT	Land north of Meadway and west of the Hedingham Road (A1017)	Outline application with all matters reserved except for access for the erection of up to 35 dwellings	7.4	Application Permitted With s106	24/05/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 318 (application ref 20/00653/REM) which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
320	17/01551/FUL	Froyz Hall Farm, CO9 1RS	Proposed new glamping site including siting of bell tents, construction of permanent toilet amenity block, and associated development	7.7	Permitted	15/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
321	20/01107/FUL	Land to the north of the B1064 / The Street, and the east of Pentlow Hill	Solar farm and associated development	8.2	Pending Decision	10/07/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
322	18/02263/FUL	Land at Earls Colne Business Park	Construction of a two storey office building at ground level, with associated access, parking, landscaping, and open space,	8.5	Application Permitted With s106	04/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
323	19/00306/FUL	Direct Transportation Limited, CO6 2JX	Construction of Goods In Transit Shed.	8.6	Permitted	13/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
324	17/00002/SCR	Land adjacent to Earls Colne Business Park	Development of B1, B2 and B8 floor space.	8.8	Screening/Scoping Opinion Adopted	20/03/2017	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This screening request has been superseded by ID 325 (application ref. 17/01157/OUT), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
325	17/01157/OUT	Development Area Earls Colne Industrial Park	Outline Planning Application with all matters reserved for the erection of up to 10,220m2 of B1, B2 and B8 employment floor space.	8.8	Application Permitted With s106	25/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
326	20/00827/LBC	Marks Hall Estate, CO6 1TG	Proposed cycle route and improvements to visitor facilities	8.8	Permitted	17/08/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No, this Listed Building Consent relates to ID 327

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
								assets; Traffic and Transport	(application ref. 20/00826/FUL), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
327	20/00826/FUL	Marks Hall Estate, CO6 1TG	Proposed cycle route and improvements to visitor facilities	8.8	Permitted	17/08/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
328	20/01912/AGR	Shearing Place Farm, Shearing Place Road, CO10 7DL	Single storey agricultural barn - Farm feed store	8.8	Planning permission Required	14/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
329	18/01699/FUL	Blackwells Yard, CO6 2JX	Permeable paving of existing grassed area for outside storage of vehicles and containers	9	Permitted	08/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
330	18/01740/FUL	Foxearth Fisheries, CO10 7GA	Erection of building for storage of machinery and equipment	9	Permitted	13/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
331	20/01283/FUL	Marks Hall Estate, CO6 1TG	Full planning application for the creation of a lake as a landscape feature within the arboretum	9.2	Permitted	18/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
332	18/01872/FUL	Brookes Nature Reserve, CM77 8BA	Creation of pond and scrape on former arable land.	9.2	Permitted	16/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
333	19/00456/AGR	Flowers Hall Farm, C09 4EN	Application for prior notification of agricultural development for a proposed extension to an existing agricultural building.	9.4	Permission not required	02/05/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
334	20/01463/LBC	Great Nuntys Farm, CO9 1RJ	Change of use of barn and re-construction of collapsed barns to form three separate residential dwellings	9.5	Pending Consideration	04/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This Listed Building Consent relates to ID 335 (application ref. 20/01462/FUL), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
335	20/01462/FUL	Great Nuntys Farm, CO9 1RJ	Change of use of barn and re-construction of collapsed barns to form three separate residential dwellings	9.5	Pending Consideration	04/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
336	17/02171/FUL	Grass Green Farm, Stambourne Road, CO9 4NB	Change of use from agricultural land to equestrian - creation of manège arena	9.5	Permitted	07/02/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
337	20/00364/FUL	Land adjacent to Wavers Farm	Change of use from agriculture to land for rescued horses and ponies.	9.9	Permitted	08/06/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
338	21/00726/FUL	Land south of The Limes Gosfield Essex, CO9 1UA	Erection of 19 dwellings with associated access, parking, garaging, landscaping and amenity space	10	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	03/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
Colchester Borough Council									
339	145577	Thrift Farm House, Horkesley Hill, Great Horkesley Colchester CO6 4JP	Erection of one poultry run and one aviary	4.6	Approved	08/06/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
340	172702	Broadacres, CO6 4BD	Proposed improvements to existing dwellinghouse and setting. Replacement extension and new outbuilding. Associated landscape works.	5.6	Approved	22/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
341	200297	Gulsons, CO4 5SX	Rear garden groundworks, tree replacement, planting, installation of steps, gravel garden and greenhouse	5.6	Approved	03/06/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
342	161570	Fordham House Farm, CO8 5AZ	The addition of originally proposed conservatory to southeast elevation	5.8	Refused	07/09/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
343	200153	Holts, CO6 4DR	Proposed rebuild of existing decaying conservatory with new altered roof, retaining existing base plinth walls and floor	6	Approved	22/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
344	150391	Fairfields Farm, CO6 3AQ	Erection of Farm Based Biogas Digester and associated works	6.3	Approved	31/07/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
345		Hill Farm Site, Boxted	Policy SS2, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) & Boxted Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2029, Refer to Policy HF1 of Boxted Neighbourhood Plan	6.5	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own

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									assessment of cumulative effects.
346	144589	Hill Farm, Boxted Cross, Boxted Colchester, CO4 5RD	Outline application for residential development comprising up to 45 new homes	6.5	Refused	09/07/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
347	170997	Land at, Hill Farm, Carters Hill, Boxted Colchester, CO4 5RD	Outline planning application including details of access and layout for 36 residential dwellings	6.5	Approved	10/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application has been superseded by ID 348 (application ref 180540), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
348	180540	land at, Hill House, Carters Hill, Boxted Colchester, CO4 5RD	Reserved matters application following outline approval 170997 - erection of 36 residential dwellings	6.5	Approved	05/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
349	160365	Chappel and Wakes Colne Station, Station Road, Wakes Colne Colchester, CO6 2DS	Approval of reserved matters following outline approval 121780. (New restoration and storage sheds and associated works. New pedestrian ramped access to station museum. Conversion of existing restoration shed to heritage centre. Removal of temporary buildings and extension to platform 5/6. Resubmission of 111819)	7	Approved	22/04/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
350		School Lane, Great Horksley	Policy SS7, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 13 new dwellings	7.1	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
351	172806	Meadow Green Farm, CO6 2AP	Extensions to existing building to form hay ban and rest facilities, creation of a manage, lunge pen and erection of horse walker for equine breeding unit following approval 120484 for a stud farm. Stationing of caravan/temporary accommodation for owners of the equine unit.	7.2	Withdrawn	15/02/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
352		Boxted Straight Road, Boxted	Policy SS2/Policy SG4, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), Local Economic Area	7.5	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
353	162775	52 Straight Road, CO4 5RB	Garden centre within Class 1A and erection of associated buildings.	7.7	Approve Certificate of Lawful Use or Development	26/01/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

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								assets; Traffic and Transport	generate significant cumulative effects.
354	181007	52 Straight Road, CO4 5RB	Erection of open-sided retail canopy, extensions to coffee shop, extension to service yard and outside retail area.	7.7	Approved	06/08/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
355	191554	Fillpots Nursery, CO4 5RB	Extension to coffee shop and toilets, extension of horticultural polytunnels, erection of open-sided canopy and extension of car park and service yard and extension to open sales area (alterations to approved development 181007)	7.7	Approved	20/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 354 (application ref. 181007) which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
356	192000	46 Straight Road, CO4 5HW	A. For the removal of already approved storage of car internally within the barns and to apply for the storage of 16 cars externally. B. For the change of use within the existing barns from car storage to general/various storage covering all aspect of items from furniture, classic cars to builders materials such as UPVC windows for various clients that rent space within the existing barns. The storage of items may vary depending on client renting space. C. For the increase of hours for the complete site to 7am-8pm Mon-Sat and Sundays 10am-4pm so barns can be accessed by clients and farm animals such as horses can be fed, watered and cleaned and for general maintenance/duties of the site. D. To apply for change of use to store builders materials and Contractors vehicles (1 x 18 ton rigid lorry, 1x 3.5 ton tipper van, 2 x box van) within the rear compound and storage units/infill including hobby private car.	7.8	Approved	20/01/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
357	182513	46 Straight Road, CO4 5HW	Refurbishment of existing barn and proposed infill storage area between existing storage containers.	7.8	Approved	14/01/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
358		Fordham	Policy SS6, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 20 new dwellings	7.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
359		Boxted Straight Road, Boxted	Policy SS2/Policy SG4, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), Local Economic Area	8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation

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								assets; Traffic and Transport	would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
360	182723	Langham Oaks School, CO4 5PA	Full application for the erection of a new two storey school containing teaching and residential accommodation and demolition of single storey rear extensions at Langham Oaks School	8.1	Approved	22/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
361		Chappel and Wakes Colne	Policy SS3, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 30 new dwellings	8.2	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
362	191487	Land at Park Lane, CO4 5NN	Change of use of land from agriculture to equestrian use. Erection of stable block & provision of all-weather outdoor arena. Alterations to existing access.	8.2	Approved	02/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
363		Great Horksley Manor, Nayland Road, Great Horksley	Policy SS7, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 80 new dwellings, allotments	8.3	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
364	210097	field adj Chaplins Farm, Langham Lane, Langham Colchester	Application for a Lawful Development Certificate for existing use of land for: The two storage containers at the entrance to the site; 2. The overall recreational use of the entire site which is supported by the caravans as a base; and 3. The two static caravans	8.3	Pending Decision	14/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
365	142090	Black Brook Stud Farm, CO6 4EN	Change of use of detached garage and stores and detached barn/store to C1 use. To provide three holiday lets. Change of roof on barn/store from pitched to gambrel with addition of four dormer windows.	8.4	Approved	14/04/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
366	191830	Land south of, School Road, Langham Colchester	Erection of 46 dwellings, public open space and associated infrastructure	8.4	Approved	17/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
367	146546	Wickhams, CO6 3DW	Proposed 2 No. Stables and Tack room	8.5	Withdrawn	17/02/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.

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368	182045	Blackbrook Stud Farm, CO6 4EN	Retention of Converted Outbuilding and Static Caravan Used as Holiday Let Accommodation.	8.5	Approved	08/10/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
369	190823	Blackbrook Stud Farm, CO6 4EN	Extensions and alterations	8.5	Approved	08/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
370	190302	Land to the east of, Nayland Road, Great Horkesley Colchester	Outline planning application for 80 no. dwellings, new access and A134 crossings, land for allotments, provision of a Scout and Girl Guiding Hut with associated car park, public open space and associated works.	8.6	Approved	24/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
371	190693	Pattocks Farm, Pattocks Lane, Chappel Colchester, CO6 2EG	Application for prior notification of new building on agricultural land	8.7	Prior Approval Required (Approved)	10/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
372		School Road, Langham	Policy SS9, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 70 new dwellings	8.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
373		Powerplus Engineering and Whitnell Contractors Site, School Road, Langham	Policy SSS9/SG4, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), Local Economic Area	8.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
374	146334	Land adjacent to Hallfields Cottages, Manningtree Road, Dedham, CO7 6AE	Application for demolition of farm outbuildings and erection of 9 affordable homes and 8 market homes	9.2	Approved	04/06/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
375	180438	Colchester Northern Gateway, Cuckoo Farm Way, Colchester, CO4 5JA	Full planning application for the Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub (Use Class D2)	9.2	Approved	17/07/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
376	201099	Northern Gateway Sports Centre, CO4 5JA	Removal of sedum roof of Sports Centre to facilitate viewing balcony	9.2	Approved	04/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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377	151585	The Mullions, Nayland Road, Great Horkesley Colchester, CO6 4HH	Change of use of dwelling, Annexe No.1 and curtilage to a mixed use comprising supported living for young adults with severe disabilities.	9.3	Approved	02/12/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
378	152866	Land at, Axial Way, Colchester	Proposed erection of motor vehicle dealership comprising of showroom, workshop, MOT bays and associated customer parking, used display and compound area.	9.3	Approved	22/04/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
379	200586	Flint Farm, CO6 3LN	Creation of a detached, three bedroom farmhouse.	9.3	Withdrawn	22/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
380		Land off Greenfield Drive, Great Tey	Policy SS9, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 30 new dwellings	9.4	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
381	170454	Lodge Park, CO4 5NE	Provision of Temporarily Car Park to provide sufficient parking during Construction Works	9.4	Approved	07/06/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
382	172417	Lodge Park, CO4 5NE	Change of use of Agricultural Chemical store buildings from B8 use (storage and distribution) to B1 use (offices)	9.4	Approved	14/11/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
383	192151	Land at Lodge Park, Lodge Lane, Langham, Colchester, CO4 5NE	Outline consent for up to 3,000sqm of office floorspace.	9.4	Approved	17/08/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
384	162302	Land adjacent, Axial Way, Colchester	Detailed planning application for residential development to provide 88 no. residential dwellings (Use Class C3)	9.6	Approved	08/03/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
385	202575	Flakt Woods Ltd, Flakt Woods, Axial Way, Colchester, CO4 5ZD	New enclosure to loading bay.	9.6	Approved	14/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
386	180531	Tile House, New Road, Aldham Colchester, CO6 3PN	Revised application for the erection of two detached properties	9.7	Approved	11/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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387		Land on Brook Road, Great Tey	Policy SS8, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 10 new dwellings	9.8	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
388		Wick Road, Langham	Policy SS9, Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017), 10 new dwellings	9.9	Draft		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
389	182134	Corvettes, CO6 3QU	Variation of condition 1 of permission 100930 to exclude the land edged in red from the stud farm.	9.9	Approved without conditions	18/01/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
390	200203	Neighbourhood Centre, North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Application to vary condition 7 of planning permission 121272 to amend drawing 'Residential Density' to allow up to 75 dwellings in the Neighbourhood Centre.	9.96	Withdrawn	25/08/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
391	201014	Cordelia Drive, CO4 6AE	Mixed use development comprising residential dwellings, a neighbourhood centre including commercial, residential and community uses, education uses, strategic landscaping, green infrastructure and areas for outdoor sport facilities, access (in detail where specified) related infrastructure and other works and enabling works.	9.96	Approved	17/07/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
392	180732	Land Adj, Colchester Road, West Bergholt Colchester	Outline application for 14 dwellings including 30% affordable housing, 32 retirement living/sheltered accommodation units, 60 bed care home, vehicular and pedestrian access from Colchester Road, public open space and landscaping	9.99	Refused	15/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
393	173127	Land adj, Hill House Farm, Colchester Road, West Bergholt Colchester, CO6 3JX	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 97 dwellings	9.99	Dismissed (Appeal)	02/08/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application dismissed on appeal.
394	191933	Land off Cordelia Drive, Colchester	Reserved Matters application relating to part of the neighbourhood centre pursuant to Outline Application 121272	9.99	Approved	23/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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395	192890	North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval 121272 - Construction of 17no. dwellings at Parcel NC1	9.99	Approved	25/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
396	181272	North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval 121272 for mixed use development comprising residential dwellings, a neighbourhood centre including commercial, residential and community uses, education uses, strategic landscaping, green infrastructure and areas for outdoor sport facilities, access (in detail where specified) related infrastructure and other works and enabling works.	9.99	Approved	21/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application has been superseded by ID 391 (application ref. 201014), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
397	182116	Site of the Colchester North Growth Area Urban Extension (NGAUE), west of Mile End Road, Colchester	Road - Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval.	9.99	Approved	12/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
Essex County Council									
398	ESS/82/19/BTE	Ferriers Farm Pit, CO8 5DL	This application has been prepared on behalf of T&K Weavers Demolition Ltd in support of a Certificate of Lawful Development to import, store, treat, recycle, restore, export waste material and non-waste material for onward use/recovery at Ferriers Pit, Ferriers Lane, Bures, CO8 5DL or at another location permitted for waste material or non-waste activities.	2.2	Approved	31/01/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
399	ESS/95/20/BTE	Tile Kiln Farm, CO9 1UP	Proposed infilling the existing voids from previous quarry use with inert waste material to reinstate land to agricultural use	4.8	Approved	23/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
400	ESS/59/19/BTE	Tile Kiln Farm, CO9 1UP	Full planning application for the proposed importation of inert waste to enable full restoration of previously worked sand and gravel quarry.	4.8	Refused	14/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
401	CC/BTE/80/19	Earls Colne Primary School, CO6 2RH	Construction of 1no. permanent single storey one classroom building and 4no. parking spaces	6.2	Approved	25/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
402	ESS/34/20/COL	Land at Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford, CO6 3AH	Proposed external and internal alterations at the existing recycling facility	6.6	Approved	17/06/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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403	ESS/09/18/COL	Land at Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford	Erection of Clean Materials Recycling Facility at Existing Established Recycling/Recovery Facility, Relocation of Existing Staff Welfare Facility, Provision of Additional Staff Parking, Culverting Section of Existing Swale, Additional Landscaping, Rainwater Harvesting	6.6	Approved	30/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
404	ESS/29/16/COL	Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford, Colchester, CO6 3AH	Timber recycling compound	6.6	Approved	02/11/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
405	ESS/93/19/TEN/SPO	Land at: Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex.	Proposed Western Extension to Martells Quarry for the extraction, processing, sale and distribution of silica sand and gravel, and subsequent restoration using inert materials along with the creation of a new access	9.7	Screening/Scoping Opinion Adopted	05/02/2020	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
Suffolk County Council									
406	SCC/0018/19B/VOC	Layham Quarry Valley Farm Rands Road Layham Ipswich IP7 5RW	Variation of conditions 3 (Cessation), 25 (Details of working and restoration) & 48 (Cessation of mineral working) of permission B/01/00045 to provide additional time periods for the completion of extraction and restoration.	0	Approved	31/10/2019	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
407	SCC\0132\16B	(Boxford Suffolk Farms) Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 5NY	Construction of a 4th clamp adjacent to existing 3 clamps at the Boxford Anaerobic Digester plant	0	Approved	01/08/2016	Tier 1	All topics	Yes.
408		Layham Quarry	MP2: Proposed Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction, M5, Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020), Sand and Gravel Extraction	0	Adopted		Tier 3	All topics	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
409	B/13/00855A27c4/7/12	The Bridge School, Sprites Lane, Belstead, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3ND	Construction in phases of new 'Through' Special School to provide Primary and Secondary educational accommodation for pupils with profound physical and mental disabilities.	2.5	Approved	25/09/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
410	B/15/00104	The Bridge School Secondary Campus, Sprites Lane, Belstead, IP8 3ND	Biomass Boiler with an 18m high Flue. (Revised application)	2.5	Approved	01/05/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
411	SCC\0193\17B	Hadleigh Household Waste Recycling Centre, Crockatt Way, Hadleigh, Ipswich, IP7 6RD	The development will include a double storey welfare facility, located at Hadleigh HWRC.	2.6	Approved	19/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

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412	SCC\0178\16B	Harpers Hill Farm, Harpers Hill, Nayland, Colchester, CO6 4NT	Change of use of land for the storage of empty skips and skip lorry parking.	2.7	Approved	21/10/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
413	SCC/0099/19B	Harpers Hill Farm, Harpers Hill, Nayland, Colchester, CO6 4NT	Part retrospective application for the erection of 6 bays for the storage of non-hazardous wastes with associated screening and soil washing.	2.7	Approved	21/10/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
414	SCC\0099\17MS	Somersham Primary School, Church Lane, Somersham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 4PN	Erection of temporary double unit, removal of existing temporary unit. Construction of replacement playground, erection of fence and creation of 6 parking spaces	2.9	Approved	28/06/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
415	SCC\0157\17B	Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 6DL	Erection of a wash plant and associated Silt Lagoons.	3.5	Approved	16/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
416		Belstead Quarry	MP2: Proposed Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction, M3, Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020), Sand and Gravel Extraction	3.5	Adopted		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
417	SCC\0199\16B	Sudbury Household Waste Recycling Centre, Sandy Lane, Sudbury, CO10 7HG	Extension of use to accept 'Trade Waste'. Change of permitted hours of operation.	3.6	Approved	06/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
418	MS/1816/15	Bramford Landfill Site, Paper Mill Lane, Bramford, IP8 4DE	Aftercare	4	Approved	27/06/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
419	SCC\0271\16B	Pannington Hall Farm, Pannington Hall Lane, Wherstead, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2AR	Variation of Conditions to extend timescales for working and restoring the Quarry until 2030 with amendments to the proposals and conditions controlling the development.	4.5	Approved	10/04/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
420	SCC\0057\18MS	Viridor Landfill Site, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0JX	The erection of extensions to the existing Materials Recycling Facility building and associated works	4.5	Approved	27/09/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
421	SCC\0061\17NS	Great Blakenham Energy from Waste Site, Lodge Lane, Great Blakenham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0JE	Aftercare	4.5	Approved	11/04/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Location	Description	Distance from Project (km)	Application Status	Date of Application	Tier	Within Zone of Influence	Progress to Stage 2?
422		Wherstead Quarry	MP2: Proposed Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction, M9, Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020), Sand and Gravel Extraction	4.5	Adopted		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
423	SCC/0043/20MS/SCOPE	Masons Landfill Site, Great Blakenham, Ipswich	Request for a scoping opinion: Extension of time to complete the restoration of Masons Landfill, Great Blakenham, Ipswich	4.6	Pre-application	13/08/2020	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
424	SCC/0143/16MS	Claydon Skips Ltd Land and Buildings at, Masons Landfill Site, Great Blakenham, IP6 0JX	Variation of Condition 1 of Planning Permission MS/0132/14 - To include installation of biomass boiler, erection of outlet flue, external wood store enclosure and siting of heat exchange with associated ducting.	4.7	Approved	23/08/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
425	SCC\0246\16B	36, Girling Street, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 1LZ	Change of use of car park to bus station. Construction of public toilet facility. New paving, street lighting, CCTV and soft landscaping.	5	Withdrawn	16/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
426	SCC/0044/19B	St. Josephs Rc V A Primary School Beaconsfield Road Sudbury CO10 1JP	Proposal to construct two extra classrooms to be situated at the rear of the existing site.	5	Approved	17/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
427	SCC\0155\17MS	Claydon Academy Primary School, Lancaster Way, Claydon, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0DX	Construction of a two -storey teaching block	5.6	Approved	25/09/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
428		Barham Quarry	MP2: Proposed Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction, M1, Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020), Sand and Gravel Extraction	5.9	Adopted		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
429	SCC\0022\16\B	Bentley Plants Ltd, Bergholt Road, Bentley, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2DQ	Extraction of Mineral for the creation of a Fishing Lake (approved under Babergh District Council Planning Permission 14/01092/FUL)	6	Approved	15/09/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
430	SCC\0263\16B	Great Waldingfield Primary School, Folly Road, Great Waldingfield, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 0RS	New build single storey extension to existing school with temporary staff parking arrangements and external planting.	6.5	Approved	10/02/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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431	SCC/0004/21MS	Barham Quarry Sandy Lane Barham Ipswich Suffolk IP6 0EB	Propose to allow for two minor extensions to Barham Quarry for the extraction of sand and gravel, the continuation of sand and gravel extraction and subsequent restoration using inert materials with associated access. And to allow rephasing of mineral extraction and restoration.	6.6	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	28/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
432	SCC\0145\17MS	Barham Quarry Sandy Lane Barham Ipswich Suffolk IP6 0EB	Application for the removal of condition 23 attached to Planning Permission MS/595/97 to facilitate the continuation of mineral extraction.	6.6	Approved	20/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
433	B/15/01403	Folly Farm, Tattingstone, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2NY	Planning application seeking the installation and use of a soils washing plant for the recycling of inert waste; Extension to permitted skip storage area; The erection of a multipurpose building; The erection of a storage unit; The erection of a two storey office; Retrospective permission for a welfare facility.	6.8	Approved	12/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
434	SCC\0024\17B	Folly Farm, Tattingstone, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2NY	To allow the construction of a fire protection lagoon and to allow the restoration of part of an existing bund.	6.8	Approved	11/04/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
435	SCC\0209\17B	Folly Farm, Tattingstone, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2NY	Erection of a multipurpose building.	6.8	Approved	26/02/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
436		Tattingstone Quarry	MP2: Proposed Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction, M6, Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020), Sand and Gravel Extraction	7	Adopted		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
437	MS/2432/15	Gallows Hill Quarry, Barking, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0PF	Variation of condition 1 (time limit) of planning consent MS/1446/04 to allow the continuation of the extraction of sand and gravel and importation of inert waste for restoration to meadows and reed beds (until 31 December 2020 for extraction and 31 December 2022 for restoration)	7.8	Approved	01/09/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
438	SCC/0068/19MS	Shrubland Quarry Old Norwich Road Coddenham Ipswich IP6 9QW	Erection and operation of a replacement mineral processing plant	8	Approved	10/10/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.

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439	SCC/0006/21MS/VOC	Shrubland Quarry Old Norwich Road Coddenham Ipswich IP6 9QW	Variation of Condition 1 of Planning Permission MS/1263/13 to allow for extensions of time to complete operations.	8	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	28/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
440	B/14/01492	Folly Farm, Tattingstone, Ipswich	Planning application for a two storey office. Retrospective application for the Installation of a car park, a covered storage bay and three lighting columns.	8	Approved	12/02/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
441	SCC\0007\18MS	Debtrac Centre, Ipswich Road, Needham Market, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 8DJ	Retrospective planning permission for the use of land for the storage, processing and recycling of metals, within approved existing waste transfer site	8.2	Approved	22/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects. The application is retrospective.
442	SCC/0111/18MS	Bosmere Primary School Quinton Road Needham Market Ipswich IP6 8BP	Extension to the school building to include two new classbases, two group rooms, staff work room, senior office and office. Two existing class rooms to be converted into one large studio with divider.	9	Approved	19/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
443	SCC/0090/18	Acton Closed Landfill Lavenham Road Acton Sudbury CO10 0BH	Retrospective application to undertake improvements and repairs to gas infrastructure, raising well heads and pipework above ground, installing new gas wells to increase gas suction and improve generation capabilities.	9.2	Approved	02/01/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
Tendring District Council									
444		Tendring Colchester Borders Garden Community	Policy SP8: Development & Delivery of a New Garden Community in North Essex, Map 10.2, Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic 1 (2021), New Garden Community delivering between 2,200 and 2,500 homes, 7 hectares of employment land and provision of Gypsies and Travellers sites with plan period (as part of 7,000-9,000 homes and 25ha employment land beyond 2033).	8.9	Adopted		Tier 3	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
445	20/00594/FUL	Land adjoining Ipswich Road and Wick Lane Ardleigh Essex CO7 7QL	Proposed hybrid application: Full planning for food storage and distribution facility and associated parking, logistics yard and offices. Outline planning to comprise further B8 distribution warehouses and offices.	9.7	Pending Decision	12/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
446	20/01783/FUL	Systematic Business Park, CO7 7QL	Construction of up to 30 ‘start-up’ business units under flexible E(g), B2, B8 use and associated development.	9.7	Pending Decision	09/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes.
West Suffolk District Council									

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447	DC/14/1155/FUL	P H Maddever Farms, Scotts Farm, CO10 8BL	(i) Erection of agricultural building for storage of grain, chemicals and farm machinery/implements (ii) construction of concrete pad.	9.8	Approved	23/09/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual; Heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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