

Issue number BT-JAC-020631-560-0008

Bramford to Twinstead

2.2 Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2 Appendices

January 2022



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Appendix 2.1 Local Planning Policy

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Appendix 2.1 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 the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, 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). 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 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
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 and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan
	Babergh Local Plan Alteration No.2 (adopted June 2006) (Saved Policies)	
	Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (adopted September 2008)	
	Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focussed Review (adopted December 2012)	
Braintree District Council	Mid Suffolk Local Plan (adopted 1998) (Saved Policies)	
	Braintree Core Strategy (adopted September 2011)	Braintree District Local Plan 2013–2033 Section 2
	Braintree Local Plan Review (adopted 2005) (Saved Policies)	
Braintree District Local Plan 2013–2033 Section 1 (adopted February 2021)		

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 draft Order Limits 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’*. As the project footprint is greater than 5 hectares, 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). It has been confirmed by Suffolk County Council that allocations IL4/NHL3 are shown in error on Map B3 and do not apply to Layham Quarry and therefore do not need to be considered further in relation to this project.

- The project will run directly through Layham Quarry. Policy MP10 advises that the County Council will safeguard *'areas falling within 250m of an existing, planned or potential site allocated in the Plan for sand and gravel extraction. The 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 Discussions have taken place with Suffolk County Council and the Quarry owners (Brett Aggregates) regarding Layham Quarry, to obtain an understanding of the history of mineral extraction at the site along with the current status of the site and any future plans. It is understood that at present the site is inactive (since 2013) and that planning consent was granted in 2019 to extend the existing permission for a further five years. Further discussions will take place with the site operator prior to submission of an application for development consent to understand the interface between the project and this site 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. Consultation on the proposed changes to the Minerals Local Plan ended on 29 April 2021. A new Local Development Scheme is expected to be adopted imminently, which will set out a new timetable for adoption of the Minerals Local Plan Review. As the timetable for adoption is currently unknown at this stage, it is proposed to consider both the policies in the adopted and emerging Essex Minerals Local Plan in the application for development consent.
- 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 appendix.
- 2.2.5 The policies map within the adopted Minerals Local Plan and the Minerals Local Plan 2014: Draft Amendments – 2021 document confirms that parts of the project fall within a Mineral Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel. Policy S8 of the emerging Minerals Local Plan requires that the Minerals Planning Authority be consulted, and its views taken into account on *'all planning applications for development on a site located within an MSA [Minerals Safeguarding Area] and/or MCA [Minerals Consultation Area] 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. These requirements are the

same as those outlined in Policy S8 of the adopted Minerals Local Plan, with only minor differences in the policy wording. The project footprint exceeds 3 hectares and 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. COVID-19 delayed the start of the Examination Hearings, which were paused in October 2021. It is understood that there will be a delay of approximately six months and that the intention is that the Joint Local Plan will be adopted in 2022. 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 is likely to be adopted 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 (AONB).

3.1.4 The policies contained in 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 appendix. 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 on the Section 2 Plan took place in July 2021. Adoption is anticipated in 2022 in advance of submission of an application for development consent for the project, therefore 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 contained in the Section 2 Plan that may be important and relevant to the project are listed in Annex 1 of this appendix. These policies will be considered as part of the assessment presented within the ES.

3.3 Neighbourhood Plans

3.3.1 A neighbourhood plan attains the same legal status as a local plan once it has been approved at a referendum. At this point, it comes into force as part of the statutory development plan. Parish plans do not carry statutory weight in the planning system but are often used as a key source of evidence for Neighbourhood Plans. Table 3.1 summarises the current status of Neighbourhood Plans relevant to the project. There are no parishes with approved Neighbourhood Plans within the draft Order Limits.

Table 3.1 Status of Relevant Neighbourhood and Parish Plans

Parish	Plan (and status here reference to a Neighbourhood Plan)
Bramford	Parish Plan only
Spoughton	Neighbourhood Plan in progress
Burstall	No emerging plan
Hintlesham and Chattisham	No emerging plan
Hadleigh	Neighbourhood Plan in progress
Layham	Parish Plan only
Polstead	No emerging plan
Shelley	No emerging plan
Stoke by Nayland	Neighbourhood Plan in progress
Leavenheath	Neighbourhood Plan in progress and a Parish Plan
Assington	Neighbourhood Plan at Examination stage
Bures St Mary	Parish Plan only

Parish	Plan (and status here reference to a Neighbourhood Plan)
Little Conrad	Neighbourhood Plan in progress
Alphamstone and Lamarsh	No emerging plan
The Hennys', Middleton and Twinstead	No emerging plan
Bulmer	No emerging plan
Wickham St Paul	No emerging plan

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

Local Plan Document	Policy	Policy Description	How the Project has Considered the Policy?
Suffolk County Council			
Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted July 2020)	MP10: Minerals consultation and safeguarding areas	The County Council has defined the Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) which will be safeguarded from proposed development exceeding 5ha. Development within 250m of an existing/planned site will be subject to scrutiny by the County Council.	Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology assesses the likely significant effects of the project on MSAs, taking into account that there is a quarry beneath the existing overhead lines and that undergrounding is proposed in areas protected for their landscape quality.
	MS5: Layham	Layham Quarry is allocated for mineral extraction in the adopted version of the Suffolk Minerals Local Plan, having an estimated mineral resource of 829,000 tonnes. The policy states that the Council will grant planning permission at this site for future sand and gravel extraction.	The existing 132kV overhead line currently crosses through the quarry. The project will cross Layham Quarry and National Grid will undertake discussions with the quarry owner and operator to understand the effects on the quarry operations.
Essex County Council			
Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014 and draft Essex Minerals Local Plan Review	S8: Safeguarding Minerals Resources	Sets out the approach to the safeguarding of both mineral resources that are potentially viable to extract as well as associated mineral infrastructure such as quarries and processing plants. This policy incorporates two separate safeguarding approaches – one based on a resource (MSA), the other based around protecting existing mineral operations (MCA).	Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology assesses the likely significant effects of the project on MSAs, taking into account that there is a quarry beneath the existing overhead lines and that undergrounding is proposed in areas protected for their landscape quality.
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	General policy which seeks development to support and enhance the management of the natural, local environment and green infrastructure (landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and the historic environment/landscapes). Development required to comply with the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and maintain, protect, and enhance biodiversity net gain (BNG).	Appendix 7.2 of the PEI Report presents the Final HRA Screening Report. This concludes that there are no likely significant effects to Natura 2000 site. Therefore, a No Significant Effects Report will be appended to the ES. The project is seeking to deliver 10% BNG (quantified by using the Defra 3.0 Metric (2021d)). Proposed BNG locations will be discussed with relevant consultees.

Local Plan Document	Policy	Policy Description	How the Project has Considered the Policy?
	LP17 – Environmental Protection	To ensure that all developments are environmentally sustainable and appropriately mitigated against adverse environmental impacts and climate change. Development proposals must consider a broad range of environmental issues such as air quality, water consumption and quality, drainage, sewerage, energy, noise, light, waste, contamination, design and building materials.	The PEI Report sets out the likely significant effects in relation to air quality (Chapter 13), water consumption and quality, drainage and sewerage (Chapters 9), noise (Chapter 14) and contamination (Chapter 10). Chapter 4: Project Description describes the energy, light and waste that would be generated by the project along with details about the design and building materials. Further details will be provided within the ES.
	LP18 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Part 1 advocates a hierarchical approach to development affecting habitats; enhance, mitigate, compensate. Part 2 seeks to protect designated sites, improve sites of geological value, conserve and enhance biodiversity, creation of biodiversity networks, demonstrate a BNG of at least 10%, apply measures to assist with protected species recovery. Part 3 states development which has an adverse impact on protected species will not be supported. Part 4 concerns the use of planning conditions and obligations to secure appropriate mitigation.	The Project Development Options Report (National Grid 2021a) sets out the options appraisal process and how designated ecological sites were avoided during the routing studies. Chapter 7: Biodiversity presents the likely significant effects of the project on habitats and species, along with the proposed mitigation to reduce these effects. The project is also seeking to deliver 10% BNG.
	LP19 – Landscape	Part 1 seeks development to protect and enhance landscapes, landscape character, visual amenities, dark skies etc. and proposals should have regard to the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment and Settlement Sensitivity Assessment. Part 2 considers that some proposals should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), a strategic, landscape masterplan and/or a landscape and a management plan detailing mitigation.	The Project Development Options Report (National Grid 2021a) sets out the options appraisal process and how the project had regard for landscape character and features during the appraisal. The project is proposing to include underground cables within Section E: Dedham Vale AONB and Section G: Stour Valley, as well as removing the existing 132kV overhead line (embedded measure), which will help to protect these high value landscapes. Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual presents the likely significant effects of the project on landscape character, along with the proposed mitigation to reduce the effects. A LVIA will be submitted as part of the ES. The project is also intending to produce a Landscape and Ecological

Local Plan Document	Policy	Policy Description	How the Project has Considered the Policy?
			<p>Management Plan (LEMP), which will describe the mitigation proposals in more detail.</p>
LP20 – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty		<p>Part 1 reflects Paragraph 172 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) where great weight is given to conserving and enhancing the landscape and scenic beauty in the AONB and the conservation and enhancement of wildlife and why cultural heritage are important considerations.</p>	<p>The options appraisal has identified the need for undergrounding within Dedham Vale AONB, as a high value landscape. This is included as an embedded measure into the designs. The project is also proposing to remove the existing 132kV overhead line (embedded measure), which will help to conserve and enhance the AONB. Chapter 7: Biodiversity and Chapter 8: Historic Environment present the likely significant effects of the project on wildlife and cultural heritage respectively.</p>
LP21 – The Historic Environment		<p>Reflects the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Historic England Advice and Guidance and the NPPF Paragraphs in respect to the historic environment including, listed buildings, ancient scheduled monuments, and archaeology. Requires Heritage Assessments in some cases.</p>	<p>The Project Development Options Report (National Grid 2021a) sets out the options appraisal process and how designated heritage sites, such as scheduled monuments and listed buildings, were avoided during the routing studies.</p> <p>Chapter 8: Historic Environment presents the likely significant effects of the project on heritage assets and their setting, including listed buildings and archaeology, along with the proposed mitigation measures to reduce any likely significant effects.</p> <p>PEI Report Appendix 8.2: Archaeological Framework Strategy sets out the proposed approach to managing and recording archaeological features on the project.</p>
LP27 – Energy Sources, Storage and Distribution		<p>Policy support for renewable, decentralised and community energy generating proposals, subject to material considerations, being considered suitable technology, impact of any ancillary infrastructure, mitigation and grid connections capacity. Planning obligations and conditions will be used to ensure site restoration when energy generation ceases. Development must mitigate against impacts to Special Protection</p>	<p>Chapter 1: Introduction sets out the need case for the project and shows how the project would contribute towards the Government’s green energy policy.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will assess the likely significant effects of the project, including effects to designated sites. The ES will include mitigation proposals for reducing any likely significant effects.</p>

Local Plan Document	Policy	Policy Description	How the Project has Considered the Policy?
		Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, AONB and Local Wildlife sites.	
	LP29 – Flood Risk and Vulnerability	Reflects National Planning Policy in respect to flood risk, sequential/exception tests, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), surface water drainage and coastal erosion.	A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be prepared for the project and submitted with the application for development consent. The drainage design associated with permanent features will be in accordance with the Suffolk SuDS Palette and Essex SuDS Design Guide.
	LP30 – Designated Open Spaces	The protection of designated open spaces includes allotments, amenity green space, accessible natural green space and sports and recreation facilities. Where partial loss or loss is proposed, certain criteria need to be met and consideration should be given to the Open Space Assessment.	The project will seek to avoid works within designated open space, e.g. Hintlesham Railway Walk and Hintlesham Golf Course. Where this is unavoidable, the EIA will assess the likely significant effects of the project on these sites.
Braintree District Council			
Braintree Local Plan: Publication Draft for Consultation (June 2017) Minor Amendments	LPP 46 – Protected Lanes	The Council will seek to protect and influence others to protect the features of a Protected Lane including their verges. Material increases in traffic using a protected lane due to development proposals will not be permitted.	The project will seek to avoid works at Protected Lanes, where practicable. Chapter 8: Historic Environment presents the likely significant effects on Protected Lanes, along with the proposed measures to reduce any likely significant effects.
	LPP 50 – Built and Historic Environment	Concerns development that may affect the setting of listed buildings and buildings of historic or architectural significance, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and areas of high archaeological and landscape sensitivity. Promote heritage as a driving of regeneration through tourism and leisure. Encourage locally listed buildings. Create good quality-built areas and promote the reuse of buildings.	The Project Development Options Report (National Grid 2021a) sets out the options appraisal process and how designated heritage sites, such as Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens, were avoided during the routing studies. Chapter 8: Historic Environment presents the likely significant effects of the project on heritage assets including their setting, along with the proposed measures to reduce any likely significant effects.
	LPP 53 – Provision for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	The Council's evidence base outlines the type and level of open spaces required in the District. In order to meet this provision, a holistic approach will be used, to ensure that the most appropriate open space, and sports facilities are	The project will seek to avoid works within designated open space. Where this is unavoidable, the EIA will assess the likely significant effects of the project on these sites.

Local Plan Document	Policy	Policy Description	How the Project has Considered the Policy?
		provided taking into account existing surplus and deficits, and the quality of existing facilities. The co-location of facilities will be encouraged to enhance their long-term financial sustainability.	
LPP 56 – Conservation Areas		Development proposals in Conservation Areas, or affecting their setting, should be of a quality that respects the historic and architectural character of the area.	The Project Development Options Report (National Grid 2021a) sets out the options appraisal process and how direct effects to conservation areas were avoided during the routing studies. Chapter 8: Historic Environment presents the likely significant effects of the project on the setting of conservation areas, along with the proposed measures to reduce any likely significant effects.
LPP 60 – Heritage Assets and their Settings		Internal, external or extensions to a listed building/structures have equal status. Works should not harm the setting, character, stability, fabric of the building resulting in substantial harm. Works should comprise suitable materials. A Heritage Statement and specialist building recording may be required. The immediate settings of heritage assets will be preserved.	The Project Development Options Report (National Grid 2021a) sets out the options appraisal process and how direct effects to listed buildings were avoided during the routing studies. Chapter 8: Historic Environment presents the likely significant effects of the project on the setting of listed buildings, along with the proposed measures to reduce any likely significant effects.
LPP 63 – Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Recording		Where archaeological evaluations are required, the Essex Historic Environment Record should be the primary source of information for development impacting archaeology. Archaeological evaluations will be required where important archaeological remains are thought to be at risk. Where archaeological potential is identified and where preservation in situ is not warranted, development would be permitted subject to an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation, recording, reporting and archiving.	The Historic Environment Record is one of the desktop sources that has been used as part of developing an understanding of the baseline environment. This data, along with project specific survey reports, will be used to identify areas for further evaluation. PEI Report Appendix 8.2: Archaeological Framework Strategy sets out the proposed programme of archaeological investigation, recording, reporting and archiving.

Local Plan Document	Policy	Policy Description	How the Project has Considered the Policy?
	LPP 67 – Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure	The Council seeks to maintain and enhance the extent, quality and diversity of the area's heritage of wild flora and fauna and, safeguard its habitats from harm where new development is proposed, and all development is required to contribute towards Green Infrastructure.	Chapter 7: Biodiversity presents the likely significant effects of the project on habitats and species, along with the proposed mitigation to reduce these effects. The project is seeking to deliver a 10% BNG.
	LPP 68 – Protected Species, Priority Species and Priority Habitat	Concerns the protection of local, national and international environmental designations. Supports proposals which provide a net gain in priority habitats. Proposals for the loss of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland will not normally be supported. Compensation measures will be secured through planning conditions/obligations where necessary.	Chapter 7: Biodiversity presents the likely significant effects of the project on habitats and species, along with the proposed mitigation to reduce these effects. The project is seeking to deliver a 10% BNG.
	LPP 69 – Tree Protection	Promotes the protection of established healthy trees which offer significant amenity value and considers the impact to trees a material consideration. Advocates British Standards in terms of planting new trees.	The project is undertaking an arboricultural survey in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. This will identify trees that offer significant amenity value, such as veteran trees, which will be avoided where practicable. The arboricultural survey will inform the mitigation planting proposals set out within the LEMP, including any root protection areas or other protective measures.
	LPP 70 – Protection, Enhancement, Management & Monitoring of Biodiversity	Development proposals shall provide for the protection of biodiversity and the mitigation or compensation of any adverse impacts or shall be refused. Proposals are encouraged to be in compliance with the Anglian River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2015). The reuse of Previously Developed Land for biodiversity is a possibility.	Chapter 7: Biodiversity presents the likely significant effects of the project on habitats and species, along with the proposed mitigation to reduce these effects. Appendix 9.2: Water Framework Directive (WFD) Screening Assessment sets out the work undertaken to date in relation to the Anglian RBMP.
	LPP 71 – Landscape Character and Features	Proposals for new development should be informed by, and be sympathetic to, the character of the landscape as identified in the District Council's Landscape Character Assessments. Additional landscaping including planting of native species of trees, hedgerows and other flora may be required to maintain and enhance these features. Green	Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual presents the likely significant effects of the project on landscape character, along with the proposed mitigation to reduce the effects. A LVIA will be submitted as part of the ES, which will also set out the proposed measures to reduce any likely significant effects.

Local Plan Document	Policy	Policy Description	How the Project has Considered the Policy?
		infrastructure is encouraged and development proposals which result in harm to the setting of the AONB will not be permitted.	
	LPP 73 – Protecting and Enhancing Natural Resources, Minimising Pollution and Safeguarding from Hazards	Proposals should prevent unacceptable risks from all pollution including, emissions, noise, light, ground contamination, air quality, water quality, unstable land and hazardous substances.	The EIA will identify the likely significant effects for the project from pollution along with the proposed measures to reduce any likely significant effects. Chapter 4: Project Description describes the likely emissions that would result from the project. The project is also intending to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which will include details of the proposed measures to reduce effects from emissions.
	LPP 78 – Flooding Risk and Surface Water Drainage	Reflects NPPF in respect to flood risk and seeks to steer development away from areas at high risk from flooding. Provides parameters that needs to be adhered to in respect to development adjacent to watercourses.	An FRA will be prepared for the project and submitted with the application for development consent. Generic method statements for watercourse crossings will be discussed with the relevant competent authority.
	LPP 79 – Surface Water Management Plan	The provisions of the Braintree and Witham Surface Water Management Plan shall in general be supported and, taken into account when determining planning applications, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Greenfield run off rates should be adhered to for certain types of development. SuDS measures should be used in Critical Drainage Areas.	An FRA will be prepared for the project and submitted with the application for development consent. The drainage design associated with permanent features will be in accordance with the Suffolk SuDS Palette and the Essex SuDS Design Guide.
	LPP 80 – Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	The Lead Local Flood Authority, Risk Management Authorities and planners will be working together to achieve SuDS and early engagement with these bodies is key to ensuring that adequate surface water management measures are included in new developments.	An FRA will be prepared for the project and submitted with the application for development consent. The drainage design associated with permanent features will be in accordance with the Suffolk SuDS Palette and the Essex SuDS Design Guide.

Appendix 3.1 Major Accidents

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Appendix 3.1 Major Accidents and Disasters

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The requirement to consider major accidents and disasters as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process was established by the amended EIA Directive (2014/52/EU). This is transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations 2017, which state that:

'A description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned... Where appropriate, this description should include measures envisaged to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such events on the environment and details of the preparedness for and proposed response to such emergencies.'

- 1.1.2 For the purposes of this appendix, the term 'major accidents' is taken to include both major accidents and disasters. The Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report considers two aspects: the vulnerability of the project to a major accident, and the potential for the project to cause a major accident.

1.2 Scoping Opinion

- 1.2.1 The Scoping Report (National Grid, 2021b) presented the work undertaken to assess the potential risk of the project causing a significant environmental effect in the event of a major accident or disaster. The scoping methodology was based on guidance contained in Major Accidents and Disasters in EIA: A Primer (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) and Arup, 2020).
- 1.2.2 The Scoping Report concluded that existing processes and standards are already in place to reduce the vulnerability of the project to major accidents and/or disasters. It also demonstrated that the project was unlikely to generate any likely significant effects on the environment if a major accident or disaster were to occur. On this basis, the Scoping Report concluded that major accidents and disasters should be scoped out of the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 1.2.3 The Planning Inspectorate noted in 3.3.13–14 of the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2021b) that *'the Applicant should also make use of appropriate guidance (e.g. that referenced in the Health and Safety Executives (HSE) Annex to the Inspectorate's Advice Note 11) to better understand the likelihood of an occurrence and the Proposed Development's susceptibility to potential major accidents and hazards'*. Advice Note 11 (and the HSE Annex) and the relevant guidance referenced therein, was considered when undertaking the scoping assessment for major accidents and disasters.
- 1.2.4 The Planning Inspectorate confirmed in 14.12.2 of the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2021b) that the project *'is unlikely to cause a major accident or disaster that would result in likely significant effects to the environment, as it will be subject to appropriate design measures and compliance with legislation and best practice, and in most instances, there is no source-pathway-receptor linkage to trigger such effects. This aspect can therefore be scoped out of the ES'*. However, the Planning Inspectorate noted that the outcome of the scoping exercise should be presented within the ES.
- 1.2.5 In addition, in respect of the vulnerability of the project to a major accident or disaster, the Planning Inspectorate noted in 14.12.1 that *'the Proposed Development is unlikely to be vulnerable to a major accident or disaster that would result in likely significant effects*

to the environment. However, it is noted that two existing major accident hazard pipelines, are identified by the HSE, which have not been specifically considered within the Scoping Report. The potential for the Proposed Development to be vulnerable to impacts arising from a major accident occurring at these pipelines should be considered and, where significant effects are likely, these should be assessed within the ES. The Inspectorate agrees that other matters relating to this aspect can be scoped out of the ES. The outcome of the scoping exercise should be presented within the ES’.

- 1.2.6 The scoping baseline text for major accidents and disasters has been updated in Section 1.4 of this appendix in reference to the two major accident hazard pipelines (MAHP). For completeness, an additional row has been added to Table 1.1 (Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping) to that originally presented in the Scoping Report. The third row of Table 1.1 now specifically covers the high-pressure gas pipelines, with the general assessment of buried services covered in the fourth row of Table 1.1.

1.3 Updated Scoping Exercise

- 1.3.1 As noted in Section 1.2, the scoping methodology was based on guidance contained in the ‘Major Accidents and Disasters in EIA: A Primer’ (IEMA and Arup, 2020). Further details on the baseline data sources, the scoping methodology and the terminology used can be found in the Scoping Report (National Grid, 2021b).
- 1.3.2 The assessment of major accidents focuses on the risk of extreme incidences and the potential for significant environmental effects as a result of those extreme incidences, i.e. those that could result in serious environmental effects, effects to human health, or welfare. Risk assessment and management in the UK is typically based on risk tolerability, with the focus on risk being ‘*as low as reasonably practicable*’. This appendix uses this term to describe where risks are already managed to a level where the risk is balanced against the trouble, time and money needed to control it (IEMA and Arup, 2020).
- 1.3.3 A significant environmental effect in relation to a major accident is defined as an event that ‘*could include the loss of life, permanent injury and temporary or permanent destruction of an environmental receptor which cannot be restored through minor clean-up and restoration*’ (IEMA and Arup, 2020).
- 1.3.4 This appendix has drawn on existing regulatory requirements that need to be met when designing, building and operating new power lines. It also draws on the existing National Grid design standards and risk management tools to highlight the measures already in place to manage project risks through design, construction, operation and decommissioning.

1.4 Study Area

- 1.4.1 The consequences of major accidents could extend beyond the immediate environs of the project. A study area of up to 1km has therefore been established. The study area has been informed by professional judgement and based on the nature of the potential major accident or disaster identified, as well as the range of potential receptors present.

Potential Environmental Receptors

- 1.4.2 The potential receptors that could be affected by a major accident have been identified within the specific environmental topic chapters of the PEI Report and, as part of maintaining a proportionate assessment, are not duplicated here. No additional receptors that would be relevant to the major accidents appendix have been identified outside of those set out within the PEI Report.

Nearby Major Accident Installations

- 1.4.3 There are no sites that fall under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015 (COMAH) within 1km of the project. The nearest COMAH site (Cliff Quay) is situated approximately 6.1km east of the draft Order Limits. There are two high pressure gas pipelines classified by the HSE as MAHPs that cross the draft Order Limits. The first is to the west of Burstall Hill (HSE reference 7424, known as Bramford/Langham) and the second is located to the east of the Stour Valley East Cable Sealing End (CSE) compound (HSE reference 7429, known as Great Cornard/Fordham). The location of the Stour Valley East CSE compound was relocated following discussions with Cadent (the gas supplier), to increase the distance between the CSE compound and the MAHP.
- 1.4.4 Both MAHPs are orientated approximately north south and cross the draft Order Limits roughly perpendicular. Both pipelines are located within sections of the route that would consist of overhead lines and would involve limited below ground works. The project would also cross a number of other buried services.

1.5 Embedded and Good Practice Measures

- 1.5.1 The Scoping Report sets out how the project has, where practicable, avoided sensitive features such as urban areas and sensitive environmental sites through the options appraisal process. The Grid Supply Point (GSP) substation and the CSE compounds are located outside of areas of flood risk.
- 1.5.2 The project will be designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned in accordance with applicable health and safety legislation. All aspects of the project will comply with the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work *etc.* Act 1974 and all relevant subordinate legislation. The project will also prepare and maintain a health and safety policy and a detailed site-specific health and safety plan for during construction. Method statements, accompanied by safety risk assessments, would be produced to cover the construction activities. Once construction is complete, the project would be managed under National Grid operational plans.

Design and Construction

- 1.5.3 The project will comply with design safety standards including National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS), which sets out the criteria and methodology for planning and operating the network. This informs a suite of National Grid policy and process guidance which contains details on design standards which must be met when designing, constructing and operating assets such as the components that make up the project. National Grid's Safety Rules and Guidance (National Grid, 2018) also sets out generic risk mitigation measures that apply to all work undertaken by National Grid.
- 1.5.4 The project falls under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM Regulations). These place specific duties on clients, designers and contractors so that health and safety is considered throughout the life of a project, from its inception to its subsequent final demolition and removal. Under the CDM Regulations, designers are required to avoid foreseeable risks so far as reasonably practicable, by eliminating hazards from the construction, maintenance, and proposed use and demolition of a structure, reducing risks from any remaining hazard, and giving collective safety measures priority over individual measures.
- 1.5.5 Cadent Gas operates the two MAHP that cross the proposed overhead line sections. Cadent Gas has confirmed no objection to this, however further consultation and

engagement will be required as the project design is progressed, to take into account requirements for working in the vicinity of Cadent Gas assets.

Operation

- 1.5.6 If damage were to occur to either the underground cable or the overhead line during operation, the National Grid Protection and Monitoring system would detect the fault within milliseconds and the circuit would be instantly tripped to prevent any risk of electrocution or fire. National Grid would be aware of the fault almost instantly and would send a team to the site to undertake emergency repairs. National Grid also undertakes regular helicopter surveys of its network, using thermal imaging to detect faults early or risks to the network, which allows maintenance work to be planned and scheduled.
- 1.5.7 It is extremely unlikely that damage would occur to multiple cables, or to more than one overhead line circuit at the same time. If this were to occur, it could lead to the project being out of operation for a period of time while repairs are made. The majority of connection issues can be rectified within days, due to National Grid responses and comprehensive plans in place to react to regional and national outages of electricity. In addition, the aim of the project is to reinforce the network in the region. This means that if the project were to be consented and built, there would be additional capacity within the network to allow for both planned maintenance events and emergency situations that cause damage to the network. Therefore, there would be less chance of widespread power failure as a result of the project, and therefore this would not result in a major accident or disaster.
- 1.5.8 This major accidents appendix has not considered effects as a consequence of widespread power failure following damage to either the overhead line and/or the underground cables, as it is not considered that any such effects would constitute a major accident.
- 1.5.9 The above embedded and good practice measures demonstrate that there are appropriate processes and procedures already in place that reduce the risk to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable. However, for transparency these are reviewed in more detail in Table 1.1 at the end of this appendix.

Decommissioning

- 1.5.10 Decommissioning of the project would fall within the requirements of the NETS SQSS, and existing National Grid policy and process guidance. National Grid's Safety Rules and Guidance (National Grid, 2018) also sets out generic risk mitigation measures that apply to all work undertaken by National Grid, including decommissioning projects.
- 1.5.11 The decommissioning of the project falls under the CDM Regulations 2015. These place specific duties on clients, designers and contractors so that health and safety is considered throughout the life of a project, including its subsequent final demolition and removal. Under the CDM Regulations, designers are required to avoid foreseeable risks so far as reasonably practicable, by eliminating hazards from the demolition of a structure, reducing risks from any remaining hazard, and giving collective safety measures priority over individual measures.

1.6 Likely Significant Effects

- 1.6.1 The updated scoping assessment has focused on identifying the potential sources of a hazard that could result in a major accident, whether there are potential pathways to receptors that could cause a significant environmental effect and, finally, whether existing

design measures, legal requirements, codes and standards adequately control the potential major accident.

- 1.6.2 The updated scoping assessment has shown that the existing design measures, legal requirements, codes and standards adequately control the potential major accident and/or disaster. Therefore, the project is unlikely to result in a likely significant effect during construction, operation or decommissioning, both in terms of the vulnerability of the project to a major accident and also when considering the potential for the project to cause a major accident.

Table 1.1: Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping

Based on Hazard Identification Record Template in IEMA and Arup (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 current design shows that the overhead line would not be 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 quickly detected and repaired, as set out in Section 1.5.	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 and maintained 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. 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

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?
Human error (buried strike to MAHP)	Construction	If a MAHP were to be struck by the project during construction it could cause harm to the workforce, and/or could affect nearby receptors through blast damage or pollution.	Two MAHP are located in sections where new overhead line is proposed. The pylons would be placed beyond the minimum distances provided by the service provider. No excavation is anticipated near to the MAHP and the works are likely to be limited to a haul route crossing the pipelines. The temporary works will be agreed with the service provider, through protective provisions and through existing safety controls embedded during the design and construction stages. Works would also take into consideration 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.	No – Scoped out
Human error (buried strike to existing buried services)	Construction	If a third-party buried service were to be struck by the project 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).	The protection of buried services is achieved through existing safety controls embedded during the design and construction stages. These 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 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	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?
			low as reasonably practicable for the project to cause a service strike through human error.	
Human error (damage to overhead line)	Operation	If a third party were to damage 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.	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 undertakes 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 quickly detected and repaired, as set out in Section 1.5.	No – Scoped out
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 0.9m (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	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.	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 400kV line or a building causing it to collapse.	The existing project risk register contains measures to reduce the risk of a crane falling during construction. These include positioning the 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, underground cables, CSE compound or GSP substation, 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 GSP substation, the 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, the CSE compound or GSP substation, which	Any damage would be quickly detected and repaired as set out in Section 1.5. 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?
		could result in temporary power failure while the overhead line is repaired.		
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 design of the railway crossing will be agreed with Network Rail and will comply with existing safety requirements, to protect the railway line. In addition, the depth of the 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)	Construction and operation	Construction traffic will be required to use the road network during construction. Whilst there is accident potential, vehicle movements will be relatively low and temporary, and are a routine aspect of the public road network. If a road accident/collision were to occur near to the project during operation, 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.	Construction traffic and routeing to and from the site during construction would be considered as part of contractor risk assessments. 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.	A maximum volume of approximately 20,000 litres of diesel may be stored in the main storage compound during construction, and up to 2,000 litres at individual sites. The construction volumes are routine/typical for construction sites of this type. During operation, diesel volume requirements on site would be up to a	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?
		During operation, volumes of oil are stored in the transformer of the GSP substation, which is designed with a secondary containment.	<p>maximum of 13,440 litres and would be containerised and self-bunded.</p> <p>The Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) also sets out measures to reduce the risk of diesel spill during construction. Further measures would be set out within the Construction Environmental Management Plan, including the use of a fully bunded tank (110% capacity) and details of the emergency spill procedures.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Natural Hazards				
Flooding	Construction and operation	<p>If serious flooding were to occur during construction, it could cause construction materials or plant to get flooded and increase the risk of pollution.</p> <p>If serious flooding were to occur during operation, it could cause damage to the GSP substation resulting in power failure.</p> <p>Development can also increase the risk of flooding elsewhere due to above ground features affecting floodplain capacity or flows.</p>	<p>The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) 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.</p> <p>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 GSP substation 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 where practicable as not storing material within the floodplain. The project is not considered to be susceptible to flooding and is</p>	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?
Extreme temperatures (high temperatures)	Operation	<p>The underground cables are buried underground and insulated; therefore, these are not considered to be susceptible to extreme high temperatures.</p> <p>Overhead lines can be damaged through extreme high temperatures.</p> <p>Overhead lines can be subject to thermal expansion during extreme high temperatures, which can cause sag. This can lead to a reduction in the clearance over trees and other structures, which can increase fire risk.</p>	<p>unlikely to cause flooding elsewhere. This will be assessed in the FRA and there is considered to be no potential for flood risk in relation to the project to result in a major accident or disaster.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	No – Scoped out
Extreme temperatures (low temperatures)	Operation	<p>Overhead lines can be damaged through extreme low temperatures, which could damage the overhead line.</p> <p>In addition, snow can add additional weight to overhead lines, causing damage.</p>	<p>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</p>	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?
		The underground cables are buried underground and insulated; therefore, these are not considered to be susceptible to low temperatures or snowfall.	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.	
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 Scoping Report Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters (National Grid, 2021b), 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 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.	No – Scoped out
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).	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?
Tree falling on overhead line, CSE compound or GSP substation	Operation	If a tree were to fall on the overhead line, CSE compound or the GSP substation, 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If damage were to occur to the overhead line, CSE compound or the GSP substation, this would be detected and repaired as set out in Section 1.5.</p>	No – Scoped out

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 seven sections (from east to west):

- AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham;
- C Brett Valley;
- D Polstead;
- E Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- F Leavenheath/Assington;
- G Stour Valley; and
- H Grid Supply Point (GSP) Substation

1.2 Purpose of the CoCP

1.2.1 This is the Outline CoCP for the project, which has been produced to support the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. It has been produced to set out the standard good practice measures that will be undertaken during construction of the project if it is granted consent. 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.

1.2.2 The Outline CoCP has been updated for the PEI Report to reflect both updates to the design and feedback from engagement with consultees. It will continue to be updated as the project evolves to include additional measures identified through the engineering design, the EIA process and from further engagement with consultees. 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 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.

1.2.4 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.

1.2.5 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.

1.2.6 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 Good Practice Measures

- 1.3.1 Good practice measures have been identified that would avoid or reduce impacts from the project on the environment (Table 2.1). These are generally measures that would typically be implemented on a well-run construction site, but also include a number of good practice measures that have been identified through the environmental assessment process 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 for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2011b), 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 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	<p>Construction workers will undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the project. Topics could include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 or as agreed in the LEMP.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
GG07	Land used temporarily will be reinstated where practicable (bearing in mind any restrictions on planting and land use) 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 designated 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euro 4 (nitrogen oxides (NOx)) for petrol cars, vans and minibuses; • Euro 6 (NOx and particulate matter (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.
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 pollution prevention 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

Ref	Good Practice Measures
	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 silted or otherwise contaminated site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains or sewers without appropriate treatment and agreement of the appropriate authority (except in the case of an emergency). Watercourses near work sites would be inspected daily where work activity is being carried out. Inspections will look for signs of siltation or other forms of pollution for the duration of the period of ground disturbance and work site drainage would be inspected and maintained as required, so that they continue to operate to their design standard, safeguarding surface and groundwater quality.
GG16	Wash down of vehicles and equipment will take place in designated washdown 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 where a need has been identified through the design process. 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 sensitive habitats.
GG21	A Materials and Waste Management Plan (MWMP) will be developed prior to construction. The contractor(s) will maintain and monitor the MWMP throughout the construction phase and oversee that any sub-contractor(s) adhere to the MWMP. The MWMP 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.
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

Ref	Good Practice Measures
	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 hedgerows and trees cannot be replaced in situ due to the restrictions associated with operational requirements of planting near the line and/ or safety requirements, replacement vegetation will be planted as close by as practicable and will complement landscape character and be sympathetic to the local habitat type in order to provide a high biodiversity value.
LV02	The contractor(s) will apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard 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.
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 (with consideration of other protected and notable species potentially present). Firstly, vegetation will be cut to approximately 150mm (with the arisings removed)

Ref	Good Practice Measures
	<p>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.</p>
B06	<p>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. Two artificial bat boxes will be deployed on retained trees to every one tree with high or moderate bat roosting potential felled. Where high potential roosting features are present, the project would seek to soft fell these and attach limbs to retained trees where practicable.</p>
B07	<p>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 and the hedgerow is identified as having value for bats, dormouse or other relevant species, then 'dead hedging' would 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.</p>
B08	<p>As an important habitat for terrestrial invertebrates, decaying and dead wood within the Order Limits, subject to landowner agreement, would be retained and protected during construction.</p>
Historic Environment	
H01	<p>Locations of known archaeological interest/value, or areas where archaeological work is planned, will be signposted/fenced off to avoid unintentional damage.</p>
H02	<p>Where a previously unknown significant heritage asset is discovered, or a known heritage asset proves to be more significant than foreseen at the time of application, works in that area will be halted. The project will inform the relevant planning authority archaeologist, and Historic England where relevant, and will agree a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practicable, within the project parameters.</p>
H03	<p>In the event that finds of human remains, or 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act, 1996 (as amended), the contractor(s) will comply with the requirements of the relevant legislation and best practice guidance.</p>
Water Environment	
W01	<p>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 (2016) and the Land Drainage Act (1991), or the protective provisions of the DCO for the benefit of the Environment Agency and the Lead Local Flood Authorities.</p>
W02	<p>For open cut watercourse crossings and installation of vehicle crossing points, good practice measures will include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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;

Ref	Good Practice Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have spill kits and straw bales readily available 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 channel 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 discharge activities. This will particularly be with regard to discharge volumes, rates and locations, 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 or stockpiles of soils/arising should be stored within Flood Zone 3 and areas of high and medium risk of flooding from surface water. Where this cannot be avoided, stockpiles would be aligned to avoid creating continuous barriers to floodplain flows (other measures will be included in the CEMP).
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.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
W10	In the event of a significant spill of a polluting substance 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 edge of the riverbank. 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.
W12	Where new, permanent areas of impermeable land cover are created, the drainage design will be in accordance with the requirements of the Essex County Council Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) Design Guide (2020) and the Suffolk County Council SuDS Palette (2021) and will include allowances for climate change in accordance with current Environment Agency requirements. The drainage infrastructure would provide the storage necessary to achieve discharges at greenfield rates and would not significantly alter groundwater recharge patterns by transferring a significant recharge quantity from one catchment to another.
W13	Wastewater generated from construction compound welfare facilities would be discharged to sewer, subject to the agreements with the utility providers, or in locations where a sewer connection is not reasonably practicable, collected and tankered off site for disposal at a licensed treatment facility.
W14	Pylons will not be constructed within 16m of the top of bank of main rivers (Belstead Brook and River Brett), in accordance with requirements for regulated activities set out in the guidance for environmental permits for flood risk activities (Environment Agency and Defra, 2019). Pylons would also not be located within 2m of an ordinary watercourse. This will also reduce disturbance to river channels, banks and riparian corridors.
W15	All main rivers and ordinary watercourses crossed by an open cut methodology will be designed to allow continued downstream flow during construction to reduce flood risk.
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 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.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
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.
GH06	A Foundation Works Risk Assessment will be undertaken by the Contractor at pylons, the CSE compounds and GSP substation where piled foundations are proposed. The Foundation Works Risk Assessment will assess the risk of the piling creating new contamination pathways and will identify any additional measures required. This would be prepared in accordance with 'Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination' (Environment Agency, 2001).

Agriculture and Soils

AS01	<p>Soil management measures will be included within the CEMP. Measures will include but not be limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the different topsoil and subsoil resources present 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, such as heavy-textured soils or those supporting valuable habitats; • suitable protective surfacing (such as Trackway or similar products) 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 0.9m.
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. The latter 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 compromised by construction works, temporary alternative supplies will be provided. Water supplies will be reinstated following construction.

Ref	Good Practice Measures
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 in this area, 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.
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 Main Works Contractor 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 owned and operated by the Main Works Contractor 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 (PRoW) will be identified, and any potential temporary closures applied for/detailed in the DCO. All designated PRoW 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 5.1 Assessment Criteria

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Appendix 5.1 Assessment Criteria

Table 1.1: Value and Sensitivity for Each Topic

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor	
Landscape and Visual	Landscape Criteria	Visual Criteria
Very high	The key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are very highly susceptible to change from the type and scale of the project being assessed; and/or the value of the landscape is notably high. Key landscape characteristics are very highly vulnerable and unable to accommodate the project without significant consequences for character.	Locations which people might visit purely to experience a highly scenic view, and which typically offer a prolonged viewing opportunity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • panoramic viewpoints (often marked on OS plans and providing interpretation facilities); • mountain and hilltops; • tourist, visitor and other destinations where the view is of paramount importance and contributes to the experience; and • publicly accessible heritage destinations affording a specific, important and highly valued view (note: the visual assessment will consider people as receptors and not the heritage asset itself).
High	The key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are highly susceptible to change from the type and scale of the project being assessed; and/or the value of the landscape is medium-high to high. Key landscape characteristics are highly vulnerable and unable to accommodate the project without significant consequences for character.	Locations where people are likely to pause to appreciate a scenic view, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local communities within which people are living and moving around; • promoted scenic drives or tourist routes; • designed landscapes/parks and gardens with specific views/vistas/borrowed landscapes and visual experiences which are fundamental to the appreciation of the attraction; • tourist, visitor or heritage destinations where views of the surroundings are fundamental to the experience (note: the visual assessment will consider people as receptors and not the heritage asset itself. Impacts on heritage assets and their setting will be considered in Chapter 8: Historic Environment); • viewpoints marked on road atlases, or referred to in guidebooks, and which have brown road signage and/or interpretation boards; and • nationally/regionally promoted walks and cycle routes.

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor	
Medium-High	The key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are very susceptible to change from the type and scale of the project being assessed; and/or the value of the landscape is medium to medium-high. Key landscape characteristics are vulnerable and unable to accommodate the project without some significant consequences for character. Parts of the landscape may be able to accommodate the project but only in limited situations without significant character change or adverse effects.	Not applicable for visual.
Medium	Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are susceptible to change from the type and scale of the project being assessed; and/or the value of the landscape is medium-low to medium. Although the landscape may be able to absorb some development if sensitively sited and designed, it may introduce new inappropriate characteristics or result in a change in character. Parts of the landscape may have potential to accommodate the project in some defined situations without significant character change or adverse effects.	<p>People with a general interest in their surroundings or with transient viewing opportunities combined with a view of average scenic quality, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people using incidental footpaths and local Public Rights of Way (PRoW); • people travelling on residential distributor routes and the local road network; • people using general public open spaces, greenspace, recreation grounds and play areas; • people in rural offices and business parks; and • rural outdoor workers and those engaged in marine surface-based activities such as fishing.
Medium-Low	Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are susceptible to change from the type and scale of the project being assessed; and/or the value of the landscape is medium-low to medium-high.	Not applicable for visual.

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor	
Low	Key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are robust or degraded and are not susceptible to change; and/or the value of the landscape is low. The landscape is unlikely to be adversely affected by the type and scale of the project being assessed.	<p>People with limited opportunity to enjoy the view due either to the speed of travel or because their attention is elsewhere, combined with a view of limited scenic quality, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workers in industrial and commercial buildings; • people in schools; • people travelling on main roads (although susceptibility may be higher in scenic locations); • people in indoor facilities; • commuters; and • people engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not depend on an appreciation of views of their surroundings.
Biodiversity		
Very high (international importance)	<p>Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution. European and international designated sites for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and potential SPAs; • Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and candidate or possible SACs; and • Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar sites). 	
High (national importance)	<p>High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statutory designated sites comprising Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs); • 'Irreplaceable natural habitat', e.g. ancient woodland, veteran trees, blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, saltmarsh and lowland fen; • species recorded as 'critically endangered' under the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species; resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered at an international or national level where either of the following criteria is met: the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale; or the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale; and • Nationally Rare or Scarce taxa: Nationally Rare taxa are those occurring in 15 or fewer 10x10km OS grid-squares in the UK; Nationally Scarce species are those occurring in 16-99 10x10km squares. 	

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor
Medium (county/regional importance)	<p>Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, and limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statutory designated sites, e.g. Local Nature Reserves (LNR); • non-statutory designated sites; (i.e. Essex Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Suffolk County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and Roadside Nature Reserves (RNR); • species or habitats listed in accordance with the requirements of Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; and • resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered at a regional or county level where either of the following criteria is met: the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this scale; or the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale.
Low (local importance)	Receptor is relatively common and widespread (e.g. it is listed in accordance with the requirements of Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Birds of Conservation Concern Red or Amber listed, Red Data Book listed and/or is legally protected).
Negligible (site importance)	Receptor is abundant and widespread, receives no legal protection and is not of elevated conservation concern status.
Historic Environment	
Very high	<p>Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites); • heritage assets of acknowledged international importance; • heritage assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives; • historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not; or • extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
High	<p>High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scheduled monuments (including proposed sites); • designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest (including registered parks and gardens and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty); • designated structures (i.e. listed buildings); • non-designated heritage assets of schedulable quality and importance or non-designated structures of clear national importance; • heritage assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives; • conservation areas containing very important buildings; • non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest, high quality or importance and of demonstrable national value; or

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors. <p>Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, and limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated or non-designated heritage assets that contribute to regional research objectives; • non-designated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designations, or historic landscapes of regional value; • averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor; • conservation areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to their historic character; or • historic built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, settings or built settings.
Low	<p>Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated and non-designated heritage assets of local importance; • robust non-designated historic landscapes; and historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; • historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; • heritage assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; • heritage assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; • 'locally listed' buildings; • historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; or • historic townscapes or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings.
Negligible	<p>Very low importance and rarity, local scale, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; • buildings of no archaeological or historical note, or buildings of an intrusive character; or • landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Water Environment	
Very high	<p>Nationally significant attribute of high importance, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watercourse having a Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification shown in a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and $Q95 \geq 1.0\text{m}^3/\text{s}$; • site protected under European legislation for example, SPA, SAC and Ramsar site with designated interest features dependent on the hydrological/surface water regime; • land uses defined as 'essential infrastructure' or 'highly vulnerable' development under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF); or • river supporting a regionally important abstraction for potable water supply.

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor
High	Regionally significant attribute of high importance, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watercourse having a WFD classification shown in a RBMP and Q95 <1.0m3/s; • land uses defined as 'more vulnerable' under the NPPF; or • river supporting a locally important abstraction for potable water supply.
Medium	Locally significant, of moderate quality and rarity, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watercourses not having a WFD classification shown in a RBMP and having a Q95 >0.001m3/s; • site protected under UK legislation whose designated interest is dependent on the hydrological/surface water regime, e.g. Local Wildlife Site, salmonid waters (groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE) are assessed in Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology); • land uses defined as 'less vulnerable' under the NPPF; or • river supporting abstraction for non-potable water supply at the local scale.
Low	Lower quality, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watercourses not having a WFD classification shown in a RBMP and Q95 ≤0.001m3/s; or • land uses defined as 'water compatible' under the NPPF.

Geology and Hydrogeology	Geology (Including Minerals)	Hydrogeology
High	The receptor has low ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental value, or of national or international importance, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites and UNESCO Global Geoparks; • Geological Conservation Review SSSI; or • specified industrial and energy minerals such as china clay, ball clay, coal, natural gas and crude oil. 	The receptor has low ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental value, or of national importance, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • principal aquifers; • areas with high groundwater vulnerability; • inner groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1; • nationally designated habitats that are GWDTE; or • human health.
Medium	The receptor has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental value, or is of regional importance, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regionally important geological sites; • mineral resources planned for extraction; or 	The receptor has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental value, or is of regional importance, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outer groundwater (SPZ 2) and total catchment areas (SPZ 3); • secondary aquifers; • areas with intermediate groundwater vulnerability;

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> industrial and unevenly distributed construction materials, such as salt, gypsum and crushed rock aggregates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> licensed groundwater abstractions (not for public supply) and private water supplies; or LNR and non-statutory designated sites, e.g. LWS/CWS/RNR that are GWDTE.
Low	<p>The receptor is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental value, or local importance, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locally designated geological sites; or widely distributed construction minerals such as sand and gravel aggregates and brick clays. 	<p>The receptor is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental value, or local importance.</p>
Negligible	<p>Geology is non-distinctive and/or is likely to tolerate the proposed change, or there are no listed sites or materials of no particular economic value such as subsoils and soils arising from bulk earthworks and excavations.</p>	<p>The receptor is resistant to change or is of little environmental value, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unproductive strata; or areas with low groundwater vulnerability.
Agriculture and Soils		
Very high	<p>Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soils directly supporting an EU designated site, e.g. SPA, SAC or Ramsar. 	
High	<p>High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> soils supporting nationally designated sites like NNR/SSSI; Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grade 1 (excellent), 2 (very good) and 3a (good) land (i.e. best and most versatile land); soils with low or no wetness limitation affecting workability (wetness class I or II), where drought is not also a limitation; or soils with a high susceptibility to structural damage and soil erosion throughout the year, including heavily textured, poorly structured soils. 	
Medium	<p>Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, and limited potential for substitution, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> soils supporting LNR or non-statutory designated sites (CWS/LWS/RNR); ALC Grade 3b (moderate) land; soils with low wetness limitation affecting workability (wetness class II), where drought is not also a limitation; or soils with some seasonal susceptibility to structural damage and soil erosion. 	

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor						
Low	<p>Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soils supporting non-designated notable or priority habitats; • ALC grade 4 (poor) land; • soils with moderate wetness limitation affecting workability (wetness class III or IV); or • soils with medium to coarse textures and some resistance to structural damage for most of the year. 						
Negligible	<p>The receptor is resistant to change or is of little environmental value, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALC grade 5 (very poor) land; • soils with high wetness limitation affecting workability (wetness class V or VI); • soils in which susceptibility to drought is a limitation to crop growth; or • coarse textured and stony soils with little potential for structural damage. 						
Traffic and Transport	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Community Land</th> <th>Walkers, Cyclists and Horse Riders (WCH)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p>Very high</p> <p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing complete severance between communities and their land/assets, with little/no accessibility provision; • alternatives are only available outside the local planning authority area; • the level of use is very frequent (daily); or • the land and assets are used by 50% or more in the community. </td> <td> <p>Very high importance or well used routes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national trails and routes likely to be used for both commuting and recreation that record frequent (daily) use. Such routes connect communities with employment land uses and other services with a direct and convenient WCH route. Little/no potential for substitution; • routes regularly used by vulnerable travellers such as the elderly, school children and people with disabilities, who could be disproportionately affected by small changes in the baseline due to potentially different needs; or • rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with over 16,000 vehicles per day. </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>High</p> <p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is substantial existing severance between community and assets, with limited accessibility provision; • alternative facilities are only available in the wider local planning authority area; • the level of use is frequent (weekly); or </td> <td> <p>High importance routes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional trails and routes likely to be used for recreation and to a lesser extent commuting, that record frequent (daily) use. Limited potential for substitution; or • rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with between 8,000 and 16,000 vehicles per day. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Community Land	Walkers, Cyclists and Horse Riders (WCH)	<p>Very high</p> <p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing complete severance between communities and their land/assets, with little/no accessibility provision; • alternatives are only available outside the local planning authority area; • the level of use is very frequent (daily); or • the land and assets are used by 50% or more in the community. 	<p>Very high importance or well used routes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national trails and routes likely to be used for both commuting and recreation that record frequent (daily) use. Such routes connect communities with employment land uses and other services with a direct and convenient WCH route. Little/no potential for substitution; • routes regularly used by vulnerable travellers such as the elderly, school children and people with disabilities, who could be disproportionately affected by small changes in the baseline due to potentially different needs; or • rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with over 16,000 vehicles per day. 	<p>High</p> <p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is substantial existing severance between community and assets, with limited accessibility provision; • alternative facilities are only available in the wider local planning authority area; • the level of use is frequent (weekly); or 	<p>High importance routes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional trails and routes likely to be used for recreation and to a lesser extent commuting, that record frequent (daily) use. Limited potential for substitution; or • rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with between 8,000 and 16,000 vehicles per day.
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<p>High</p> <p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is substantial existing severance between community and assets, with limited accessibility provision; • alternative facilities are only available in the wider local planning authority area; • the level of use is frequent (weekly); or 	<p>High importance routes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional trails and routes likely to be used for recreation and to a lesser extent commuting, that record frequent (daily) use. Limited potential for substitution; or • rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with between 8,000 and 16,000 vehicles per day. 						

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor	
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the land and assets are used by 50% or more in the community. <p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is existing severance between communities and their land/assets but with existing accessibility provision; limited alternative facilities are available at a local level within adjacent communities; the level of use is reasonably frequent (monthly); or the land and assets are used by 50% or more in the community. 	<p>Medium importance routes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRoW and other routes close to communities which are used for recreational purposes (e.g. dog walking), but for which alternative routes can be taken. These routes are likely to link to a wider network of routes to provide options for longer, recreational journeys; or rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with between 4,000 and 8,000 vehicles per day.
Low	<p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited existing severance between community and assets, with existing full Disability Discrimination Act 1995 [Ref 2.N] compliant accessibility provision; alternative facilities are available at a local level within the wider community; the level of use is infrequent (monthly or less frequent); or the land and assets are used by the minority of the community. 	<p>Low importance routes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> routes which have fallen into disuse through past severance or which are scarcely used because they do not currently offer a meaningful route for either utility or recreational purposes; or rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with under 4,000 vehicles per day; or motorised vehicle occupants on the public highway.
Negligible	<p>Community land and assets where there is a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no or limited existing severance or accessibility issues; alternative facilities are available within the same community; the level of use is very infrequent (a few occasions yearly); or the land and assets are used by the minority of the community. 	Not applicable
Air Quality		
Notes	<p>Sensitive receptors include locations where people are likely to be exposed to air pollutants for an averaging time commensurate with the pollutant objective or limit value being assessed against. Receptors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residential receptors; commercial receptors, e.g. places of work; 	

Value/Sensitivity	Descriptor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community receptors, e.g. churches, community centres; and ecological Receptors (statutory and non-statutory sites). <p>All receptors are treated equally, with sensitivity being identified as locations representative of exposure to the averaging periods of relevant air quality objectives / critical loads (e.g. annual, daily and hourly exposure).</p>
Noise and Vibration	
High	Schools and education premises, hospitals, clinics, care homes, places of worship, community centres, libraries.
Medium	Areas primarily used for leisure activities including PRow, sports facilities and sites of historic or cultural importance, camp sites, hotels, gardens, parks.
Low	Offices, cafes/bars with external areas.
Negligible	Industrial or retail premises

Table 2.1: Magnitude for Each Topic

Magnitude	Descriptor
Landscape and Visual	Landscape Criteria Visual Criteria
Large	<p>Adverse or beneficial: Considerable change to the landscape over a wide area or intensive change over a limited area with dramatic consequences for the elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape.</p> <p>The project will form a dominant landscape element and post development the baseline situation will be fundamentally changed, potentially creating a different landscape character.</p>
Medium-Large	<p>Adverse or beneficial: Substantial change to the landscape over a wide area or considerable change over a limited area, with consequences for the elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape.</p> <p>The project will form a prominent landscape element and post development the baseline situation will be substantially changed.</p>
	<p>Adverse or beneficial: The project would form a dominant element in the view and result in a dramatic change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically, this would be where a project would be seen in very close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected by no or minimal screening/filtering or backgrounding of views.</p> <p>The project would dominate the view and may also be long-term and seen by many people.</p>
	<p>Adverse or beneficial: The project would be a prominent feature and result in a substantial change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically, this would be where a project would be seen in close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected by little filtering or backgrounding.</p>

Magnitude	Descriptor	
Medium	<p>Adverse or beneficial: Noticeable change to the landscape over a wide area or conspicuous change over a limited area, with some consequences for the elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape.</p> <p>The project will form a conspicuous landscape element and post development the baseline situation may be noticeably changed.</p>	<p>The project would affect the main focus of the view and may also be long-term and seen by many people.</p> <p>Adverse or beneficial: The project would be a conspicuous element in the view and result in a noticeable change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically, this would be where a project would be seen in views where a moderate proportion of the view is affected, although there may be some screening or backgrounding.</p> <p>The project would be clearly visible and well-defined. It may be also medium-term and seen by a number of people.</p>
Medium-Small	<p>Adverse or beneficial: Slight change to the landscape over a wide area or noticeable change over a limited area, with few consequences for the elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape.</p> <p>The project will be perceptible but post development, the baseline landscape may exhibit some differences, but will be largely unchanged.</p>	<p>Adverse or beneficial: The project would form a small part of the view and result in a slight change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically, this would be where a project would be seen in distant views, where only a small proportion of the view is affected, where the magnitude is reduced due to a high degree of filtering of backgrounding or where there is a low scale of change from the existing view.</p> <p>The project would be visible but indistinct and/or partially obscured. It would be seen only briefly and by few people.</p>
Small	<p>Adverse or beneficial: Inconspicuous change to the landscape over a wide area or slight change over a limited area, with very limited consequences for elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape.</p> <p>The project will be just perceptible and post development, the baseline landscape will appear largely unchanged.</p>	<p>Adverse or beneficial: The project would be perceptible but result in an inconspicuous change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically, this would be where a project would form a barely perceptible part of a long-distance panoramic view and/or where a very small proportion of the view was affected.</p> <p>The project would be barely discernible and likely to be visible only under certain weather or lighting conditions.</p>
Negligible	<p>Adverse or beneficial: Almost indiscernible change to the landscape, with no consequences for elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape.</p> <p>The project will be barely perceptible and post development, the baseline landscape will appear unchanged.</p>	<p>Adverse or beneficial: Almost indiscernible change to the view, with no consequences for the character and quality of the view.</p> <p>The project would be barely perceptible and post development, the baseline view would appear unchanged.</p>

Magnitude	Descriptor	
No Change	The assessment also identifies areas where no landscape change is anticipated. In these instances, 'no change' is inserted into the appropriate magnitude of change column.	The assessment also identifies areas where no visual change is anticipated. In these instances, 'no change' is inserted into the appropriate magnitude of change column.
Biodiversity		
Large	Adverse: Total loss or major alteration to key elements or features of the baseline conditions to the extent that post-development character composition of baseline conditions will be fundamentally changed Beneficial: Large-scale or major improvement of quality; extensive restoration or enhancement; major improvement in attribute quality.	
Medium	Adverse: Loss or alteration to one or more key elements or features of the baseline conditions to the extent that post-development character or composition of the baseline conditions will be materially changed. Beneficial: benefit to, or addition of key characteristics, features or elements; improvements of attribute quality	
Small	Adverse or beneficial: Changes arising will be detectable but not material; the underlying character or composition of the baseline conditions will be similar to the pre-development situation.	
Negligible	Adverse or beneficial: No change from baseline conditions	
Historic Environment		
Large	Adverse: Loss of resource/receptor and/or its quality and integrity; severe damage to key characteristics, features, or elements. Beneficial: Large scale or major improvement of resource or receptor quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.	
Medium	Adverse: Loss of resource/receptor but not adversely affecting its integrity; partial loss or damage to key characteristics, features, or elements. Beneficial: Benefit to or addition of key characteristics, features, or elements; improvement of attribute quality.	
Small	Adverse: Some measurable change in attributes, quality, or vulnerability; minor loss or alteration to one or more key characteristics, features, or elements. Beneficial: Minor benefit or positive addition to one or more key characteristics, features, or elements; some beneficial impacts on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.	
Negligible	Adverse: Very minor loss or detrimental alterations to one or more characteristics, features, or elements. Beneficial: Very minor benefit or positive addition to one or more characteristics, features, or elements.	
Water Environment		
Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or extensive change to a fishery; • Loss of regionally important public water supply; • Reduction in water body WFD classification; or 	

Magnitude	Descriptor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in peak flood level (>100mm).
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial loss in productivity of a fishery; Degradation of regionally important public water supply or loss of major commercial/ industrial/agricultural supplies; Contribution to reduction in water body WFD classification; or Increase in peak flood level (>50mm).
Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for a low risk of pollution. Increase in peak flood level (>10mm).
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No measurable change to baseline surface water quality or WFD water body status. Negligible change to peak flood level (\leq +/- 10mm).
Geology and Hydrogeology	
Large	Adverse or beneficial: Total loss or substantial alteration to key elements or features of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the post-development character, composition or attributes will be fundamentally changed.
Medium	Adverse or beneficial: Loss or alteration to one or more key elements/features of the baseline conditions such that post development character, composition or attributes of the baseline will be materially changed.
Small	Adverse or beneficial: A minor shift away from baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but not material. The underlying character, composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to the pre-development circumstances or situation.
Negligible	Adverse or beneficial: Very little change from baseline conditions. Change barely distinguishable, approximating to a 'no change' situation.
Agriculture and Soils	
Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal of soil resources or permanent covering of subsoil over an area of >20ha.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal of soil resources or permanent covering of subsoil over an area of 5 – 20ha; or Permanent loss/reduction of one or more soil function(s) and restriction to current or approved future use (e.g. through degradation, compaction, erosion of soil resource).
Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal of soil resources or permanent covering of subsoil over an area of 1–5ha; or Temporary loss/reduction of one or more soil function(s) and restriction to current or approved future use (e.g. through degradation, compaction, erosion of soil resource).
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal of soil resources or permanent covering of subsoil over an area of <1ha; or

Magnitude	Descriptor																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No discernible loss/reduction of soil function(s) that restrict current or approved future use. 																		
Traffic and Transport																			
Road Network Performance and Safety																			
Large	Adverse or beneficial: Increase of over 90%.																		
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Air Quality																			
Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 110% or more of Air Quality Assessment Level (AQAL) and a 2% to >10% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; 103% to 109% or more of AQAL and a 6% to >10% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; or 95% to 102% or more of AQAL and a >10% change in concentration relative to the AQAL. Short term effects from diesel generators above 51% of the AQAL. 																		
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 110% or more of AQAL and a 1% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; 103% to 109% of AQAL and a 1% to 5% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; 95% to 102% of AQAL and a 2% to 10% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; 76% to 94% of AQAL and a 6% to >10% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; or 																		

Magnitude	Descriptor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% or less of AQAL and a >10% change in concentration relative to the AQAL. Short term effects from diesel generators between 21% and 50% of the AQAL.
Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% to 102% of AQAL and a 1% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; 76% to 94% of AQAL and a 2% to 5% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; or 75% or less of AQAL and a 6% to 10% change in concentration relative to the AQAL. Short term effects from diesel generators between 11% and 20% of the AQAL.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76% to 94% of AQAL and a 1% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; 75% or less of AQAL and a 1% to 5% change in concentration relative to the AQAL; or Any change in concentration that is less than 0.5% of the AQAL is considered negligible regardless of the long-term average concentration. Short term effects from diesel generators below 10% of the AQAL.
Note	Construction Air Quality dust magnitude tables can be found in <i>Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction</i> (Institute of Air Quality Management, 2014; 2016).

Noise and Vibration	Construction Noise	Construction Traffic	Construction Vibration
Large	Above or equal to the significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL) +5dB	Greater than or equal to 5.0	Above or equal to 10mm/s Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)
Medium	Above or equal to SOAEL and below SOAEL +5dB	Greater than or equal to 3.0 and less than 5.0	Above or equal to SOAEL and below 10mm/s PPV
Small	Above or equal to the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) and below SOAEL	Greater than or equal to 1.0 and less than 3.0	Above or equal to LOAEL and below SOAEL
Negligible	Below LOAEL	Less than 1.0	Below LOAEL

Appendix 6.1 Landscape and Visual Baseline

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Appendix 6.1 Landscape and Visual Baseline

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. It sets out the landscape and visual baseline relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as ‘the project’). The information presented describes the relevant baseline landscape designations and landscape character upon which the preliminary assessment of landscape impacts is made.
- 1.1.2 The structure of this appendix is as follows:
- Section 2: Landscape Designations and Features. This includes a summary of the relevant designations including the nationally designated Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and locally designated Special Landscape Areas (SLA), and other designations;
 - Section 3: Published Landscape Character Assessments. This summarises the National character areas, county scale landscape character areas and district scale landscape character areas;
 - Section 4: Baseline Landscape Character: This summarises the baseline landscape character in relation to each geographical section of the project; and
 - Section 5: Views. This summarises the visual baseline in relation to each geographical section of the project.

2. Landscape Designations and Features

2.1 Dedham Vale AONB

- 2.1.1 The Dedham Vale AONB covers the lower part of the Stour Valley on the Essex and Suffolk border. It was designated in 1970, under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, to ensure the natural beauty and special qualities of the area are conserved and enhanced for future generations.
- 2.1.2 Section E of the project crosses directly through the nationally designated Dedham Vale AONB and is recognised in national landscape character area (NCA) 86:
- ‘The area was made famous worldwide through the paintings of the landscape artist John Constable. Many of the scenes that brought him inspiration two centuries ago can still be seen today, especially at Flatford and along the banks of the River Stour. This area, now known as ‘Constable Country’, is a popular visitor destination, particularly during the summer months.’* (Natural England, 2014c Page 3).
- 2.1.3 Section E passes through a section of the Box Valley which forms the northern extent of the AONB. The existing 400kV and the existing 132kV overhead lines currently pass through the AONB. The closest parts of the remainder of the designated landscape are generally between 1km and 2km from the draft Order Limits. Whilst the designation is primarily focussed along the Stour River valley, its boundary extends onto adjacent high ground south of Polstead and Leavenheath and includes the southern section of the River Brett, as far north as Shelley in addition to the River Box just south of Boxford.

2.2 Stour Valley Project Area

- 2.2.1 The Stour Valley Project Area lies upstream of the Dedham Vale AONB and is not a designated landscape in its own right. Parts of the Stour Valley Project Area within Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council fall within the Stour Valley SLA; an existing Local Plan designation. Other parts have historically been given SLA status by Braintree District Council in former Local Plans, however these SLA have been removed from the most recent Local Plan. SLA are discussed further in Section 2.6.
- 2.2.2 The Stour Valley Project Area is considered to have '*similar picturesque landscape qualities to Dedham Vale*' (Land Use Consultants, 2018), sharing the same essential character of gently undulating river valleys with medieval settlement patterns and rural characteristics. While the Stour Valley Project Area has been influenced by settlement growth and agricultural expansion to a greater extent than Dedham Vale AONB, it is fundamentally unchanged. It has benefitted from a number of enhancement schemes under the joint management of the AONB and the Environment Agency.
- 2.2.3 Whilst the Stour Valley Project Area does not have the same level of protection as Dedham Vale AONB, the local authorities manage it alongside the AONB and share a desire to protect it from inappropriate development. The entirety of Section G of the project passes through the Stour Valley Project Area.

2.3 Management Plans

- 2.3.1 The current adopted management plan covering Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project is the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2016–2021 (2016a). This is a statutory document that informs decision making in the AONB. This is referred to as the '*adopted plan (2016a)*' within this appendix.
- 2.3.2 Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Partnership have been consulting draft of the revised management plan, which would cover 2021–26. This is expected to be adopted shortly and is referred to as '*the draft plan (2021–2026)*' within this appendix.

Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project Area Management Plan (2016–2021)

- 2.3.3 The adopted plan (2016a) defines the special qualities of the AONB as follows:
- '*Iconic lowland river valley associated with the artist John Constable RA, the views he painted are still recognisable today;*
 - '*Historic villages with timber framed housing and prominent churches;*
 - '*Valley bottom grazing marshes with associated drainage ditches and wildlife;*
 - '*Naturally functioning River Stour with associated tributaries, meres and historic river management features;*
 - '*Semi natural ancient woodlands on valley sides with associated wildlife;*
 - '*Traditional field boundaries intact and well managed;*
 - '*Apparent and buried archaeology indicating millennia of human activity;*
 - '*A sense of relative tranquillity; and*
 - '*Surprisingly long distance views from higher ground along the valley in an area associated with large skies.*'
- 2.3.4 The Statement of Significance of the adopted plan (2016a) defines the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the AONB and provides the criteria against which

impacts on the nationally designated landscape can be judged. Whilst not sharing the AONB status, the adopted plan (2016a) states that the Statement of Significance can also be applied to the Stour Valley Project Area and is as follows:

'The Dedham Vale AONB is a subtle lowland river valley with an assemblage of features associated with this landscape still in place and intact. These features include a gently winding river and tributaries; gentle valley sides with scattered woodlands; sunken rural lanes; picturesque villages with imposing churches and historic timber framed buildings; scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings; small fields enclosed by ancient hedgerows; riverside grazing meadows with associated drainage ditches and visible and hidden archaeology providing evidence of human habitation over previous millennia.

The area remains an overwhelmingly agricultural landscape, free of incongruous development and large scale industrial developments. Despite some intrusions of human activity in the twentieth and twenty first centuries, the area retains a rural charm and tranquillity and is largely free of infrastructure associated with modern life.

The essential character of the Dedham Vale AONB was established in the middle of the previous millennium and has remained intact despite social, technological events. The fundamental beauty of the area and the scenes of a working landscape were captured by England's finest landscape artist, John Constable RA. The sites of those outdoor paintings are still recognisable in the heart of what is now the AONB.'

- 2.3.5 The adopted plan (2016a) makes reference to national infrastructure such as energy transmission equipment and states that it can negatively impact upon the purposes of the AONB and the natural beauty of the Stour Valley:

'It is recognised that national infrastructure is vital to the country's wellbeing and has benefits for local residents but the importance of the national designation of AONB in the Dedham Vale means that decisions relating to national infrastructure projects need to take into account the primary purposes of the designated landscape.' (page 36).

Draft Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project Area Management Plan (2021–2026)

- 2.3.6 There are notable differences between the adopted plan (2016a) and draft plan (2021–2026) in the way special qualities are presented and the distinction that is made between the AONB and Stour Valley Project Area throughout the document, for instance, in relation to the Statement of Significance and Vision Statement. In terms of the special qualities of the AONB, these are not explicitly stated in the same way in the draft plan (2021–2026) as the adopted plan (2016a).

- 2.3.7 The Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Partnership commissioned a detailed study of the AONB in 2016. This piece of work includes a detailed assessment of the factors which contribute to the natural beauty and special qualities of the Dedham Vale AONB and the relationship between them. It comments on the natural beauty indicators used as considerations as part of the Dedham Vale's AONB designation process, as listed in the draft plan (2021–2026):

- *'Landscape quality: Intactness of landscape and generally free of incongruous features;*
- *Scenic quality: Iconic lowland river valley with assemblage of features;*
- *Relative wildness: Sense of remoteness, historic human and agricultural activity;*
- *Relative tranquillity: Limited, but significant, incursions from human activity;*

- *Natural heritage features: Functioning river, with associated habitats and species; and*
- *Cultural heritage: Historic villages, visible archaeology and artistic associations.'*

2.3.8 The Statement of Significance within the draft plan (2021–2026) presents a clear differentiation between the AONB and Stour Valley Project Area. The Statement of Significance for the AONB again provides the criteria against which potential impacts on the nationally designated landscape can be judged. The wording for the AONB is almost identical to the adopted plan (2016a) with the exception of the acknowledgement that the 'area remains mostly free of incongruous development' as opposed to 'remains an overwhelmingly agricultural landscape, free of incongruous development'. The full Statement of Significance within the draft plan (2021–2026) states:

'The Dedham Vale AONB is a predominately agricultural landscape that exhibits a subtle lowland river valley with an assemblage of features associated with this landscape still in place and intact. These features include a gently winding river and tributaries; gentle valley sides with scattered woodlands; sunken rural lanes; picturesque villages with imposing churches and historic timber framed buildings; scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings; small fields enclosed by ancient hedgerows; riverside grazing meadows with associated drainage ditches and visible and hidden archaeology providing evidence of human habitation over previous millennia.

The area remains mostly free of incongruous development and large scale industrial developments. Despite some intrusions of human activity in the twentieth and twenty first centuries, the area retains a rural charm and tranquillity and is largely free of infrastructure associated with modern life.

The essential character of the Dedham Vale AONB was established in the middle of the previous millennium and has remained intact despite social, technological events. The fundamental beauty of the area and the scenes of a working landscape were captured by England's finest landscape artist, John Constable. The sites of his paintings are still recognisable in the heart of what is now the AONB.'

2.3.9 A different Statement of Significance is made in relation to the Stour Valley Project Area, as follows:

'The Stour Valley project area is predominately an agricultural area that is a sparsely populated with most people living in village settlements that can trace their history back to the Saxon period and are listed in the Domesday Book of 1086.

The valley slopes are gentle, forming shallow valleys which sit within wider undulating farmland. The junction between valley and wider farmland is transitional and subtle, the presence of a water courses, associated wetland vegetation, and small nucleated villages/hamlets, generally distinguishing the valleys from other landscape undulations.

On the more elevated farmland above the valleys there is a high incidence of medieval moated farmhouses and small copses/blocks of ancient woodland. These features reflect the underlying clay soils found on the higher land. Despite woodland blocks, elevated farmland has a predominantly open character, affording long distance views over the shallow valleys.

The expansive views and openness perceived from higher land contrasts with that of the more intimate valleys and small settlements. The lack of major transport infrastructure gives this landscape a relative tranquillity reinforcing perceptions of a rural backwater

The majority of the settlements have a distinctive settlement pattern with dwellings clustered around small angular greens or tyes. Medieval churches have often been built in prominent positions and knapped in flint reflecting the areas prosperity and the importance of religion during the time of construction.

Villages show a rich heritage of building styles, reflecting changing building techniques, fashions and relative wealth over the centuries of development but many retain a core of medieval timber framed buildings. Beyond the villages there are a series of isolated farmsteads and manorial halls (often moated) reflecting the areas agricultural heritage and accumulated wealth.'

2.3.10 In addition to the 2016 study, Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Partnership commissioned an assessment of the Stour Valley Project Area in 2019. The aim of the study was to develop a better understanding about why the Stour Valley Project Area is special and what makes it a 'Valued Landscape'. The summary findings of that assessment identified a number of themes for the Stour Valley Project Area which are included within the draft plan (2021–2026):

- *'Outstanding collection of historic buildings and small scale villages that exhibit qualities that should be valued individually and as groups;*
- *Significant collection of churches whose towers create key landmarks and are often inter-visible across the Stour valley and contribute to a quintessential English lowland scene;*
- *Extensive areas of valley floor pasture grazed by livestock and associated with pollarded willows high value ecosystem services and settings for historic settlements;*
- *Perception of a rural backwater;*
- *The coincidence of historic features and patterns, small church/hall complex hamlets/villages, remnant parkland, pre 18th century enclosures and small copses on the valley sides, gives rise to a tangible time;*
- *Notable areas of valley and valley floor with are relatively inaccessible except by foot increasing perceptions of tranquillity; and*
- *Wooded skylines that define valleys and reduce intrusion from modern development.'*

2.3.11 The draft plan (2021–2026) describes the Stour Valley Project Area as:

'...predominately rural and often demonstrates medieval settlement patterns. In places the growth of villages and changes to agricultural practices have altered the landscape but not fundamentally changed it. Many of the villages retain their historic centres and have timber framed buildings, imposing churches and village greens. Historic hamlets and isolated farm buildings are scattered throughout the landscape.'

2.4 Setting of the Dedham Vale AONB

2.4.1 The Dedham Vale AONB Position Statement (Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project, 2016b), provides guidance on the consideration of impact of development (including infrastructure) and land management (including tree planting) proposals which lie outside of and within the setting of the AONB.

2.4.2 The setting is defined as '*...the area within which development and land management proposals, by virtue of their nature, size, scale, siting materials or design can be*

considered to have an impact, positive or negative, on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Dedham Vale AONB.'

2.4.3 It is stated that the setting of Dedham Vale AONB does not have a geographical border and that *'the location, scale, materials or design of a proposed development or land management activity will determine whether it affects the natural beauty and special qualities of the AONB'*.

2.4.4 The Position Statement provides examples of adverse impacts. Those relevant to this chapter include:

- *'Blocking or interference of views out of the AONB particularly from public viewpoints;*
- *Blocking or interference of views of the AONB from public viewpoints outside the AONB;*
- *Loss of tranquillity through the introduction of lighting, noise, or traffic movement;*
- *Introduction of an abrupt change of landscape character;*
- *Loss of biodiversity, particularly species of importance within the AONB; and*
- *Reduction in public access to or within the AONB'.*

2.4.5 Effects on tranquillity are also considered relevant, even when development is not visible.

2.5 Application for AONB Extension

2.5.1 An application to extend Dedham Vale AONB has been accepted by Natural England and a decision is pending. This may be decided prior to submission of the application for development consent. Should the AONB be extended Natural England would be responsible for defining a new boundary. This may include part of the Stour Valley Project Area, which does not currently benefit from the same statutory level of protection as Dedham Vale AONB but is however managed with the AONB as discussed above.

2.5.2 The Bramford to Twinstead project has been and will continue to be assessed against the current baseline and AONB extent, as it is not considered possible to second guess what the decision of Natural England will be. National Grid will continue to review the position and back check and review the assessment and project decisions in light of any such change.

2.6 Special Landscape Areas (SLA) (Local Designation)

2.6.1 SLA is a non-statutory local designation defined within the current local planning policy for Babergh and Mid Suffolk district. The SLAs were originally defined within the Suffolk County Council Structure Plan (2001) Subsequently these were further defined through the Babergh District Council Local Plan (2006) as Saved Policy CR04. The Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan (2020) lists Policy CR04 as superseded with the relevant superseding policy being LP19 Landscape. The SLAs are no longer referred to within that landscape policy which instead makes reference to the Councils Joint Landscape Guidance (Suffolk County Council, 2011a).

2.6.2 Within planning policy CR04, it is emphasised that within the identified SLA, development is only permitted where it maintains or enhances the special landscape qualities of the area identified in the relevant landscape appraisal. There is no available documentation relating to the reasons for the designations of these areas of landscape.

2.6.3 A large proportion of Braintree District was historically defined as SLA under Policy RLP 79 Special Landscape Areas (Braintree District Council, 2005). These areas were recognised for their high quality derived from a combination of ‘*natural features including topography, vegetation cover and water and river features.*’ The SLA designation was replaced with the Landscape Character Areas under the Braintree Core Strategy (2011), Core Strategy Policy CS5 ‘The Countryside’ and Policy CS8 ‘Natural Environment and Biodiversity’. The Braintree District SLAs are redundant and therefore not considered further within the assessment.

2.6.4 There are four SLA within the study area, as identified in the Babergh and Mid Suffolk districts and described below, with the draft Order Limits crossing directly through three.

Gipping Valley SLA

2.6.5 The draft Order Limits directly cross this SLA, which encompasses the landscape from the western edge of Ipswich, westwards to Elmsett. To the north it extends as far as Flowton and to the south to Chattisham. It includes much of the Belstead Brook catchment. It consists of a settled agricultural landscape set within gently undulating valleys and characterised by blocks and linear belts of woodland. The SLA extends from the river valley onto the surrounding plateau landscape and encompasses Wolves Wood, Ramsey Wood and Hintlesham Great Wood to the west. It does not include Bramford Substation.

Brett Valley SLA

2.6.6 The draft Order Limits directly cross this SLA, which extends north along the valley from Dedham Vale AONB. The area includes the valley bottom and valley sides and parts of the adjacent valley sides covering Raydon Great Wood to the east, a small, wooded river valley to the south of Overbury Hall, the land around the Hall and also Layham Quarry.

Stour Valley SLA

2.6.7 The draft Order Limits directly cross this SLA, which extends northwards from the western edge of Dedham Vale AONB, extending as far north (but excluding) Great Cornard. Its western boundary is formed by the River Stour, which is the District boundary. It is a settled agricultural landscape and includes part of the settlement of Bures. Much of the SLA falls within the Stour Valley Project Area (aside from its most northern and north eastern extents).

Box Valley SLA

2.6.8 This SLA lies approximately 600m to the north of Section E: Dedham Vale AONB. The Box Valley SLA adjoins part of the northern boundary of Dedham Vale AONB and encompasses the river valley past Boxford towards Priory Green. It also extends onto the higher plateau landscape following roads along the higher ground. The SLA excludes development at Boxford.

3. Published Landscape Character Assessments

3.1 National Landscape Character Areas

3.1.1 The project lies within NCA 86: South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland (Natural England, 2014c) and includes the following characteristics 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; and*
- *A strong network of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) provides access to the area's archetypal lowland English countryside.'*

3.2 County Landscape Character Assessments

3.2.1 The following information on county level landscape character is taken from Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (updated 2011) and Essex Landscape Character Assessment (2003). These are referred to in the baseline landscape character descriptions in Section 5.

Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment

3.2.2 This Suffolk landscape character assessment was undertaken in 2008 and updated in 2011. The landscape character types (LCT) that are crossed by the draft Order Limits are described below and shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 6.5.

Ancient Plateau Claylands

3.2.3 This landscape is described as being a series of gently rolling plateaux dissected by small streams and rivers. It is largely in arable use with irregular fields and occasional landscape parks. Ancient and plantation woodlands form a significant feature. Settlement is a pattern of loosely clustered villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads of medieval origin.

Rolling Valley Farmlands

3.2.4 The landscape is described as containing gently sloping valley sides with a smaller scale field pattern than on the plateau although field size increases towards the plateau fringes. This landscape is comprehensively settled and contains locally distinctive villages often with late medieval cores and churches. Woodland forms a distinctive and constant feature and is often present on the upper slopes where it frames views out from the valley. The steeper valleys and sunken lanes are in contrast to many other valley networks in the county.

Ancient Estate Claylands

- 3.2.5 This landscape type has very similar characteristics to the Ancient Plateau Claylands. It is described as being a gently rolling plateau separated by major river valleys. Small streams and rivers provide important physical variation. It is largely in arable use with irregular fields and scattered woodland. Ancient and plantation woodlands form a significant feature. Estate landscape features are also evident. Former Second World War airfields are described as recurring features and are locally prominent. Settlement tends to be multiple built clusters of varying size, with larger groups often being elongated.

Valley Meadowlands

- 3.2.6 The landscape is largely dominated by grazing land and punctuated with small carr woodlands and willow plantation. Grassland is often divided by wet ditches and dykes and in places lined by trees or hedges. There is a scattering of farmsteads and other notable features, such as Court Knoll in Nayland. This is a narrow landscape enclosed by valley sides that can be profoundly affected by changes to land management. The published description states that these landscapes are often examples of pristine and picturesque meadows in a wider arable landscape providing an oasis of enclosure. Many are described as having a sense of tranquillity and isolation.

Ancient Rolling Farmlands

- 3.2.7 This landscape is described as a rolling, wooded arable landscape dissected by rivers and streams. It is largely in arable use with irregular sinuous field patterns. Ancient woodland is described as a significant feature of the landscape and, in combination with mature oak trees, adds to the perceived wooded feel to the landscape. Networks of winding lanes and paths, often associated with hedges, create visual intimacy. However, areas of field amalgamation also create a contrast to this intimacy with frequent longer views across a rolling and lightly wooded countryside. Scattered settlement is common with clusters of buildings of various sizes, some elongated. Outlying groups of properties are based on green-side and way-side settlement and farmsteads.

Essex Landscape Character Assessment

- 3.2.8 The Essex Landscape Character Assessment was undertaken in 2003 (Chris Blandford Associates, 2003). The landscape character areas (LCAs) that are crossed by the draft Order Limits are described below, and shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 6.5.

Character Area C8: Stour Valley

- 3.2.9 The Stour Valley LCA is described as having a typically wide, flat valley floor with floodplain meadows, riverbank willow trees and small wet woodlands. Rolling rounded valley sides contain a complex mosaic of small woods, pasture and arable fields in the east and gentler arable valley sides in the north and west. Church towers, traditional villages, farmsteads, barns and mills are listed as distinctive features, as are the sinuous pattern of lanes and roads. The key characteristics of Stour Valley LCA are described as:
- *Typically wide flat valley floor with floodplain meadows, riverbank willow trees and small wet woodlands;*
 - *Rolling rounded valley sides with a complex mosaic of small woods, pasture and arable fields in the east, gentler arable valley sides in the north and west;*
 - *Church towers, traditional villages, farmsteads, barns and mills are distinctive features;*
 - *Sinuous pattern of lanes and roads; and*

- *Mostly tranquil, secluded character.*

Character Area B3: Blackwater and Stour Farmlands

3.2.10 This LCA is defined as a gently undulating or flat landform with a large scale arable field pattern giving rise to wide views across farmland. There are relatively few woodlands and hedgerows which are confined to localised areas. Intermittent mature trees and electricity pylons are strong features within this flat landscape. Small villages and hamlets linked by winding lanes contain a wealth of historic buildings and the area has a tranquil character. The key characteristics of Blackwater and Stour Farmlands LCA are described as:

- *‘Very gently undulating or flat landform;*
- *Large scale arable field pattern;*
- *Infrequent small blocks of woodland, some mature hedgerow trees on field boundaries;*
- *Wide views across the farmland;*
- *Small villages, hamlets with a wealth of historic buildings; and*
- *Tranquil character’.*

3.3 District Landscape Character Assessments

3.3.1 The information on district scale landscape character is taken from Joint Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance (Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils, 2015) and Landscape Character of Braintree District (Braintree District Council, 2006). The LCAs described in Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance share the same boundaries of the LCT described in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (updated 2011). The Braintree District Council LCAs have different boundaries to that of the Country scale Essex LCAs.

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance

3.3.2 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’. These are:

- 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.

Ancient Plateau Claylands

- 3.3.3 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.

Ancient Estate Claylands

- 3.3.4 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: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham;
 - 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 enclosed amenity; and
 - settlement pattern is scattered consisting of various sized small villages, dispersed hamlets and isolated farmsteads.

Rolling Valley Farmlands

- 3.3.5 The guidance 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*'. It also notes the following key characteristics of Rolling Valley Farmlands:
- 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: Leavenheath/Assington);
 - 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.

Valley Meadowlands

3.3.6 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.

3.3.7 The guidance for Valley Meadowlands, through which the central portion of Section E: Dedham Vale AONB crosses, 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*'.

Ancient Rolling Farmlands

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

- the rolling clayland landscape is dissected by river valleys including the River Brett (in Section C: Brett Valley), River Box (in Section E: Dedham Vale AONB) and the River Stour (in Section G: Stour Valley);
- 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: Leavenheath/Assington;
- 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.

Landscape Character of Braintree District

Stour River Valley

- 3.3.9 The landscape character assessment of the Stour River Valley (Braintree District Council, 2006) 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*
 - *Sinuuous pattern of lanes and roads are generally located at the edges of the valley floor and valley sides’.*
- 3.3.10 The assessment also recognises that the *‘River Stour forms a key focal point throughout the valley and surrounding slopes’* and landmarks are formed by both sewage works / industrial estates on the valley floor and churches on the valley slopes.

Wickham Farmland Plateau

- 3.3.11 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.’*
- 3.3.12 The assessment also notes that *‘pylons dominate the skyline throughout the centre of the area’*.

4. Baseline Landscape Character

4.1 Landscape Character Overview

- 4.1.1 This section presents a description of the existing landscape character with reference to each of the seven project sections (as shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 6.5).
- 4.1.2 The general landscape character of each section of the project is described with reference to the published Suffolk and Essex County scale landscape character assessments and also relevant landscape designations for context. The summary takes into account site observations where preliminary field surveys have identified changes or differences to published descriptions of landscape character.

Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham

- 4.1.3 The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment characterises this area as Rolling Valley Farmlands, Ancient Plateau Claylands and Ancient Estate Claylands. The Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT applies to the eastern end of the section along the river valley of Belstead

Brook and at the western end of the section, along a tributary of the River Brett. The Ancient Plateau Claylands LCT is described outside the river valleys around Bramford Substation and between Belstead Brook and Hadleigh. The Ancient Estate Claylands LCT is described outside the river valleys to the south of Hintlesham, extending from Copdock to Raydon Great Wood (south of Hadleigh).

- 4.1.4 Bramford Substation lies at the northeast extent of the draft Order Limits and is on an interfluvium of higher ground between the Gipping Valley to the east, and a smaller valley which contains Belstead Brook to the west. The area around Bramford Substation broadly comprises arable land on a plateau of higher ground between the River Gipping (to the east) and Belstead Brook (to the west). Large arable fields have a mixture of open and hedge-lined boundaries, interspersed by angular blocks of broadleaved woodland, some of which are associated with former parkland landscapes.
- 4.1.5 The presence of Bramford Substation, the busy A1071 and the existing overhead lines all influence the character of this landscape. The Gipping Valley SLA and a small part of the Brett Valley SLA fall within Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham. The boundary of Gipping Valley SLA within this section is not readily distinguishable in the landscape on the ground.
- 4.1.6 The characteristics of the Ancient Plateau Claylands LCT relevant to this part of the landscape include the gently rolling arable landscape dissected by small river valleys and the scattered ancient woodland parcels and hedges containing a mix of broadleaved trees.
- 4.1.7 The plateau landscape around Bramford Substation results in a range of open, far-reaching views with a feeling of exposure in places. The presence of the Bramford Substation with its associated network of overhead lines, permits easy identification of the location within the wider context. There are blocks of broadleaved woodland interspersed between medium to large sized fields with limited hedgerow cover other than along roads. Bramford Substation, the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines which connect to Bramford Substation, the nearby A1071 (2km south), and views toward the edge of Ipswich influence the landscape character of this area. To the north of the A1071 the area is served by a network of minor roads and lanes, and extending from these are a series of public footpaths and bridleways which cross the land surrounding Bramford Substation. The landscape becomes more rolling at the edge of the plateau and the concealed valleys and interfluviums also become more prominent. Dwellings and farms are frequently set down into these valley sides which are characterised by trees. Overall the immediate area is characterised by arable land juxtaposed with energy infrastructure.
- 4.1.8 Belstead Brook, which is a tributary of the River Orwell, flows from northwest to southeast along a valley (north of Hintlesham Hall) included in the Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT. The Belstead Brook valley forms part of the Gipping Valley SLA.
- 4.1.9 The valley contains pockets of pastoral land and woodland belts and the presence of existing overhead lines influences landscape character. Large arable fields extend into the valley with pastoral land at the valley bottom. Fields have a mixture of open and hedgerow boundaries. There are PRoW running along and crossing the valley.
- 4.1.10 Burstall is a linear settlement following the valley side along a minor road named as either Church Hill or The Street, depending on its position within the village. The local vernacular is sporadically reflected throughout but the village also contains a range of modern dwellings which lack any local distinctiveness.

- 4.1.11 The characteristics of the Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT which are apparent on the ground include the gentle valley sides with some complex and steep slopes and the small woodlands on the valley fringes. The organic pattern of fields is smaller than on the plateaux to the east and west. The valley floor is also characterised in places by wet areas and wide spreading seasonal pools some of which are ephemeral.
- 4.1.12 The landscape broadly comprises arable land on the plateau between Belstead Brook and the River Brett. The landscape has a simple pattern of arable fields with a mixture of open and hedgerow boundaries, interspersed by angular blocks of broadleaved woodland, some of which are associated with former parkland landscapes such as at Hintlesham Hall. Woodland breaks up and encloses the otherwise open arable farmland and commonly punctuates the horizon. Settlement ranges from distinct villages to residential ribbon style development along roadsides and occasional large farmsteads and associated farm buildings. The largest settlement, Hintlesham, is a linear settlement along George Street and Duke Street. Other development is present as small clusters of properties and the linear settlement of Chattisham. The A1071 is prominent in the landscape characterised by often low or fragmented hedgerows with traffic movement often notable in the landscape. Other smaller lanes are a varied mixture of routes enclosed by mature hedgerows and trees and others with lower fragmented hedges or grass banks.
- 4.1.13 The central portion of Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham is on an interfluvium of higher ground north and west of Hintlesham. Land is mainly in arable use with a broadly geometric pattern of predominantly large fields. Fields have a mixture of open and hedgerow boundaries, interspersed by belts and blocks of broadleaved woodland.
- 4.1.14 A number of ancient woodlands are present in close proximity to Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham or directly within the draft Order Limits, including Hintlesham Great Wood, Ramsey Wood, and Toms Wood. Some of this woodland forms remnants of the former parkland that surrounded Grade I listed Hintlesham Hall. This includes Hintlesham Great Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The hall is now a hotel and a golf course has been developed on the land between the hall and the Belstead Brook valley to the east. The former parkland setting is not a Registered Park and Garden, but the Hall is Grade I listed. The character of the parkland landscape has been diluted by the expansion of arable farmland and a golf course, although remnant parkland character remains in the form of parkland trees and woodland.
- 4.1.15 There is a narrow and shallow river valley, identified in the Suffolk Landscape Character assessment as being within the Rolling Valley farmlands LCT, to the south of Hintlesham and east of Chattisham. This valley is characterised by a smaller field pattern of predominantly pastoral fields, although arable land and frequent copses and linear belts of woodland are present. Woodland combined with hedgerows and hedgerow trees creates an intimate and enclosed character which contrasts with the more open arable landscape surrounding the valley. Development is often seen as a linear belt on higher ground or isolated properties also on higher ground. The landscape becomes more open and undulating around Washbrook where arable land is more common, and the land is less influenced by linear woodland.
- 4.1.16 The A1071 runs through the village of Hintlesham and north of Hintlesham Woods SSSI toward Hadleigh. A secondary road (Pond Hall Road/Duke Street) connects with the A1071 at Hintlesham and also runs westward toward Hadleigh but passes Hintlesham Great Wood to the south. A minor road network extends to the north of the A1071 and

south of Pond Hall Road and there are also a number of public footpaths crossing the area.

- 4.1.17 To the south of Pond Hall Road, the landscape character identified in Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment changes from Ancient Plateau Farmlands LCT to Ancient Estate Claylands LCT although the descriptions of character are similar for both landscapes. The landscape remains predominantly arable farmland although areas of pasture and horse paddocks are more frequent close to properties. Woodland blocks remain prominent, although in places smaller and combined or associated with other areas of linear woodland. Raydon Great Wood is the most prominent of the woodlands and forms a distinctive wooded backdrop and continuous wooded horizon along with mature linear woodland along the disused railway. Hedgerows are varied with some open, some fragmented and others a patchwork of hedges and post and wire fencing. Where hedgerows are intact, there are often more frequent hedgerow trees and a slightly greater sense of enclosure which contrasts with the more open landscape elsewhere.
- 4.1.18 There is a small river valley (also noted as part of the Rolling Valley Farmland LCT), to the south of Pond Hall Farm, which is an enclosed and intimate valley strongly influenced by mature woodland along the river. This character alters and the valley becomes more open in Section C: Brett Valley, to the west of Hadleigh Railway Walk.
- 4.1.19 The existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines are present in this landscape although they diverge west of Chattisham, with the 400kV overhead line running to the north of Hintlesham and the 132kV overhead line passing between Hintlesham and Chattisham to a terminal platform pylon at Burstall Bridge crossing a shallow wooded river valley. The 400kV overhead line is sometimes prominent in this landscape although in places it is partially backclothed by a wooded horizon. Overhead lines can be seen on the horizon and to the north of the A1071 views are across arable farmland toward Bramford Substation where pylons are a prominent feature of the landscape. The presence of pylons is a recurring feature of the landscape around Burstall and Hintlesham. The open character of the landscape means that the influence of the existing 400kV overhead line is notable across a larger area than for a landscape with a greater proportion of hedgerow trees. However, the scale of the landscape helps to reduce the sense of size of the overhead line. The generally simple pattern of arable farmland and woodland is a characteristic which is legible throughout the landscape.
- 4.1.20 The landscape character of Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham is broadly consistent with the published Suffolk LCT, although the influence of the river valleys on the Ancient Plateau Claylands and Ancient Rolling Farmlands is not particularly strong. The settlements of Hintlesham and Chattisham mainly comprise modern development, with occasional vernacular buildings, but they lack some of the distinctive character reported in the LCT descriptions. The parkland landscape is reported as being stronger in the Ancient Rolling Farmlands although the most distinctive parkland at Hintlesham falls within the Ancient Plateau Claylands further north. Within the Rolling Valley Farmland valleys there is little settlement within the area and the character assessment description is not relevant. However, the area is consistent with the description of a smaller scale field pattern and enclosure contrasting with the adjacent plateau.
- 4.1.21 The predominantly agricultural landscape in this section is broadly intact, although hedgerow loss and gappy hedgerows are relatively frequent in the area around Bramford Substation, on the shallow valley sides and in land to the north and east of Hintlesham Woods. Historic field patterns have been diluted with substantial expansion of fields. The expansion of field sizes increases in frequency as the land rises to the southeast, east of

Hintlesham Woods. Even in areas of consistent pre-18th century enclosure, hedgerows are often low or fragmented with few hedgerow trees to make the patterns distinctive. Arable land-use and a golf course have encroached on the parkland landscape at Hintlesham Hall, although woodland blocks and belts remain intact in the area and offer relief from the large-scale agricultural land use.

- 4.1.22 Modern development to the southwest of Burstall encroaches on the character of the rural landscape in places although many dwellings are large and contribute to the wooded landscape within their curtilage. Modern ribbon development along main roads also encroaches on the character of the rural landscape. Character descriptions report landscape change as including the suburbanisation of the landscape from horse paddocks, barn conversions and ranch style fencing which are evident albeit localised across Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham.
- 4.1.23 The Dedham Vale AONB boundary lies approximately 2km from the west end of Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham. The Belstead Brook valley is designated as the Gipping Valley SLA, which extends northeast from the valley up to the local authority boundary, which is to the southwest of Bramford Substation.

Section C Brett Valley

- 4.1.24 The River Brett is a tributary of the River Stour. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment characterises Section C: Brett Valley as Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT on the valley sides and Valley Meadowlands LCT along the valley floor. The Valley Meadowlands LCT are a narrow character area associated closely with the flat valley floor along the main rivers.
- 4.1.25 When physically in the landscape, the change between these two reported LCT is not readily discernible as the valley tends to be read as a whole rather than as distinct valley sides and valley bottom.
- 4.1.26 This is a relatively small river valley compared to the Box and Stour Valleys. It is enclosed by gently sloping and rounded valley sides. The Brett Valley broadly comprises arable land to its valley sides with pockets of pastoral land and horse paddocks on the valley bottom. Fields are marked by a mixture of open and hedgerow boundaries, occasional ditches and some post and rail or wire fencing. Fencing is typical around grazing paddocks close to Hadleigh.
- 4.1.27 Field expansion has resulted in the loss of the historic pattern of enclosure resulting in an open and expansive landscape with relatively few of the distinctive features described in the reported character descriptions. The pristine and picturesque meadows with a strong sense of isolation and visual enclosure have been diluted or lost entirely in some parts of the valley, particularly to the north of Shelley. The River Brett is relatively indistinct in the wider landscape north of Lower Layham where there are few riverside trees or woodlands to signal its presence.
- 4.1.28 There are small blocks of broadleaved woodland, woodland belts and mature trees on the valley sides, some of which are associated with Layham Park and Overbury Hall. The parkland influence of Layham Park is only localised appearing as either a clump of trees or scattering of mature trees punctuating an otherwise mostly open and exposed character to the valley side. Woodland is more pronounced on the eastern valley side where it combines with mature trees along Hadleigh Railway Walk, around Raworth Manor and Raydon Great Wood beyond. Pockets of open arable land are present on the eastern valley sides but a sense of distant enclosure is provided by mature woodland and linear belts of mature trees. Woodland at the valley bottom is scarce although trees

around the waste water treatment works and west of Upper Layham are locally prominent. The ancient woodland of Raydon Great Wood lies approximately 1.2km to the southeast of the draft Order Limits.

- 4.1.29 The southern residential edge of Hadleigh extends into the part of the valley north of the existing overhead lines. Here the landscape is influenced by the proximity of the town and there are playing fields, horse paddocks and a waste water treatment works associated with the settlement edge. The residential edge of Upper Layham along Brett Green also extends into the valley and forms a prominent group of buildings in the landscape. Other isolated properties in the landscape are notable by mature tree lined boundaries on lower valley sides in the land between Upper Layham and Hadleigh.
- 4.1.30 The existing 132kV and 400kV overhead lines cross the valley between Hadleigh and Upper Layham. They form notable and prominent features in the landscape however, along the valley floor, the rising landform provides a degree of backclothing. The open nature of the landscape helps to reduce their overall sense of height and scale of the existing overhead lines. Their influence within the valley extends along the valley sides and onto the higher ground to the east and west. The pylons are often visible on the plateau landscape beyond the river valley. Their prominence on the skyline quickly diminishes when in the valley although on the higher valley sides the lines are often visible extending into the distance as a clustering of pylons on the skyline.
- 4.1.31 The southern part of the river valley, south of Lower Layham has been slightly less influenced by field amalgamation and there is a higher proportion of trees along the river making it more noticeable in the landscape. The river valley remains set within a wider open arable landscape although clumps of trees and woodland provide some punctuation and interest. This landscape is less influenced by the presence of the overhead lines which typically are distant features on the skyline and not a feature of the immediate valley floor.
- 4.1.32 The villages of Upper and Lower Layham are to the south of the existing overhead lines. Lower Layham is tucked away on the edge of the valley, predominantly comprising traditional buildings, including a church. The village of Upper Layham predominantly comprises modern housing and is partly on the valley bottom but also extends up the lower valley sides. Apart from these distinct settlements there are a few isolated residential properties, predominantly along valley side roads, including Benton End Farm, Layham Hall and Layham Mill. Layham Mill sits on the river between Lower and Upper Layham and is a hidden feature in the Brett Valley landscape, accessible by a PRow.
- 4.1.33 The predominantly agricultural landscape in Section C: Brett Valley, is broadly intact, although hedgerow loss and gappy hedgerows are relatively frequent. In addition, historic field patterns have been lost in some parts of the area with the expansion of fields, such as land on the eastern valley side and immediate south of Hadleigh. Other expansion has occurred close to the river where the introduction of more efficient land drains has resulted in conversion of former meadows to arable land. Woodland blocks, parkland and field trees remain largely intact in the area. Modern development at Upper Layham and the sports fields and water treatment works at the southern edge of Hadleigh encroach on the character of the agricultural landscape. The character is not broadly consistent with the reported descriptions of tranquil picturesque meadowlands with a sense of isolation. The presence of development at Upper Layham and Hadleigh, with associated urban fringe uses, dilutes the tranquil and isolated character of this valley. The landscape pressures reported in the published LCT have influenced and diluted the distinctive river valley character.

- 4.1.34 There are a number of cultural associations linked to the landscape of Section C: Brett Valley. Although Constable mainly painted within the Flatford area within the Dedham Vale, there is evidence that Constable visited the Brett Valley as he sketched Overbury Hall, which is on the western side of the Brett Valley. Benton End Farm in the Brett Valley was former home to the East Anglian School of Painting and Drawing, run by Sir Cedric Morris between 1939 and the 1960s, which attracted a range of artists including Lucian Freud and Maggi Hambling. The landscape immediately surrounding Benton End Farm was a source of inspiration for Sir Cedric and some of the students.
- 4.1.35 The B1070 runs through the Brett Valley to the east of the river, from Hadleigh north of the existing 400kV overhead line and through the village of Upper Layham to the south. A minor road runs south from Hadleigh on the western side of the river and through Lower Layham and a further minor road runs parallel to this route on the upper valley side. There are some PRoW crossing the valley between Hadleigh and Upper Layham and a PRoW link between Upper and Lower Layham which crosses the river.
- 4.1.36 Dedham Vale AONB lies approximately 2km to the south of the draft Order Limits in Section C: Brett Valley. The Brett Valley is designated as an SLA and covers the whole of Section C.

Section D Polstead

- 4.1.37 Section D: Polstead comprises an area of higher ground (interfluvium) between the Brett and Box Valleys. The landscape is predominantly characterised as Ancient Rolling Farmlands LCT in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment, with a small part of Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT.
- 4.1.38 This section of the project is on an interfluvium of higher ground between the Brett Valley and the Box Valley. Land is mainly in arable use, with a mix of geometric and irregular pattern of medium to large sized fields. Fields are generally bound by hedgerows with hedgerow trees, interspersed by blocks of broadleaved woodland, which break up views of the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines. There is a small tributary valley connected to the Brett which extends into the eastern part of this area and which contains a number of woodland belts.
- 4.1.39 The A1071 is approximately 1.5km to 3km to the north of the existing 400kV overhead line. A network of minor roads and lanes serves the area to the south. There are PRoW across farmland to the north and to the south of the existing 400kV overhead line and 132kV overhead line, but few PRoW cross beneath the existing overhead lines.
- 4.1.40 The landscape has a fairly uniform character which is consistent with the landscape character description of a gently undulating arable landscape. However, the character description refers to the landscape being dissected by river valleys whereas this is not relevant to the landscape of Section D: Polstead. The landscape is not as influenced by agricultural expansion as some other areas of this landscape type and fields are fairly uniformly pre-18th century enclosure contributing to a strong field pattern being evident in the landscape. Smaller fields planted with fruit trees are present to the west of Polstead Heath and these, combined with more mature hedgerows, provide local contrast to the predominantly arable character. Frequent blocks of woodland are characteristic which, in combination with mature hedgerow oaks, contribute to a perceived wooded character to the landscape. Millfield Wood and Stack Wood are the largest woodlands in the area.
- 4.1.41 Layham Quarry covers a large part of this landscape along and within proximity to the project although part of the area allocated for extraction remains in arable use and a proposed extension to the quarry is included in the Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local

Plan (Suffolk County Council, 2020a). Areas where mineral extraction is occurring are generally well screened by belts of woodland which contribute to the perception of woodland cover across this landscape.

- 4.1.42 Whilst winding lanes are present in the northern part of the landscape, some lanes, such as Rands Road, have been widened to accommodate quarry traffic which has diluted their sense of enclosure. Other lanes have lower or fragmented hedgerows which allow frequent, open and longer distance views across the surrounding arable fields often towards a continuous wooded horizon. Winding lanes and a feeling of intimacy become more pronounced south of Rands Road with a combination of linear woodlands, small orchards and pockets of pasture being more common. This gives rise to a slightly more diverse character to the landscape although does not alter the main characteristic of gently rolling farmland and perception of frequent woodland.
- 4.1.43 The small river valley which extends from the Brett Valley to the south of Overbury Hall and northwest to near Rand's Farm has a contrasting character to the gently rolling arable landscape. This valley forms a small part of the Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT. A high proportion of woodland cover, typically linear woodland, in combination with steeper valley sides creates a sense of enclosure and intimacy which is reinforced along the small lanes which follow the river and which are often enclosed by mature hedgerows and frequent trees limiting views to glimpses across pasture and small arable fields.
- 4.1.44 There are isolated residential properties including larger halls such as Overbury Hall, Moat Hall and Sprott's Hall and isolated farmsteads. The small village of Polstead Heath is the only settlement in the area. The village comprises predominantly modern buildings clustered around Straight Road, Heath Road and Millwood Road.
- 4.1.45 The existing 132kV and 400kV overhead lines are notable in the landscape and are often visible along the skyline although frequent woodland and hedgerow trees limit the extent to which they are visible and reduces their prominence across the landscape. In general, they are present as tops of pylons on the skyline above and between trees although the prominence and influence on the landscape is more pronounced closer to the lines. Along the narrow river valley, the overhead lines are barely perceptible and have a very localised influence on landscape character due to the high degree of enclosure and the position of the lines on higher ground. Where they over sail this narrow river valley, the landscape is heavily wooded and their presence is limited to occasional glimpses of individual pylons.
- 4.1.46 The predominantly agricultural landscape in Section D: Polstead is broadly intact. There are some gappy hedgerows and open field boundaries in this landscape but the landscape generally appears well managed. There is a change to this character around Layham Quarry. Woodland blocks and woodland belts remain largely intact across the landscape. Polstead and Dedham Vale Community Forum members historically highlighted that part of Millfield Wood was removed to accommodate the existing overhead lines. This removal is not a discernible alteration to the woodland character within the landscape.
- 4.1.47 Dedham Vale AONB abuts the western end of Section D: Polstead and lies between 0.2km and 2km to the south of the draft Order Limits in this section. The Brett Valley is designated as an SLA and covers the eastern half of Section D.

Section E Dedham Vale AONB

- 4.1.48 Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment characterises the majority of Section E: Dedham Vale AONB as Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT and Valley Meadowlands LCT.

The margins of this section, at the edges of the valley sides, are characterised by the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment as Ancient Rolling Farmlands.

- 4.1.49 The River Box is a tributary of the River Stour and is a small, secluded valley with gently sloping sides. The valley mainly comprises pastoral land with some broadleaved woodland blocks to the valley sides, some of which is associated with parkland at Peyton Hall. On the eastern side of the valley is a tributary valley that joins the main valley south of Polstead. The minor valley is flanked on its eastern side by Dollops Wood, a broadleaved woodland belt. The upper valley sides and the area of higher ground between the Box and this tributary valley are in arable use with an irregular pattern of predominantly large fields. Fields in this area have a mixture of open and hedgerow boundaries. On the western extent of the valley side are orchards and related infrastructure, including several large agricultural buildings, which form part of Boxford Fruit Farm and a fruit pressing plant.
- 4.1.50 At its eastern end, this section includes a tributary of the River Box and its valley. This minor valley is flanked by a broadleaved woodland belt on its eastern side. The upper valley sides and the area of higher ground between the Box and this tributary valley are in arable use. Fields have a mixture of open and hedgerow boundaries. The predominantly agricultural landscape in this area is broadly intact, although the Boxford Fruit Farm and a pressing plant development on the western edge of the Box valley have large buildings and structures which influence the character of the landscape. Land use generally reflects the key characteristics identified in the Suffolk Character assessment typologies and the valley floor is mainly used for cattle grazing.
- 4.1.51 Woodland blocks and woodland belts remain intact in the area. The strongest continuous tree belt is associated with the River Box but there are also substantial blocks of woodland on the valley slopes to the northeast of the river, including Bushy Park Wood. There are a number of gappy hedgerows or open field boundaries, particularly on the grazing land to the southwest but the area has a parkland feel with individual trees becoming a feature of the upper slopes as the land rises towards the rolling farmland beyond.
- 4.1.52 Settlement in the valley includes the villages of Polstead, Stone Street and Boxford. On the slopes of the Box Valley, there are a small number of individual residential properties including farmsteads and Peyton Hall. Peyton Hall Farm is characterised by modern farm buildings in an elevated position although the effect of the built form on the landscape is reduced by the backclothing effect of Harvey Wood. The land around the Hall exhibits a parkland character which implies a pattern of historic enclosure and land use. Throughout the valley, the influence of man-made elements is largely restricted to farm structures and individual modern residences which frequently lack local distinctiveness. The existing 132kV and 400kV overhead lines and commercial orchard and processing development at Boxford Fruit Farm and the pressing plant have influenced the character of this landscape by introducing further man-made elements onto the slopes of the valley. These elements are not in keeping with the landscape due to a difference of scale, but their impact is, to some extent, reduced by the combined effects of landform and vegetation which often screen the larger scale features.
- 4.1.53 Characteristics of the Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT which are present include gentle valley sides, small ancient woodlands, a scattering of landscape parks and an organic pattern of fields which is smaller than on the plateau. Characteristics of the Valley Meadowlands LCT which are relevant to this character area include flat valley floors grazed by cattle, grassland divided by wet ditches and occasional carr woodland and plantations of poplar.

- 4.1.54 Certain local characteristics are specific to this area including a sense of tranquillity due to the absence of busy roads within the valley; indeed, the lower part of the valley is relatively free of vehicular access. The presence of rural, gentrified farmsteads surrounded by pastoral and semi-parkland landscape contrasts with the intimacy of the meandering, tree lined River Box along the valley floor. Man-made detractors in this landscape are generally restricted to field enclosures, access tracks to the scattered properties and the presence of the existing overhead lines.
- 4.1.55 The AONB is on generally lower-lying land. The existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines are present within the northern extent of the AONB, across the Box Valley. Intervening woodland tends to break up and filter views so that these lines typically affect the perception of landscape character when seen from higher ground.
- 4.1.56 The river valleys north of the AONB, including the Box Valley SLA are typically enclosed by valley side woodlands and riverside trees. The increased degree of enclosure along the valleys, and to an extent the valley sides, limits the degree of intervisibility with the AONB to the south.
- 4.1.57 The landscape is generally in good condition and is characterised by cattle pasture on the valley floor in particular. The sense of tranquillity and isolation of this landscape experiences little intrusion from the development of the adjacent rolling valley landscapes, which have been a focus for settlement and development. In specific locations there are some modern buildings which detract from the rural character of the AONB, for example at Boxford Fruit Farm and Peyton Hall Farm. Potential forces for change also include farming practices such as the intensification of orchard production associated with Boxford Fruit Farm. Existing overhead lines cross the valley; however, heavy tree cover helps to restrict the influence of the pylons on wider landscape character. Parts of the valley retain a sense of intactness in keeping with their rural location within the AONB and modern intrusion by vehicles has been kept to a minimum.
- 4.1.58 The A1071 varies between approximately 1km to 2km to the north of the draft Order Limits in this section and intervening landform and vegetation restricts views to the south. A network of minor roads and lanes provides connections between the A1071 and B1068. Areas of ancient woodland are present to the north and south of the central section of Section E: Dedham Vale AONB and include Broom Hill and Bushy Park Wood.
- 4.1.59 The majority of Section E: Dedham Vale runs directly through Dedham Vale AONB. The River Box is designated as an SLA and the southern extent of this designation lies approximately 0.5km to 1.4km to the north of the draft Order Limits in this section.

Section F Leavenheath/Assington

- 4.1.60 This section comprises an area of higher ground (interfluve) between the Box and Stour Valleys. This landscape, in common with Section D: Polstead, is predominantly characterised by The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment as Ancient Rolling Farmlands LCT. This LCT extends into the eastern edge of Section G: Stour Valley, up to Workhouse Green. Small areas of the Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT are also present associated with small tributary valleys at the eastern and western extents of Section F: Leavenheath/Assington, to the south of the existing overhead lines.
- 4.1.61 This section is on an interfluve of higher ground between the River Stour valley and the River Box valley and broadly comprises gently rolling arable fields on a plateau of higher ground between the River Box and the River Stour. Arable fields have a mixture of open and hedgerow field boundaries with frequent hedgerow trees. Hedgerows are generally

more intact around fields which were enclosed pre-18th century and these contain a high proportion of hedgerow trees creating a sense of enclosure and patchwork of trees which break up the arable landscape. However, in large parts of this landscape, the amalgamation of fields post-1950s has resulted in hedgerows and trees being less frequent and the landscape becoming locally more open and expansive allowing some longer views. This is most notable north of Assington and along the route of the existing overhead lines. Irregular shaped blocks and belts of woodland, including a substantial block of plantation woodland known as Assington Thicks, exert a strong influence on the landscape and often form prominent wooded horizons in combination with hedgerow trees. Large orchard plantations are present throughout the landscape including Boxford Fruit Farm on the western edge of the Box Valley and orchards to the north of Honey Tye, west of Leavenheath and either side of Assington. The generally low height of the fruit trees combined with hedgerows and shelterbelt trees makes these only a locally notable feature of the landscape.

- 4.1.62 There are also woodland belts associated with minor watercourses which run in a southerly direction across the plateau. These linear features meet at an area of woodland known as Arger Fen, which is designated a SSSI and is a Local Nature Reserve open to the public.
- 4.1.63 There are two minor watercourses flowing north and south through the landscape. They are locally notable through a slight change in landform and belts of sinuous linear woodland on low ground which contrast with the more open arable landscape but contribute to the perception of woodland cover. However, this character is not continuous across these river valleys and in places woodland is absent and only occasional trees demarcate the rivers. These river valleys become more notable to the south where a higher proportion of woodland is present and this often signals the change in landscape character to rolling valley farmlands. The most notable is the river valley south of Dorking Tye which ultimately joins the river valley of the Dedham Vale AONB.
- 4.1.64 The landscape to the west of Assington Thicks and around Workhouse Green is slightly flatter than other parts of this landscape although wooded horizons and a predominance of arable farmland remain notable characteristics. This landscape is also influenced by some longer views over the Stour Valley where there is a distinctive change in character from plateau to valley landscape as described in Section G: Stour Valley below.
- 4.1.65 There are isolated residential properties throughout this area, including frequent farmsteads and occasional halls such as Leaven Hall and Gedding Hall. The villages of Leavenheath and Assington sit close to the draft Order Limits and comprise a high proportion of modern houses. The settlements often have little mature boundary tree planting which makes them locally prominent in the landscape, although new tree planting and gapping up of hedgerows has taken place in recent years around Assington. Assington is a linear settlement whereas Leavenheath comprises two clustered settlement areas along the A134. The A134 is generally bordered by mature roadside hedgerows and trees which assist in limiting the prominence of traffic movement along it through the landscape.
- 4.1.66 Vertical structures in the landscape include the existing 132kV and 400kV overhead lines which are often prominent above woodland on the skyline. The existing 132kV overhead line tends to exert less influence on the landscape with hedgerow trees often filtering and breaking up views of the line limiting its influence on the landscape to areas close to the lines. The existing 400kV overhead line exerts a greater influence on the landscape but tends to form a glimpsed element within a farmland landscape. Assington (television

transmitter) Masts (near Assington) are also present in the western part of the landscape. There are two masts at 160m and 100m in height which form prominent reference points throughout the wider area. Mature trees and woodland assist in limiting the extent to which the overhead lines are discernible in the landscape although the lines become more prominent west of Leavenheath, south of Assington and west of Assington Thicks. The lines and masts are also a distant but characteristic feature on the valley sides from the Stour Valley. The reported character descriptions state that overhead lines are a note of discord in the landscape.

- 4.1.67 The predominantly agricultural landscape in Section F: Leavenheath/Assington is broadly intact. Although some hedgerows are frequently missing or gappy there is evidence that others have been gapped up and reinforced with new hedgerow planting evident in the landscape. This is closely associated with the loss of historic field patterns through the expansion of fields, particularly along the route of the existing overhead lines and north of Assington. Woodland blocks and belts remain largely intact in the area and offer a strong contribution to the character of the landscape. The landscape is broadly consistent with the published character descriptions although the influence of rivers and streams is often less pronounced, and settlement tends to be mainly modern and less characteristic of the form and vernacular style reported. The landscape also demonstrates evidence some of the key pressures reported such as large-scale agricultural buildings and pony paddocks.
- 4.1.68 The A134 runs south from Sudbury through the eastern part of this section. At a point just south of the existing overhead lines the B1068 runs southeast from the A134 toward Stoke by Nayland, following the western edge of the Box Valley. The remainder of the area is served by a network of minor roads, which provides further connections between these main routes and also between the A134 and B1508 in the Stour Valley.
- 4.1.69 The Dedham Vale AONB abuts the eastern end of Section F: Leavenheath/Assington and some areas of the AONB lie approximately 0.5km to the south of the draft Order Limits.

Section G Stour Valley

- 4.1.70 The section boundary is drawn to the west of Dorkings Tye along the boundary of Stour Valley Project Area. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment characterises the majority of the area up the River Stour as Rolling Valley Farmlands LCT and Valley Meadowlands LCT. Essex Landscape Character Assessment identifies the land to the west of the River Stour as C8 Stour Valley and B3 Blackwater and Stour Farmlands.
- 4.1.71 The landscape of this section of the project extends from high ground to the east around Workhouse Green to high ground around Twinstead Tee. This part of the River Stour runs in a north-south direction before the main valley turns near Bures and runs in a west-east direction through the Dedham Vale, passing Flatford Mill and the area closely associated with Constable. Section G: Stour Valley is a natural extension of the Dedham Vale, sharing the same river. It is a large, pronounced valley with steep valley sides. The valley forms a dramatic feature within an otherwise broadly flat arable landscape.
- 4.1.72 The land in the Stour Valley between Lamarsh and Sudbury is a mix of arable and pasture with fields ranging in size, defined by a mixture of open and hedgerow field boundaries. The River Stour is a prominent sinuous feature of the landscape often characterised by mature riverside trees and frequent clumps of trees. North of Bures, plantations of woodland (cricket bat willow) combine with trees and mature hedgerows on the valley floor and woodland on the valley sides to create a strong sense of enclosure. This

character is generally consistent throughout the landscape although it becomes slightly more open where field pattern is larger or where hedgerows are replaced by ditches or post and wire fencing. North of Lamarsh, vertical structures such as Assington Masts and overhead lines are notable and have a localised influence on the character of the valley.

- 4.1.73 The landscape has a strong character focused on the river valley with small settlements often featuring church spires. Closer to Sudbury built form exerts a stronger influence on the river valley with the built edge of Sudbury extending to the River Stour. In contrast, further away from the settlement fringe, the character is of pastoral and arable fields with frequent trees. Lamarsh is to the south of the existing overhead lines and is a linear settlement which comprises a mixture of modern development intermixed with traditional cottages and halls. The village of Bures is to the south of Lamarsh and has narrow winding streets and a mixture of traditional and modern buildings. Church spires, wooded estates and large detached properties, farmsteads and converted barns are all characteristic of the area. The Sudbury Branch Railway Line through the valley is on an embankment however low tree and woodland along the line mean that it only tends to be notable as a train passes through the valley. Settlement tends to be on the valley sides and connected by hedged valley-side roads. Hedgerows and trees limit the prominence of roads through the valley.
- 4.1.74 The eastern valley side is characterised by a mix of pasture and arable farmland bounded by mature hedgerows and trees. Some hedgerows are fragmented whereas others are intact and almost form a continuous line of trees. Small pockets of woodland are also characteristic. There are often expansive views from higher ground across the valley which creates the impression of a wide wooded river valley. The western valley side is similar in character to the eastern valley side and comprises a patchwork of woodland and farmland with a relatively open character. The varied landform on the western side of the valley, resulting from smaller tributaries entering the Stour, provides a greater degree of interest and areas of localised enclosure.
- 4.1.75 On the western side of the valley and valley tops there is a greater predominance of grazing land and field sizes are much smaller and more enclosed by, overgrown hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland belts. This reflects the more intricate nature of the topography in this particular area, where a series of tributary valleys connect with the main valley. The character of this landscape is described in more detail in the following text regarding Alphamstone and Twinstead.
- 4.1.76 Beyond the valley sides the landscape becomes more undulating although it still forms part of the description of the Stour Valley in the Essex Landscape Character Assessment. The landscape is influenced by a number of generally narrow wooded river valleys often characterised by pastoral farmland and large blocks of woodland providing a stark contrast to more open arable and pastoral farmland on the higher ground between. Some fields in the valley bottoms remain as meadow such as Loshes Meadows Nature Reserve many are pasture with small fringes of meadow. Alphamstone and Twinstead are on higher ground and often property boundaries are well vegetated which reduces their prominence. The valleys have a strong sense of enclosure and tranquillity.
- 4.1.77 Settlements in this part of the landscape include Alphamstone, Twinstead and Great Henny which are villages containing a mixture of traditional and modern buildings and with historic churches. Apart from distinct settlements, there are other individual residential properties within the landscape, including isolated farmsteads and halls, and houses located on the road network.

- 4.1.78 There are a number of Protected Lanes on the western side of the Stour Valley. These include lanes between Great Henny and Alphamstone close to the routes of the existing overhead lines. The routes are typically narrow and enclosed by intact hedgerows, often on hedged banks and frequent mature trees. This creates visual enclosure channelling views and contrasting with the often more open arable and pastoral farmland beyond. The draft Order Limits cross two Protected Lanes. There are some small areas of ancient, replanted woodland at Parkhill Wood, Appletree Wood, and Twinstead Hall Wood.
- 4.1.79 There are a number of cultural associations linked to the landscape of Section G. Although Constable mainly painted within the Flatford area within the Dedham Vale, there is evidence that Constable visited the Stour Valley as he painted a view of Daw's Hall near Lamarsh. The artist Gainsborough was born in Sudbury and painted and sketched in the area as a child and was inspired by the landscape within the Stour Valley. Although it is not always possible to pinpoint the exact locations of his paintings, there are recognisable features in his compositions.
- 4.1.80 The painter John Nash lived in Wormingford from 1929 until his death in 1977. Wormingford is approximately 2km to the southeast of Bures on the valley top with commanding views of the Stour and the landscape to the north and the local landscape was captured in many of his paintings.
- 4.1.81 The existing 400kV overhead line generally follows one of the valley floors through this landscape towards Twinstead Tee and carries on to the east. Many of the valleys are narrow and enclosed although the valley crossed by the 400kV overhead line has a slightly more open character where arable farmland has extended to the valley floor which helps to lessen its scale in the landscape. In contrast, the existing 132kV overhead line crosses higher ground and is often visible on the skyline. Valley side woodland and trees help to limit its prominence and influence on the landscape. A further 400kV overhead line extends south of the Twinstead Tee and is also prominent on higher ground. Whilst hedgerow trees and woodland help to limit its prominence, it is notable across the landscape. Around Twinstead Tee there is a clustering of pylons and their influence is notable on the valley and surrounding valley sides. This influence is also notable in the Stour Valley and opposite valley side although the effect is only localised as landform and woodland help to limit the effects to an extent.
- 4.1.82 In the south western part of Section G: Stour Valley, extending towards the proposed grid supply point (GSP) substation, the landscape is characterised by Essex Landscape Character Assessment B3 Blackwater and Stour Farmlands. The landscape is generally consistent with this character description being more closely associated with the flatter arable farmland than the more intimate valleys of the adjacent C8 Stour Valley. The landscape comprises flat to gently undulating arable farmland with frequent wooded horizons and isolated and small groups of properties rather than settlements. The exception to this is around Twinstead Hall which includes a cluster of properties including in the grounds of the hall and around the church. The properties are surrounded by relatively mature boundaries although the village is often prominent as a single line of houses on higher ground. The landscape often has a continuous tree lined horizon rather than the published description of a landscape of continuous views of low horizons punctuated by intermittent lines of mature trees.
- 4.1.83 The existing 400kV overhead line runs south to Braintree from Twinstead Tee and the 132kV overhead line also lies within the landscape. The character description makes reference to pylons being strong features within this landscape. The pylons are visible across a wider extent of the landscape than in the more undulating valley landscape to

the east. However, filtering by intervening trees often reduces the influence on the landscape to a background skyline element. Pylons tend to appear on wooded horizons except when within close proximity to the lines. The character of this landscape is consistent with reported character descriptions.

- 4.1.84 The predominantly agricultural landscape in the Stour Valley is broadly intact, although there are some hedges which have been lost and some which are gappy there is evidence of gapping up and reinforcement of hedgerow planting throughout the landscape. In places field boundaries are defined by post and wire fencing. Historic field patterns have been lost with the expansion of fields, particularly on the eastern side of the valley. Woodland blocks and belts remain largely intact in the area and make a strong contribution to the valley side and extending on to the plateau landscape character. Furthermore, new woodland and tree planting is evident throughout the landscape. Hedges are generally intact but loss and replacement by fencing is a notable local change at the pig farm around Rhyne Park Farm.
- 4.1.85 In the Stour Valley, on the eastern side of the river, the B1508 runs southward from Sudbury (approximately 2km to the north of the existing overhead lines) to Bures (approximately 2km to the south of the existing overhead lines). A minor road runs between Sudbury and Bures on the western side of the river. The Sudbury Branch Railway Line is also routed along the valley bottom. This part of the River Stour is also navigable. A network of minor lanes crosses the valley sides; many of these are sunken and flanked by tall hedgerow trees.
- 4.1.86 The whole of this section lies within the Stour Valley Project Area which while not a designated landscape in itself it has been described as having '*similar picturesque landscape qualities to Dedham Vale*' (Land Use Consultants, 2018).

Section H GSP Substation

- 4.1.87 This section crosses Essex Landscape Character Assessment B3 Blackwater and Stour Farmlands LCA. The GSP substation site is on the plateau land to the west of the Stour Valley, on an area of arable land between Butler's Wood and Waldegrave Wood. There is an overlap between the Essex Landscape Character Assessment and the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment in this section, with the landscape also being characterised as Ancient Rolling Farmlands and Rolling Valley Farmlands in Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (updated 2011).
- 4.1.88 Blackwater and Stour Farmlands LCA (B3) generally comprises a large scale arable pattern with infrequent blocks of woodland and scattered mature trees on field boundaries which are delineated by hedges and ditches. The GSP substation is proposed on arable farmland between two of the larger blocks of woodland. Although the LCA description states that tranquillity is a key landscape characteristic, this does not apply to the location of the GSP substation which has a main road, the A131, passing close to its eastern boundary in addition to the existing 400kV overhead line which passes through the GSP substation site between the two blocks of woodland. The LCA description notes the presence of pylons being strong features within this landscape. Both the existing 400kV and the 132kV overhead lines cross through this section.
- 4.1.89 The landscape around the proposed GSP substation is generally consistent with the published character description of flat arable farmland with wooded horizons and isolated properties rather than settlements. The landscape frequently has a continuous tree lined horizon rather than the published description of a landscape of continuous views of low horizons punctuated by intermittent lines of mature trees.

- 4.1.90 The existing hedgerows are well developed and contain a mix of locally common tree species. Significant belts of new vegetation, including shelterbelts, hedgerows and scattered trees, have been planted on the farmland immediately to the west of the site of the proposed GSP substation.
- 4.1.91 The predominantly agricultural landscape is broadly intact, although has been some hedgerow loss and fields have been enlarged. Historic field patterns have been lost with the expansion of fields around the location of the proposed GSP substation, but are still apparent around the nearby settlements. The woodland blocks and belts remain largely intact.
- 4.1.92 The small settlements of Wickham St Paul and Twinstead lie to the west and east of the proposed GSP Substation site respectively. The linear settlement of Audley End lies to the west of the western extent of the draft Order Limits. The A131 runs north-south directly to the east of the proposed GSP Substation. A network of local roads connect Twinstead and Wickham St Paul to the south. There is a relatively dense network of PRoW across the landscape within and around the draft Order Limits.
- 4.1.93 The Dedham Vale AONB lies approximately 7.5km to the east of the proposed GSP substation.

5. Views

5.1 Visibility Overview

- 5.1.1 A description of existing views is presented below with reference to each of the seven sections of the project (shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 6.6).
- 5.1.2 The following text takes into account site observations in addition to information gathered during desktop studies and from consultation with relevant bodies.

Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham

- 5.1.3 Bramford Substation lies at the northeast extent of the draft Order Limits and is on an interfluvium of higher ground between the Gipping Valley to the east, and a smaller valley which contains Belstead Brook to the west. A number of existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines which connect to Bramford Substation are dominant visual elements in the section. There are clear views toward the edge of Ipswich from higher ground. Strong hedgerow boundaries, interspersed by belts and blocks of broadleaved woodland also contribute to the visual experience, enclosing and foreshortening some view across this landscape.
- 5.1.4 To the north of the A1071, the area is served by a network of minor roads and lanes and extending from these are a series of public footpaths and bridleways which cross the land surrounding Bramford Substation. The Gipping Valley River Path, a long distance route, follows the River Gipping approximately 2km east of Bramford Substation. Intervening landform prevents views to the west from this route. A regional cycle route (no. 48) runs through the hamlet of Flowton (approximately 1.5km to the northwest of Bramford Substation) and has some open views of the existing 400kV overhead line to the south.
- 5.1.5 The village of Burstall is approximately 1km to the south of Bramford Substation, on the edge of the Belstead Brook valley. Mature vegetation and intervening built form restrict views toward Bramford Substation and the existing 400kV overhead line from the majority of houses in the village. Residential properties in the hamlet of Flowton have views toward Bramford Substation and existing 400kV overhead line. There are a number of isolated

farmsteads and groups of houses between Flowton and Burstall and east of Burstall that have views toward Bramford Substation and of the existing 400kV overhead line. The villages of Bramford and Sproughton are approximately 2km east of Bramford Substation in the Gipping Valley. Landform restricts views to the west from these settlements.

- 5.1.6 Mature vegetation along the Belstead Brook and woodland belts on the valley sides offer localised screening in this area. There are a small number of houses in the valley which have views of the existing 400kV overhead line. Views of the existing 400kV overhead line crossing Belstead Brook are limited from houses in Burstall by mature vegetation and tree belts to the western and southern edges of the village. There are potential visual receptors at Burstall Hill, a group of houses that sit in the valley to the northwest of the project and are served by a minor road which crosses the valley at this point. Belstead Brook is also crossed by the A1071 approximately 1.5km to the southeast of the project (at Burstall Bridge). Views to the northwest are limited by vegetation along the watercourse at this point.
- 5.1.7 The central portion of Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham is on an interfluvium of higher ground north and west of Hintlesham. Hedgerow boundaries and belts and blocks of broadleaved woodland help to limit the effect on views of the existing 400kV overhead line. The Grade I listed Hintlesham Hall is now a hotel and a golf course. The existing 400kV overhead line crosses the former parkland, less than 0.5km from the hall and there are views of the existing overhead line from locations within the grounds of the hall and from parts of the golf course.
- 5.1.8 The A1071 runs through the village of Hintlesham and a secondary road (Pond Hall Road/Duke Street) connects with the A1071 at Hintlesham. A minor road network extends to the north of the A1071 and south of Pond Hall Road and there are also a number of public footpaths crossing the area. There are views of the existing 400kV overhead line from these routes. National Cycle Route (NCR) 1 is well-screened where it runs along Hadleigh Railway Walk on the eastern edge of the Brett Valley, but where the route runs approximately 1km to the south of the existing overhead lines, there are views of the existing 400kV and the 132kV overhead lines.
- 5.1.9 The village of Hintlesham is approximately 1km to the south of the existing 400kV overhead line. The majority of views to the north are limited by woodland and mature vegetation associated with Hintlesham Hall and the golf course. Ribbon development extends along Duke Street, west of Hintlesham and a number of residences here have views of the existing 400kV overhead line, where not obscured by Hintlesham Great Wood. Approximately 1km to the south of Hintlesham, is the village of Chattisham and there are some views of the existing 400kV overhead line from houses in the western part of the village. There are a number of other residential visual receptors at farmsteads in the area, and individual houses and groups of houses located principally along the A1071 and Pond Hall Road.
- 5.1.10 There are views from a number of houses in Hintlesham, Chattisham and Duke Street of the existing 132kV overhead line, which runs south of Hintlesham. There are also views of the existing 132kV overhead line from the A1071 (east of Hintlesham), the minor road network (including part of the NCR) and PRoW network.

Section C Brett Valley

- 5.1.11 The B1070 runs through the Brett Valley to the east of the river. A minor road runs south from Hadleigh on the western side of the river and through Lower Layham and a further minor road runs parallel to this route on the upper valley side. There are some PRoW

crossing the valley between Hadleigh and Upper Layham and a PRoW link between Upper and Lower Layham which crosses the river. There are views of the existing 400kV overhead line from these routes. There are no long-distance walking routes in this area however there is the NCR 1, from which there are views of the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines where the NCR 1 runs through the Brett Valley on the minor road network and the Hadleigh Railway Walk.

Section D Polstead

- 5.1.12 This section of the project is on an interfluvium of higher ground between the Brett Valley and the Box Valley. Hedgerows with hedgerow trees, interspersed by blocks of broadleaved woodland are characteristic of the area and break up views of the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines. Layham Quarry is relatively well-screened from the surrounding area by mature vegetation around its periphery.
- 5.1.13 Users of the A1071, and a network of minor lanes and PRoW have views of the existing overhead lines along at least part of the routes. There are no long-distance footpath routes, national or regional cycle routes in this immediate area, although there are distant views of the existing 400kV overhead line from part of the Stour Valley Path long distance route on high ground east of Stoke by Nayland (approximately 3km distant and within Dedham Vale AONB).
- 5.1.14 The small village of Polstead Heath is approximately 0.2km to the north of the existing 400kV overhead line in the western part of this area. Millfield Wood, a block of mature woodland, sits between the village and the existing overhead line and limits views to the south from some residential properties, although there are views of the existing 400kV overhead line from the eastern and western edges of the settlement. On the edge of the Box Valley, and approximately 1km to the south of the route, is the village of Polstead, which lies in Dedham Vale AONB. The village is set on lower ground and the majority of views from the village are restricted by a combination of landform and mature vegetation, apart from a few properties at the northern edge of the village. There are a number of other potential residential visual receptors at farmsteads in the area, and at individual houses and groups of houses along the A1071 and on the minor road network.
- 5.1.15 Approximately 3km to the southwest of the draft Order Limits, is the village of Stoke by Nayland on high ground in the AONB. There are existing views of the 400kV overhead line on the interfluvium between the Brett and Box Valleys from the edge of the village.

Section E Dedham Vale AONB

- 5.1.16 The A1071 is located to the north of this section, with intervening landform and vegetation restricting views to the south. A network of minor roads and lanes provide connections between the A1071 and B1068. A number of PRoW cross the area, including a PRoW which runs along the bottom of the Box Valley and forms part of the Suffolk Way, a published long-distance walking route. There is also a small network of public paths to the north of Polstead associated with the tributary valley and Dollops Wood. The long distance Stour Valley Path and St Edmund Way run through Stoke-by-Nayland, approximately 2.5km to the south of the draft Order Limits.
- 5.1.17 The village of Boxford and hamlets of Stone Street, Calais Street and Whitestreet Green lie to the north of this section. Views south from Boxford and Stone Street are restricted by intervening landform and vegetation. Calais Street is on higher ground. There are some houses at the southern and western edge of Whitestreet Green, which are on higher ground overlooking the valley. The village of Polstead lies approximately 750m to the southeast of the project. Views to the northwest from Polstead are restricted by

intervening landform. Views northward toward the Box Valley from the village of Stoke by Nayland (approximately 2km south of the draft Order Limits) are limited by a combination of distance and intervening vegetation. There are other potential individual residential visual receptors in the Box Valley and tributary valley.

Section F Leavenheath/Assington

- 5.1.18 This section is characterised by blocks and belts of woodland, some of which are substantial, and which assist in limiting some views of the existing 400kV overhead line, although long views across the plateau are possible from a number of locations. As well as the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines in the landscape, in the western part of the area, close to the eastern edge of the Stour Valley, and approximately 0.6km north of the existing 400kV overhead line, Assington Masts form prominent landmarks in the surrounding landscape.
- 5.1.19 A number of PRoW cross this landscape and there are existing views of the existing overhead lines along at least part of these routes. There are no long distance footpaths, national or regional cycle routes in this immediate area. However, there are views of the existing 400kV overhead line from the Stour Valley Path long distance walking route, which is approximately 2km to the south in the eastern part of the area and the St Edmund Way long distance walking route, which is approximately 2km to the south in the western part of the area.
- 5.1.20 The village of Leavenheath, which comprises separate northern and southern parts of the settlement, is in the eastern part of this section. The northern settlement is at the junction between the A134 and B1068. Houses here are approximately 0.2km from the existing 400kV overhead line and would be close to the project. The southern settlement at Leavenheath is on the western side of the A134, approximately 1km to the south of the existing 400kV overhead line. Houses along the northern edge of the village have views of the existing 400kV overhead line, obscured in places by vegetation along field boundaries and intervening woodland. Further west and to the north of the existing overhead lines is the village of Assington. This village forms a linear settlement along a minor road (The Street) orientated in a north south direction. Houses at the southern edge of the village are approximately 0.2km from the existing overhead lines. There are a number of other potential residential visual receptors at farmsteads in the area, and at individual houses and groups of houses along the A134, B1068 and minor road network.
- 5.1.21 To the southwest of the B1068 and south of Boxford Fruit Farm is the Stoke by Nayland hotel and golf club. Although views from the hotel toward the existing overhead lines are restricted by tall and dense screen planting, there are some glimpsed views of the existing 400kV overhead line from the golf course.
- 5.1.22 Approximately 3km southeast of this section, is the village of Stoke by Nayland on high ground in the AONB. There are existing views of the 400kV overhead line on the interfluvium between the River Box and River Stour valleys from the edge of the village.

Section G Stour Valley

- 5.1.23 The eastern part of this section comprises a relatively large scale flat valley floor with pronounced valley sides, which on the outer reaches interface with a much wider plateau landscapes. Woodland in this edge plateau landscape is often visually prominent in views across the valley providing a well wooded skyline.
- 5.1.24 The western part of Section G: Stour Valley, around Alphasstone is heavily influenced by tributary valleys of the Stour and a patchwork of woodland and tree cover often screen and filter views which are often also foreshortened in many places by topography. These

smaller valleys create a complex topography with some steep slopes, resulting in a small scale incised and intimate landscape in contrast to the more open and expansive valley floor of the River Stour.

- 5.1.25 The southern residential edge of Sudbury extends southward along the Stour Valley as ribbon development along the B1508 which lies lower down in the valley and is approximately 2km to the north of the existing 400kV overhead line. Views from properties at the edge of the settlement are generally oblique towards the project and filtered by intervening vegetation.
- 5.1.26 The village of Bures also sits in the valley bottom and is approximately 2km to the south of the existing overhead lines. Views from the community on the northern edge of the village are generally filtered by intervening vegetation. There are a number of other small villages on the valley sides between Sudbury and Bures including the small hamlet of Little Cornard, which lies in an elevated location to the south east of Sudbury.
- 5.1.27 The small village of Workhouse Green is on the eastern valley side and approximately 0.2km to the north of the existing 132kV overhead line. The local community on the eastern edge of the village currently have views of the existing 400kV overhead line on the skyline. Views from the community on the western edge of the village are panoramic cross the Stour Valley.
- 5.1.28 The village of Lamarsh is on the western edge of the valley bottom, 0.25km to the south of the existing 132kV overhead line. Views currently experienced by people living in this community are typically oblique toward the existing overhead lines to the north and northeast.
- 5.1.29 The village of Alphamstone is on the western edge of the Stour Valley, approximately 1km to the south of the existing 132kV overhead line. The village of Twinstead is 0.6km to the west of the draft Order Limits. There are other scattered local community within this section, primarily along roads running along the valley sides, including Henny Road to the west and St Edmunds Hill to the east also Upper Road and at Dorkings Tye on the interfluvium to the east of the river valley.
- 5.1.30 In the Stour Valley, on the eastern side of the river, the B1508 runs southward from Sudbury (approximately 2km to the north of the existing overhead lines) to Bures (approximately 2km to the south of the existing overhead lines). A minor road runs between Sudbury and Bures on the western side of the river. A network of minor lanes crosses the valley sides; many of these are sunken and flanked by tall hedgerow trees.
- 5.1.31 The Stour Valley Path and St Edmund Way long distance footpaths follow the same route northwards from Bures along the Stour Valley bottom before climbing up along the western valley side and approaching Sudbury from the southwest. These long distance paths cross the project on the western valley side. There are a number of other PRoW in the area and the NCR 13 crosses the project north of Lamarsh. On the eastern valley side, users of footpaths typically experience views which contain the top of existing pylons extending above trees. Footpaths crossing the valley often have views along the valley bottom and are filtered by trees and shrubs on the valley sides. Views within the valley in the eastern part of the section are relatively well contained. Existing overhead lines are mostly backclothed by the sloping landform on the valley sides and are more visible on the skyline higher up the slopes.

Section H GSP Substation

- 5.1.32 There are no long distance footpaths, national or regional cycle routes in this immediate area. There are however a number of PRoW in the area, some of which have views

towards the gap between Butler's and Waldegrave Woods, particularly from the west. Views towards the proposed GSP Substation site from public footpaths to the north and south are generally restricted by woodland, although there are some views possible from public footpaths to the south.

- 5.1.33 The project crosses the A131 which runs in a southerly direction from Sudbury to Halstead and adjoins Butler's Wood and Waldegrave Wood to the east. Unrestricted views of the field between the woods are possible from a short section of the road immediately adjacent. Views towards the proposed GSP Substation site from other roads in the area are generally limited as minor roads and lanes are characteristically sunken and hedge-lined and the two adjacent woods screen most views. Views of the field between Butler's Wood and Waldegrave Wood tend to be restricted to a localised area. More distant views toward the field are largely screened by the existing woodland, becoming increasingly discernible in longer distance views.
- 5.1.34 The nearest villages to the proposed GSP Substation and associated works are Twinstead, which is over 1.8km to the east, Wickham St Paul, which is approximately 1km to the west, Audley End which is over 2.9km to the west, and Bulmer Tye, which is over 2.9km to the north. Views toward the proposed GSP Substation from these locations are limited by intervening hedgerows and mature trees. The hamlet of Twinstead Green is at the south eastern edge of the study area and there are some existing views toward the proposed GSP Substation from the nearest residential properties, however, mature vegetation to garden curtilages limits these views. There are views of the proposed GSP Substation from scattered local community within 0.5km of the woods; intervening vegetation again limits existing views.

Appendix 7.1. Biodiversity Baseline

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Appendix 7.1 Biodiversity Baseline

1. Introduction

1.1 General Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 7: Biodiversity of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. It sets out the biodiversity baseline relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as 'the project').
- 1.1.2 It includes record centre data requested in Spring 2021, that has been used to inform the baseline assessment. It also sets out the results of previous field surveys undertaken between 2009 to 2013, prior to the project pause and the results from current (and ongoing) surveys. The results of the ongoing surveys and any updated baseline information will be presented within the Environmental Statement (ES) prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- 1.1.3 The structure of this appendix is as follows:
- Section 2: Designated Sites. This includes the desk study information available regarding designated sites and a summary of the field surveys to date;
 - Section 3: Habitats and Botany. This includes the desk study information available regarding habitats and botany and a summary of the field surveys to date, including a phase 1 habitat survey of the draft Order Limits;
 - Section 4: Potential Ancient Woodland: This summarises the desk top work that has been undertaken to identify potential ancient woodland and the survey work that will follow on to verify the results; and
 - Sections 5 to 15: Various protected species, invasive non-native species and other notable species. These sections summarise the desk study data and field results for various species on the project.
- 1.1.4 This appendix also outlines the proposed future work that would be done for each aspect, including further survey work proposed both pre-application and that which would follow on should consent be granted.

1.2 Project Study Areas

Previous Field Surveys

- 1.2.1 A number of ecological baseline surveys were undertaken in 2010–2013, prior to the project going on pause. The study area at that time comprised a broad corridor along the then alignment of the overhead line and underground cable. The location of the proposed grid supply point (GSP) substation was confirmed in 2013 and was therefore not necessarily included in the earlier surveys.
- 1.2.2 Although the previous survey results and reports have exceeded the recommended lifespan of 12 to 18 months (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), 2019b), the baseline data is still considered useful in providing further context relating to the structure, function and overall importance of those ecological receptors present.

Current Field Surveys

- 1.2.3 The project was un-paused in 2020 and a programme of surveys commenced in 2021 to update the previous survey work where applicable. The updated survey programme has included surveys at the proposed GSP substation and also changes to the designs that have occurred as a result of feedback received during the non-statutory consultation held

in spring 2021 and further technical work. Further details can be found in the Project Development Options Report (National Grid, 2021a).

1.3 Value/Importance

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

2. Designated sites

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1 International and national statutory designated site information was identified on the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (Defra, 2021c) with supplementary information on citations collated from Natural England (Natural England, 2021).

2.1.2 Non-statutory/locally designated site information was purchased in Spring 2021 from Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS) and Essex Wildlife Trust Biological Records Centre based on an initial study area that comprised 1km around the proposed corridor at that time (to allow for future changes) and then applying the following buffers:

- Internationally important statutory designated sites (Special Protection Areas (SPA); Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites)) within 2km, extending to 30km for SACs where bats are the qualifying interest or where European sites are hydrologically connected to the project. The underpinning component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zones for European sites were also reviewed for electricity infrastructure projects to aid the identification of pathways to effects.
- Nationally important statutory designated sites (SSSIs; National Nature Reserves (NNRs); and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)) within 2km, extending where SSSI Impact Risk Zones overlapped or where direct pathways to effects were possible beyond 2km.
- Non-statutory sites of local nature conservation importance (County Wildlife Sites (CWSs); Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) and Roadside Nature Reserves (RNRs); ancient woodland, and habitats of principal importance (referred to as 'priority habitats' in this report) where pathways to effects are possible within 1km.

Statutory Designated Sites

2.1.3 Table 2.1 details the European designated sites within the study area. These are shown in PEI Report, Volume 3, Figure 7.1. The value of these sites is **very high** as they are of international importance.

Table 2.1: European Designated Sites

Qualifying Features	Approx. Distance and Direction from the Draft Order Limits	Value
Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla</i>) (Non-breeding); • Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) (Non-breeding); • Pied avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>) (Breeding); 	5.75km southeast	Very high

Qualifying Features	Approx. Distance and Direction from the Draft Order Limits	Value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) (Non-breeding); • Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) (Non-breeding); • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) (Non-breeding); • Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>) (Non breeding); • Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) (Non-breeding); and • Waterbird assemblage of over 20,000 individuals. 		

Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar criterion 2: contains seven nationally scarce plants (stiff saltmarsh-grass (<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>), small cord-grass (<i>Spartina maritima</i>), perennial glasswort (<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>), lax flowered sea lavender (<i>Limonium humile</i>) and eelgrasses (<i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Z. marina</i> and <i>Z. noltei</i>); • Ramsar criterion 2: contains five British Red Data Book invertebrates (a muscid fly (<i>Phaonia fusca</i>), a horsefly (<i>Haematopota grandis</i>), Spiders (<i>Arctosa fulvolineata</i> and <i>Baryphema duffeyi</i>) and swollen spire snail (<i>Mercuria confusa</i>); • Ramsar criterion 5: assemblages of international importance (63,017 waterfowl – five-year peak mean 1998/9-2002/2003); and • Ramsar criterion 6: species populations occurring at levels of international importance (concurrent with species listed in SPA qualifying features). 	5.75km southeast	Very high
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2.1.4 There are no NNR within 2km of the draft Order Limits and no potential pathways to effect on a NNR have been identified.

2.1.5 Table 2.2 details the SSSIs within the 2km of the draft Order Limits (including the relevant project section where within 1km). This also includes sites beyond 2km where the draft Order Limits overlap with the published SSSI Impact Risk Zones for electricity infrastructure projects. These are also shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.1. As designated sites of national importance, these sites are valued as **high**.

Table 2.2: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Site	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction from the draft Order Limits	Value
Stour Estuary	Designated for its coastal saltmarsh, sheltered muddy shores, two scarce marine invertebrates, vascular scarce plant assemblage and wintering and passage wildfowl and waders	9.13km southeast	High
Orwell Estuary	Designated for its intertidal mud habitats, assemblage of vascular plants, breeding bird assemblage and wintering waterfowl	5.75km southeast	High
Cattawade Marshes	Grazing marshes with associated open water and fen habitats of major importance for the diversity of their breeding bird community	8.43km south	High
Little Blakenham Pit	Chalk grassland and large bat hibernation roost used principally by Daubenton's bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>),	2.97km northeast	High

Site	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction from the draft Order Limits	Value
	Natterer's bat (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>) and brown long-eared bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>).		
Hintlesham Woods	Ancient semi-natural woodland habitat. The designation includes Wolves Wood, Keeble Grove, Ramsey Wood and Hintlesham Great Wood. Also a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Reserve. Ramsay Wood and Hintlesham Great Woods are in favourable condition (21/09/21).	Within Section AB: Bramford Substation/ Hintlesham	High
Arger Fen	Designated woodland site with fen and wet and acidic grassland areas. In favourable and unfavourable – recovering condition (2014).	590m – south of Section F: Leavenheath/ Assington, 10m south of access route	High
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 over-wintering snipe and provides a habitat for a variety of insects, including an uncommon sawfly. In unfavourable – declining condition (2010).	1.9km north	High

2.1.6 There are five LNRs within 2km of the draft Order Limits. These are summarised in Table 2.3 and shown in PEI Report, Volume 3, Figure 7.1. The value of these sites is **medium** because the sites are of county importance. Where the sites support ancient woodland habitats or are concurrent with SSSIs, the value is increased to **high** due to the irreplaceable nature of that habitat and the national level of designation, respectively.

Table 2.3: Local Nature Reserves

Site	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction from the Draft Order Limits	Value
Railway Walk, Hadleigh	Trees on either on raised banks or on downward slopes, in a surrounding landscape is a patchwork of fields, woodland copses and hedgerows.	Within on border of Section AB: Bramford Substation/ Hintlesham and Section C: Brett Valley.	Medium
Riverside Walk, Hadleigh	The woodland separating these two paths is comprised mostly of willow (<i>Salix sp</i>), sallow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) and alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) with poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>), oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and occasional spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>). Many of the trees are cloaked in Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>).	1.2km north. Section C: Brett Valley.	Medium
Broom Hill, Hadleigh	Grassland, tall herb communities, gorse and broom, scrub and woodland.	1.7km north. Section C: Brett Valley.	Medium
Arger Fen	Ancient coppice woodland, new naturally regenerating woodland alongside wet meadows.	410m south west of access track (overlaps with larger SSSI). Section F: Leavenheath/ Assington.	High

Site	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction from the Draft Order Limits	Value
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.	590m south of main works, 10m south of access route (also component of Arger Fen SSSI). Section F: Leavenheath/Assington.	High

Non-statutory Designated Sites

- 2.1.7 There are 33 Suffolk CWSs, 20 Essex LWSs, two Suffolk Roadside Nature Reserves (RNR) and one Essex and one Suffolk Wildlife Trust Reserve in the data provided from the Local Records Centre. Table 2.4 lists these sites and are shown in PEI Report, Volume 3, Figures 7.2 and 7.3.
- 2.1.8 The value of these sites is **medium** because the sites are of county importance. Where the sites support ancient woodland habitats, the value is increased to **high** due to the irreplaceable nature of that habitat.

2.2 Field Survey

- 2.2.1 A Phase 1 Habitat was undertaken during the initial project development in 2012. This is being fully updated during 2021/2022 with a UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) survey, in accordance with the UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 1.1 (Butcher *et al*, 2020) for the draft Order Limits (see Section 3). No additional field survey is proposed in relation to designated sites outside of the proposed habitat survey.

2.3 Future Work

- 2.3.1 Subject to gaining successful consent for the project, habitat surveys data would be reviewed prior to construction to check for any changes to the baseline environment, including at designated sites within the final Order Limits.

Table 2.4: Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Site	Name	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction From the Draft Order Limits	Value
Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham				
CWS	Sproughton Park	A range of habitats including wet grassland, alder carr, veteran trees, hedgerows, ponds, and springs. Fauna associated includes birds, bats, badger (<i>Meles meles</i>), otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>), water vole (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>), water shrew (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>) and amphibians.	100m southeast	Medium
CWS	Miller's Wood	Ancient woodland with coppiced horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>) and wild service-tree.	500m northeast	High
CWS	Burstall Long Wood	Ancient woodland site which holds a scarce plant in Suffolk - wild service-tree (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>). Also supports bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>) and early purple orchid (<i>Orchis mascula</i>).	260m southeast	High
CWS	Bullen Wood	Ancient woodland with diverse plant species and valuable habitats for dead wood invertebrates and woodpeckers	Immediately adjacent – east	High
CWS	Round Wood and Elms Grove	Ancient woodland site noted for supporting a wide range of woodland birds, particularly warblers.	Immediately adjacent – east	High
CWS	Fore and Bushey Grove	Woodland site with wild service-tree present and dog's mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>).	170m north	Medium
CWS	Brimlin Woods	Ancient woodland.	720m south	High
CWS	Squires Wood	Ancient woodland with mature hedgerow providing a valuable wildlife corridor.	650m south	High
CWS	Long Wood	Ancient woodland with dense hedgerow.	635m south	High
CWS	Tom's / Broadoak Wood	Ancient woodland site (although a large proportion has been planted with conifers).	Immediately adjacent – south	High
CWS	Raydon Great Wood	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 (<i>Natrix natrix</i>), common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>), bats, Hazel dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>),	200m south	High

Site	Name	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction From the Draft Order Limits	Value
		nightingale, cuckoo (<i>Cuculus canorus</i>), song thrush (<i>Turdus philomelos</i>) and dunnock (<i>Prunella modularis</i>).		
CWS	Valley Farm Meadow	Wet grassland and a drier herb-rich meadow.	Within	Medium
CWS	Hadleigh Railway Walk	Former railway line converted into a footpath and bridleway. Contains chalk grassland and woodland habitats and passes through Raydon Great Wood CWS.	Within	Medium
Section C Brett Valley				
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 (<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>), reedmace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>) and greater pond sedge (<i>Carex riparia</i>). Starwort (<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>), mare's-tail (<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>), and river water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>) grow well in the unpolluted water.	630m south and 650m north	Medium
Section D Polstead				
CWS	Valley Farm Wood	Mixed wet and ancient woodland and hedges which support hazel dormouse. The site contains several reptile and bird species.	Within	High
RNR	202	Lesser calamint (<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>).	95m north	Medium
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	Medium
CWS	Layham Grove	Ancient woodland with tree diversity providing opportunities for invertebrates, birds including the priority species nightingale (<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>) and hazel dormouse.	210m north	High
CWS	Stack Wood	Ancient Woodland with mature oak, hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp), aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>) and wild service tree (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>).	620m north	High
CWS	Millfield Wood	Ancient woodland site covering two blocks of woodland separated by arable land.	Immediately adjacent – north and south	High

Site	Name	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction From the Draft Order Limits	Value
CWS	Potash Lane Hedge	Ancient hedgerow supporting 19 native species such as dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), gorse (<i>Ulex</i> sps), and broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>).	450m north	High
CWS	Howe Wood	Ancient woodland with small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) (uncommon in Suffolk), wood anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), wood sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), wild service-tree and wood millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>).	300m north	High
CWS	King Harry's Grove	Ancient woodland with a good diversity of flowering plants.	180m north	High
Section E Dedham Vale AONB				
CWS	Polstead Acid Grassland	Unimproved grassland. Clustered (<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>) and knotted clovers (<i>Trifolium striatum</i>) occur on site; both these species are relatively scarce away from the coast.	600m south	Medium
CWS	The Dollops	Ancient woodland site.	Within	High
CWS	High Trees Farm Wood	Ancient woodland with wild service tree, oak (<i>Quercus</i>) standards and wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>).	440m north	High
CWS	Bushy Park Wood	Ancient woodland site which contains old oak pollards and wet flushes. Hazel dormouse present.	Immediately adjacent – south	High
CWS	Broom Hill Wood	Ancient Woodland.	Immediately adjacent – north	High
CWS	River Box Meadows	Floodplain meadows on the River Box with two distinct communities. Eastern half is rush and sedge dominated with wood club-rush (<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>) (regionally rare species). The southerly end has low lying area where tall species-rich fen dominated by sedges, rushes and meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) occur. The meadows as also an important habitat for waders such as snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>).	790m north	Medium
Section F Leavenheath/Assington				
CWS	Leadenhall Wood	Ancient woodland with ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), small-leaved lime coppice, mature cherry, and oak.	110m south	High

Site	Name	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction From the Draft Order Limits	Value
Suffolk WT Reserve	Arger Fen and Spouse's Vale	Mosaic of ancient coppice woodland and new naturally regenerating woodland alongside wet meadows. Hazel dormouse, barbastelle bat (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>), badger, common lizard, grass snake and various butterflies present.	90m south	Medium (excluding SSSI habitats)
CWS	Assington Meadows	A sloping meadow, stream which supports water vole. The meadow supports a diverse wet grassland community.	625m north	Medium
CWS	Assington Thicks	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.	200m north	High
RNR	195	Lesser calamint.	Within	Medium
CWS	Tiger Hill Meadow	Wet acid fen meadow.	245m south	Medium
Section G Stour Valley				
CWS	Appletree Wood/ Meadow	Ancient woodland site, species-rich meadow, and associated butterfly community.	150m north	High
LWS	Edgars Farm East Meadow	Damp and marshy grassland within the River Stour flood plain. The sward is characterised by meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), sweet vernal grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), creeping bent-grass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>) and crested dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), whilst wet areas support ragged robin (<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>), bog stitchwort (<i>Stellaria alsine</i>), cuckooflower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>) and many other species associated with wetlands.	30m south	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 (<i>Agrostis canina</i>), cuckooflower, marsh bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), ragged robin and creeping jenny (<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>), carnation sedge (<i>Carex panicea</i>) and marsh arrowgrass (<i>Triglochin palustris</i>).	390m south	Medium
LWS	Daws Hall	Grassland, marsh and aquatic habitats.	5m north	Medium
LWS	Moat Farm/Burnt House Marsh	Comprises a wooded stream with a mix of wet and dry grassland habitats.	Within	Medium

Site	Name	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction From the Draft Order Limits	Value
LWS	Parkhill Wood	Woodland with old pedunculate oak standards with some underplanting of ash and sweet chestnut forma canopy over hazel shrub layer. Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) is widespread, with other typical species being bluebell and primrose.	600m south	Medium
LWS and Essex WT Reserve	Loshes Meadows Complex	Grassland, woodland, young plantation, hedgerows, and marsh habitats. It supports a variety of flowering plants, breeding birds, butterflies, and reptiles.	Within	Medium
LWS	Alphamstone Meadows	Wet and dry grassland habitats.	10m northwest	Medium
LWS	Alphamstone Complex	Dry grassland (in an old gravel pit), scrub, wet alder, and swamp.	Within	Medium
LWS	Clamps Grove	Woodland comprising pedunculate oak, small-leaved lime, ash and field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>). The understorey is largely hawthorn, elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.) and midland hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>) over a ground flora of bluebell and dog's mercury.	745m south	Medium
LWS	Pebmarsh House	Grassland with scattered trees, retains a species-rich sward typified by cock's-foot, crested dog's-tail, sweet vernal grass, quaking grass (<i>Briza media</i>) and many common herbs.	Immediately adjacent – south	Medium
LWS	Ansell's Grove/ Ash Ground	Wet woodland and grassland habitat types and open water.	Within	Medium
LWS	Coopersfield Wood	This wood comprises pedunculate oak, ash, birch and poplar (<i>Populus</i> sp.).	410m north	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 (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), lesser pond sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), giant horsetail (<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>), meadowsweet, ramsons (<i>Allium ursinum</i>), ragged robin and nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) are frequent, with a good cover of bryophytes. North wood is a lake which has good marginal vegetation of soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), reedmace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), water mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>), brooklime (<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>), iris (<i>Iris</i> spp), sedge and meadowsweet.	80m north west	Medium
LWS	Twinstead Marsh	Comprises a range of wet woodland and grassland habitat types and open water.	Within	Medium

Site	Name	Citation Summary	Approx. Distance and Direction From the Draft Order Limits	Value
Section H GSP Substation				
LWS	Twinstead Hall Wood	Ancient wood comprising a mix of broadleaved and coniferous species. The northern section has birch, hazel and old sweet chestnut coppice while the south is mainly planted Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>). Ground flora species bluebell, dog's mercury, wood anemone and yellow pimpernel.	540m west	High
LWS	Almshouse Wood	Pedunculate oak, ash and silver birch over hazel coppice constitute the main woody species of this woodland. Bracken and bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg) are frequent in ground flora, which also includes primrose and dog's mercury.	650m north	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, meadow foxtail, cock's-foot and Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>). Field woodrush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>) and glaucous sedge (<i>Carex flacca</i>) are also present. The assemblage of herbs includes agrimony (<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>), cuckooflower, meadow vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>) and burnet saxifrage (<i>Pimpinella saxifrage</i>).	420m south	Medium
LWS	Butler's Wood	Ancient woodland with a canopy of pedunculate oak standards with an understorey of silver birch, English elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) and some aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>). Ground flora species include wood anemone, bluebell, primrose and wood sorrel.	Immediately adjacent – north	High
LWS	Waldegrave Wood	Ancient woodland site, the structure of the ancient wood is pedunculate oak and ash standards, with silver birch and elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.), over a hazel coppice, hawthorn and elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) shrub layer. Among the ground flora are wood anemone, wood sorrel, bluebell and primrose.	Within	High
LWS	Parsonage Wood	Large ancient wood 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.	860m north	High

3. Habitats and Botany

3.1 Desk Study

Priority Habitats

3.1.1 The Priority Habitat Inventory suggests the presence of the following priority habitats (i.e. habitats of principal importance in England) within the draft Order Limits:

- lowland broadleaved woodland;
- wet woodland;
- lowland meadows;
- lowland dry acidic grassland;
- coastal and floodplain grazing marsh;
- lowland fen;
- hedgerows;
- rivers; and
- ponds.

3.1.2 Additional priority habitats including traditional orchards are located within 1km of the draft Order Limits area (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.3). No habitats listed as per Annex I of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) have been identified to date within the draft Order Limits.

3.1.3 Priority habitats are valued as **medium** because these habitats are of county importance. A precautionary **high** value is given to lowland fen due to its irreplaceable definition as per the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2021).

Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE)

3.1.4 Potential GWDTE have been identified following the UK Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG) guidance (2004). This has used information derived from designated site citations, National Vegetation Classification (NVC) and habitat data from the 2012–2013 sites surveys and Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (OS, 2021c). The process for allocating a groundwater dependency score was based on:

- The NVC class where available as per Appendix 1 in UKTAG guidance (2004). A score of 1 if clearly groundwater-dependent; 2 if groundwater might contribute; and 3 if clearly not groundwater-dependent.
- The observed vegetation types, where they could be generically assessed. A score of 2 if groundwater might contribute; 3 if unlikely.
- OS mapping where the above information was not available, for example, checking for springs and issues on OS mapping. A score of 1 or 2 if present, 3 if not.
- Superficial geology if case is doubtful and assign higher score if superficial geology is a potential aquifer.

3.1.5 Table 3.1 lists the GWDTE that have been identified within 1km of the draft Order Limits. These are shown on PEI Report, Volume 3 Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2. Further GWDTE may be identified through the ongoing UKHab surveys. The baseline data will be updated in the ES, where required.

3.1.6 The value of GWDTEs is **medium** because the habitats are of county importance, whether they are associated with a designated site or not.

Notable Plant Species

- 3.1.7 The desk study identified the presence of notable plant species within the study area, most of these were connected with designated sites. The most notable species identified were 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 lesser calamint has been recorded on road verges (where it is now largely confined) have been designated.
- 3.1.8 Other plant species listed as Vulnerable in the Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain (Cheffings and Farrell, 2005) recorded within the desk study data comprise dwarf spurge (*Euphorbia exigua*) and prickly poppy (*Papaver argemone*). Species listed as near threatened in the Red List and present within the study area were common cudweed (*Filago vulgaris*); field woundwort (*Stachys arvensis*); and hoary cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*).
- 3.1.9 Additional notable plant species were identified in the desk study including a variety of orchid, helleborine and twayblade species associated with woodlands and species related to arable field margins: corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*); annual knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*) and field woundwort (*Stachys arvensis*).
- 3.1.10 While the general vascular plant assemblage across the project is of **negligible** value, the arable plant assemblage comprises a number of notable species and is valued as **medium**.

Table 3.1: Potential Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems

Site	GWDTE	Groundwater Indicated on OS Map	Dependency on Groundwater	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham				
Sproughton Park CWS	Wet grassland (impeded drainage – calcareous seepage zones and springs). Wet woodland – Alder Carr.	-	1	Approx. 100m east
Valley Farm Meadows CWS	M27 <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> – <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> mire.	1	3	Within
Section D Polstead				
Layham Pit Woodland and Meadow CWS	W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> – <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland M23 <i>Juncus-effusus</i> - <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> - <i>Galium palustre</i> tall rush meadow.	-	3	Within
Section E Dedham Vale AONB				
River Box Meadows CWS	Floodplain Meadow.	-	3	Approx. 790m south
Bushy Park Wood CWS	Wet flushes. W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> – <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	-	3	Immediately adjacent – north
Section F Leavenheath/Assington				
Assington Meadows CWS	The site is located in the valley of a small watercourse. It is likely that the watercourse is partially spring fed, giving rise to ‘flush’ areas in the meadow.	-	2	Approx. 625m north
Arger Fen SSSI	Alder species alluvial woodland. Wet meadows.	Issues and Drains	2	Approx. 590m south
Tiger Hill Long Meadow CWS	Wet acid fen meadow.	-	1	Approx. 245m south
Section G Stour Valley				
Edgards Farm East Meadow LWS	Floodplain.	-	3	Approx. 340m south
Edgars Farm Meadows LWS	Floodplain.	-	3	Approx. 390m south
Daws Hall LWS	Marsh in designation but none found on site.	-	n/a	Approx. 5m north

Site	GWDTE	Groundwater Indicated on OS Map	Dependency on Groundwater	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
Moat Farm/Burnt House Marsh LWS	Alder-lined stream, predominantly planted with Cricket Bat Willow (<i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>) over areas of wet and dry grassland.	Stream – downstream of Alphamstone Meadows	2	Within
Alphamstone Meadows LWS	M23 <i>Juncus effusus/acutiflorus</i> - <i>Galium palustre</i> rush pasture. S6 <i>Carex riparia</i> swamp.	Issues	3	Approx. 10m west
Loshes Meadow Complex	A narrow strip of woodland along the stream consisting mainly of alder and willow.	Issues and stream	2	Within
Alphamstone Complex LWS	Wet Alder woodland. <i>Carex acutiformis</i> swamp.	Issues	1	Within
Ansell's Grove/Ash Ground LWS	Wet woodland – wet valley bottom supporting either W5 or W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland.	Issues, collects and stream	2	Within
Fenn Farm Mosaic LWS	Alder woodland with willow scrub with a marshy ground flora.	Lake and stream	3	Approx. 80m north
Twinstead Marsh LWS	Alder, willow (<i>Salix</i> species) carr, swamp, marsh and open water.	Issues	2	Within
Section H GSP Substation				
Twinstead Green LWS	Floodplain.	-	3	Approx. 420m south

3.2 Field Survey

Methodology

- 3.2.1 An extended Phase 1 habitat survey following the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey guidelines (2010) was undertaken along the preferred route corridor during 2011 and 2012. Surveys were undertaken within the optimum season (end of March – September) by The Environment Partnership (TEP), on behalf of National Grid. The surveys were undertaken by experienced botanists (qualified to at least Level 4 under the Field Identification Skills Certificate (FISC) Scheme). In line with JNCC guidance, the surveys included initial habitat assessments for protected and notable species and the identification of species rich hedgerows, which were ones found to contain seven or more woody species (as listed on Schedule 3 of the Hedgerow Regulations).
- 3.2.2 NVC surveys were undertaken by TEP in 2012 at woodland and grassland habitats. The surveys were undertaken by experienced botanists (FISC Level 4 or higher). The woodland survey followed procedure described in the NVC Field Guide to Woodland (Hall *et al.*, 2001). The grassland surveys followed procedures described in the British Plant Communities, Grasslands and Montane Communities, Volume 3 (Rodwell *et al.* 1992).
- 3.2.3 During the NVC surveys, communities were identified by eye in the field and sample quadrats were taken. Within each quadrat all plant species found were noted and their relative cover abundance estimated; using the Domin scale of 1–10 (where 1 = few individuals, 2 = several localised individuals, 3 = individuals scattered throughout sample, 4 = 4 – 10%, 5 = 11 – 25%, 6 = 26 – 33%, 7 = 34 – 50%, 8 = 51 – 75%, 9 = 76 – 90% and 10 = 91 –100% cover). This data was subsequently checked by comparing quadrat data with the community descriptions, floristic tables and keys in the NVC handbooks. To provide a further objective assessment of the local communities sampled, the quadrat data was analysed using TABLEFIT version 1 (Hill, 1996). By a combination of these methods, the surveyed areas recorded was assigned NVC codes that represented the main vegetation community present.
- 3.2.4 A UKHab survey, in accordance with The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 1.1 (Butcher *et al.*, 2020) began in summer 2021 and will continue in 2022 across the draft Order Limits to verify and update the previous habitat survey data. The habitat survey will extend beyond the draft Order Limits only where overlapping land parcels permit.
- 3.2.5 River and ditch habitat surveys (UKHab, 2020) will be undertaken to inform the UKHab categorisation for watercourses crossed by the project within the draft Order Limits. This will be undertaken by certified surveyors of that survey type. Habitat condition assessments will be also undertaken at the same time to feed into the subsequent Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) calculation.
- 3.2.6 Updated information on hedgerows will also be collated such that it will inform the outputs for UKHab and BNG calculation and to record the ecological features relevant to identification of ‘Important’ hedgerows, as described within the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, in terms of the ecological criteria.

Survey Results

General Habitats

- 3.2.7 At PEI stage, in the absence of full habitat surveys, aerial photography (dated 2017) has been used to supplement the original Phase 1 habitat survey findings and the 2021 field survey data. This is shown on PEI Report, Volume 3, Figure 7.4. The full UKHab survey results will be presented within the ES.
- 3.2.8 The existing survey results show that the landscape is highly agricultural, 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, some recently planted. What limited grassland diversity exists is located to the west of the study area, in the main associated with the Stour Valley (Section G). The survey has identified valuable habitats including semi-natural ancient woodlands, wet woodlands, species-rich hedgerows, river valleys and ponds.

3.2.9 The 2021 survey results indicate that habitats appear broadly consistent with the 2011 to 2012 survey results. Where changes have been identified, these, in the main, relate to recent tree planting.

Woodland

3.2.10 The 2012 woodland NVC results are listed in Table 3.2 and are shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.4. Table 3.2 also includes the nearest NVC based on the species recorded. A range of W6, W8 and W10 woodlands and W21 scrub habitats have been identified within the study area.

Table 3.2: Woodland NVC Results (Based on 2012 Survey Results by TEP)

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham				
WD1	Fore Grove	Woodland with uniform and canopy age and species composition. Sparse scrub layer.	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland.	165m north
WD2	Half Moon House, Burstall	A wooded valley along a watercourse, mainly naturally regenerated. There is also a section of poplar plantation and unmanaged neutral grassland to the north.	W8f <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Allium ursinum</i> subcommunity.	Within
WD3	Square Pasture Covert	Fairly uniform woodland, with tall even-aged trees and sparse understorey and a mainly dog's mercury-dominated ground flora. There are scattered specimens of butcher's broom, cherry-laurel, box and box-honeysuckle as well as coppiced hazel.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	170m north
WD4	Woodland north of Kennels Cottage	Dry plantation woodland.	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland; and W21b <i>Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix</i> scrub, <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> subcommunity.	20m north
WD5	College Farm Plantation	Strip of woodland/plantation edged by dry ditches, the deepest and widest along the road edge to the east. Relatively rich ground flora.	W8e <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Geranium robertianum</i> subcommunity.	Within
WD6	Ramsey Wood	A large tract of coppice with standards woodland managed by the RSPB as a nature reserve.	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland.	Within

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
WD7	Ramsey Wood SW	Managed for pheasants. The woodland canopy is dominated by oak and sweet chestnut with some silver birch and an understorey of hazel and hawthorn. The ground layer is heavily dominated by wood false brome (<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>).	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland. W10b <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-south
WD8	Hintlesham Wood	A large tract of coppice with standards woodland managed by the RSPB as a nature reserve.	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland	Within
WD9	Birch Farm	Disturbed woodland with wide old hedgerows.	No clear category.	80m north
WD10	Woodland at Chattisham	Strip of woodland in a damp valley. Low willow scrub and tall willow plantation.	W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	100m north
WD11	Tom's Wood	Dense plantation mainly pine. Narrow strips of remnant semi-natural woodland.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-south
WD12	Town House Fruit Farm	Woodland along damp valley.	W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	25m north
WD13	Hadleigh Railway Walk	Woodland established along the slopes of the cuttings and embankments of this disused railway. Also, a long section of elm-dominated growth with bluebell understorey stretches along the northeastern side of the railway.	W21b <i>Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix</i> scrub, <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> subcommunity. W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland.	Within
Section D Polstead				
WD14	Valley Farm Wood	A range of woodland dominated by oak in the drier areas and alder in the wetter woodland.	W10 <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland. W21a <i>Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix</i> scrub, <i>Hedera helix-Urtica dioica</i> subcommunity. W6b <i>Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica</i> woodland, <i>Salix fragilis</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-north
WD15	Layham Quarry	Working quarry with fringes of surviving old woodland but much was either recent plantation or recent natural regeneration over disturbed ground. A varied mosaic of woodland types result.	W10b <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity. W21 <i>Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix</i> scrub.	15m south

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
			W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	
WD16	Layham Grove	Old woodland site with more-recent plantation and many signs of past management, for example coppicing of the now tall, small-leaved limes.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> sub-community. W10b <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	220m north
WD17	Millfield Wood (North)	Natural woodland edge: the central area is much planted with exotic trees and shrubs creating a woodland garden effect. There is hazel coppice throughout, much of it re activated and used by a local thatcher.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> sub-community.	Immediately adjacent-north
WD18	Millfield Wood (South)	Even-aged area of woodland with a mix of poplar, silver birch and wild cherry with scattered holly and a rich groundflora, with bluebell more abundant in the west.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> sub-community.	Immediately adjacent-south
Section E Dedham Vale AONB				
WD19	Woodland at Sprotts Farm, Polstead	Narrow strip of canopy oak woodland (veteran and mature trees) with stands of holly and occasional hazel coppice stool; over bramble and bracken with broom at margins; ground-flora dominated by bluebell.	W10 <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland.	230m north
WD20	Woodland north of The Dollops, Polstead	Mature semi-natural woodland on a slope with boggy ground at the bottom adjacent to the public footpath which leads north from the Dollops.	W10 <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland. W21b <i>Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix</i> scrub, <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> subcommunity. W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	Within
WD21	Woodland to the north east of The Dollops, Polstead	Outlying area of woodland to the east of the main woodland dominated by oak within the woodland with field maple and hawthorn scrub.	W10b <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity. W21b <i>Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix</i> scrub,	Within

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
			<i>Mercurialis perennis</i> subcommunity.	
WD22	Nussteads Wood	Varied woodland with dry and damper areas. Sparse ground flora.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Acer campestre</i> - <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-north
WD23	Bushy Park Wood	Varied woodland with dry slopes and damp shallow valley bottom, further mixed by areas of plantation, mainly in the northeast. Most of the Bushy Park Wood has a dense and varied ground flora.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Acer campestre</i> - <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity. W10b <i>Quercus robur</i> - <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity. W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	Immediately adjacent-south
WD24	Peyton Hall Farm (Alder Carr)	Semi-natural woodland with areas of boggy ground, swamp and wet springs leading to a large pond. Ash and alder are frequent in the canopy although further into the central area the woodland becomes dominated by <i>Salix cinerea</i> . On higher ground at the south eastern edge of the woodland poplar becomes more frequent.	W6a <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland, typical subcommunity. W7a <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> woodland, <i>Urtica dioica</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-north
Section F Leavenheath/Assington				
WD25	Springfield	Low woodland has developed over damp ground in mosaic with patches of swamp, in the far south the land is again higher and dominated by broad-leaved plantation.	W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	130m north
WD26	Barack Road, Assington	Narrow area of damp woodland. The scrub/woodland, south of the area of raised land, appears to be naturally regenerated in a diverse mosaic with wet scrub, swamp and a small area of managed neutral grassland and a recently dug small pond.	W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	30m north
WD27	Mill Farm, Assington	Tall damp woodland.	W6a <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland, typical subcommunity.	Within
WD28	Chestnut Grove	Mix of planted and naturally regenerating woody species with characteristic woodland plants	W10b <i>Quercus robur</i> - <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland,	Immediately adjacent-south

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
		present in the ground flora. Relatively low matches to a number of communities typical of woodlands in the locality reflect the mixed influences contributing to the origin of this woodland.	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity. W21b <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> - <i>Hedera helix</i> scrub, <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> subcommunity. OV24 <i>Urtica dioica</i> - <i>Galium aparine</i> community.	
WD29	Ash Ground	Naturally regenerated woodland, plantation and swamp stands along a damp north/south oriented valley.	W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - <i>Urtica dioica</i> woodland.	50m north
Section G Stour Valley				
WD30	Appletree Wood	A mix of naturally regenerated and planted broad-leaved and conifer woodland with hazel and elder understorey and a range of characteristic woodland species within the ground flora.	W8b <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Acer campestre</i> - <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity. W10b <i>Quercus robur</i> - <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	160m north
WD31	Loshes Nature Reserve	Native woodland site is much modified by dense plantation of native species. The ground flora is generally diverse and there is a range of other features, such as banks, ditches, stream courses and some ancient pollarded oaks on the boundary.	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Acer campestre</i> - <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland. W21 <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> - <i>Hedera helix</i> scrub.	100m north east
WD32	Woodland North of Loshes Meadow nature reserve	The canopy of semi-natural woodland on higher ground north of Loshes nature reserve is dominated by oak and ash with a sparse ground flora and an understorey of hawthorn, elder and hazel.	W8d <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - <i>Acer campestre</i> - <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subcommunity. W21b <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> - <i>Hedera helix</i> scrub, <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> subcommunity.	170m north
WD33	Woodland north east of Twinstead	Dense woodland, overgrown in areas. Eastern area dominated by mature oak with hazel and elder understorey and predominantly bare ground with occasional bracken and bramble. Dry oak woodland slopes at the eastern end give way to mature <i>Salix caprea</i> and <i>Salix fragilis</i> further west.	W10 <i>Quercus robur</i> - <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland. W22b <i>Prunus spinosa</i> - <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> scrub, <i>Viola riviniana</i> - <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-west

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
		Within the central part of the woodland was more open with areas of tall ruderal vegetation and <i>Carex swamp</i> with scattered plantation willow. The northern part of the woodland comprised very dense blackthorn and elder scrub.	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland. W6 <i>Alnus glutinosa-Urtica dioica</i> woodland. W1 <i>Salix cinerea-Galium palustre</i> woodland.	
WD34	Culverdown	Tall woodland	W8 <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland.	410m north
WD35	Culverdown	Woodland on a damp slope	W8d <i>Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis</i> woodland, <i>Hedera helix</i> subcommunity.	400m north
WD36	Alphamstone Meadows	North-facing damp slope dominated by a low canopy of grey willow.	W1 <i>Salix cinerea-Galium palustre</i> woodland.	190m north
WD37	Lightlands	A small area of oak-dominated woodland developing in the southwest corner of this acidic hilltop site.	W21b <i>Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix</i> scrub, <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> subcommunity.	300m north
Section H GSP Substation				
WD38	Waldegrave Wood	Mature even-aged woodland dominated by oak with a hazel understorey. Bare ground often predominates in the field layer with patches of bracken, bramble and honeysuckle.	W10b <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-south
WD39	Butler's Wood southeast	The wood appeared to be either old established plantation or managed to produce evenly spaced tall standard trees.	W10 <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland.	Immediately adjacent-north
WD40	Butler's Wood southwest	Woodland dominated by oak and silver birch with some ash within the canopy. The understorey was predominantly hazel.	W10b <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-north
WD41	Butler's Wood northwest	Woodland dominated by oak with ash and some silver birch in the canopy and an understorey of hazel.	W10b <i>Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus</i> woodland, <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-north

Grassland Habitats

3.2.11 Table 3.3 lists the 2012 grassland NVC results and survey locations are shown on PEI Report, Volume 3, Figure 7.4. Table 3.3 also includes the nearest NVC based on the species recorded. The data shows the presence of a range of neutral and acid grasslands, with damper tall-herb and swamp type vegetation also recorded.

Table 3.3: Grassland NVC Results (Based on 2012 Survey Results by TEP)

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham				
G1	Valley Farm Meadow	Area of pasture with a PRoW running through it. Semi-natural woodland on southern boundary along Hadleigh Railway walk. The meadow was heavily horse-grazed and poached in areas. On higher ground the meadow was dominated by false oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) with only occasional dicotyledonous herbs. In places, the meadow graded to marshy areas.	MG1 <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland. M27 <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> - <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> tall-herb fen.	Within
G2	Hadleigh Railway Walk	South-facing slope of the ex-railway cutting, held a diverse and species-rich grass/herb sward that is vulnerable to scrub encroachment. Pyramidal orchid present.	MG1e <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland, <i>Centaurea nigra</i> subcommunity.	400m northwest
G5	Kate's Hill Farm	Rabbit-grazed dry grassland on high ground which supported sparse, dry acidic grassland grading to a coarser neutral grassland towards the base of the slopes.	U1f <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Rumex acetosella</i> grassland, <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> subcommunity.	Within
Section D Polstead				
G3	Layham Quarry (acid grassland)	Mixed site with a variety of diverse plant communities, those sampled in July 2012 included acid grassland, tall rush meadow and tall herb swamp. Scattered ant hills in acid grassland suggest an absence of disturbance.	U4b <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Galium saxatile</i> grassland, <i>Holcus lanatus</i> - <i>Trifolium repens</i> subcommunity. U1e <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Rumex acetosella</i> grassland, <i>Galium saxatile</i> - <i>Potentilla erecta</i> subcommunity.	Within
G4	Layham Quarry (marshy grassland)	Vegetation along the edge of the small watercourse along a flattish valley bottom. A flat area of swampy vegetation also in the western part of site	M23a <i>Juncus effusus</i> / <i>acutiflorus</i> - <i>Galium palustre</i> rush-pasture, <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> subcommunity. OV26c <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> community, <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> - <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> subcommunity.	Within
Section G Stour Valley				
G6	Sawyers Farm	Tall neutral grassland to the east of an exceedingly herb-rich seed production area.	MG1a <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland, <i>Festuca rubra</i> subcommunity.	350m north

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
G7	Daws Hall	Managed 'meadow' area on flat ground above the river valley and a damper sward on the gentle valley slopes. Primarily comprised of areas of neutral grassland merging into more acidic swards.	MG1e <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland, <i>Centaurea nigra</i> subcommunity. U4b <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Galium saxatile</i> grassland, <i>Holcus lanatus</i> - <i>Trifolium repens</i> subcommunity.	80m north
G8	Alphamstone Meadows	Various grassland and wetland habitats present: tall marsh/swamp stands, damp neutral grassland and short acidic grassland.	M23a <i>Juncus effusus</i> / <i>acutiflorus</i> - <i>Galium palustre</i> rush-pasture, <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> subcommunity. S6 <i>Carex riparia</i> swamp. MG1 <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland. U1f <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Rumex acetosella</i> grassland, <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> subcommunity.	Immediately adjacent-north
G9	Culverdown	Large field with a complex topography of mainly gentle slopes and low rounded hilltops. The tall sward was mainly dense and neutral and generally not species-rich, although there were some scattered patches of less dense sward where herbaceous species had established. To the northwest transitional acidic grassland recorded.	MG1 <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland. U1f <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Rumex acetosella</i> grassland, <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> subcommunity / U4b <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Galium saxatile</i> grassland, <i>Holcus lanatus</i> - <i>Trifolium repens</i> subcommunity.	430m north
G10	Sparrows Farm (Neutral Grassland)	Large species-poor neutral grassland fields.	MG1 <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland.	Within
G11	Sparrows Farm (Acid Grassland)	Sheep grazed hilltop grassland.	U1f <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Rumex acetosella</i> grassland, <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> subcommunity.	100m north
G12	Lightlands	High ground with a sandy free-draining substrate. Towards the road was a tall sward with false oat-grass, Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) and common bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>). The larger expanse of grassland south of the residential property was a short heavily rabbit-grazed sward dominated by sheep's sorrel and common bent. The west-facing slope of this site	U1f <i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Rumex acetosella</i> grassland, <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> subcommunity. MG1d <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> coarse grassland, <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> subcommunity.	150m northwest

Identifier	Site	Description	Nearest NVC	Location in Relation to Draft Order Limits
		supported a number of rabbit burrows and areas of exposed sandy soil.		
G13	Twinstead	Acidic grassland along woodland edge.	U1f <i>Festuca ovina-Agrostis capillaris-Rumex acetosella</i> grassland, <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> subcommunity.	Within

3.3 Future Work

3.3.1 The UKHab surveys will be ongoing over 2021 and 2022, subject to landowner consent. No further field survey of habitats is proposed on the project other than a preconstruction walkover that would be undertaken up to three months prior to submission of any European Protected Species (EPS) licences, subject to development consent being granted.

4. Potential Ancient Woodland

4.1 Background

4.1.1 Spencer and Kirby (1992) define ancient woodland as woodland that has been in continuous existence since at least 1600 AD. The Forestry Commission and Natural England Standing Advice (2018) states that ancient woodland comprises:

- Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) – mainly made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration; and
- Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) – replanted with conifer or broadleaved trees that retain Ancient Woodland features, such as undisturbed soil, ground flora and fungi.

4.1.2 Other distinct forms of Ancient Woodland are classed as:

- wood pastures identified as ancient; and
- historic parkland, which is protected as a heritage asset in the NPPF (MHCLG, 2021).

4.1.3 Ancient woodland takes hundreds of years to establish and is considered irreplaceable habitat (Forestry Commission and Natural England, 2018). It is important for its:

- wildlife (which include rare and threatened species);
- soils;
- recreational value; and
- cultural, historical and landscape value.

4.1.4 Natural England maintains an Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI), an electronic dataset which records information about Ancient Woodland in England (Natural England, 2021). The AWI comprises woodland sites which are of an area of at least two hectares on the OS First Series 1:25,000 maps. AWI sites (over 2ha) comprise ASNW, PAWS and ancient woodland sites which have been cleared since the surveying for the OS First Series 1:25,000 maps. A single woodland site in the AWI may comprise one or more of these.

4.1.5 Ancient Woodlands under 2ha are not recorded on the AWI but are, potentially, as equally biodiverse and of value as those over 2ha in area. This section identifies 'potential ancient woodland sites' (PoAWS) which could be impacted by the project. These are potential

ancient woodland habitats not included in the AWI but which could similarly contribute to biodiversity and local ecology and contain similar value to AWI sites. Natural England and Forest Commission standing advice on ancient woodland states that the guidance applies to all ancient woodlands whether they are on inventories or not.

4.1.6 These size of PoAWS are less or more than 2ha in area but no smaller than 0.25ha, which is comparable to the approach taken in McKernan and Goldberg (2011) in the review of the AWI in South East England.

4.2 Desk Study

4.2.1 A desk study of habitats within 200m of the draft Order Limits was undertaken to identify PoAWS. A 200m buffer area was considered appropriate as potential impacts to ancient woodland habitat beyond this distance are considered highly unlikely. An ArcGIS Web Application was used to map these areas based on the following criteria:

- CRITERIA 1: Areas of woodland identified on the historical OS map from the year 1888 (National Library of Scotland, 2021) that have had continual woodland coverage since.
- CRITERIA 2: Areas of existing woodland within or connected to LWS in Essex designated under criteria HC1 (Ancient Woodland Sites). *'Replanted ancient woodland sites in Essex will only be excluded if the intensity and duration of that replanting has totally and seemingly irreversibly effaced all the ecological interest of the site. This is likely to only apply to conifer plantations'* (Essex Wildlife Trust, 2016).
- CRITERIA 3: Areas of existing woodland within or connected to CWS in Suffolk designated under criteria 4.1,1 which states that *'Ancient woodland with predominantly native broadleaf trees and/or; [...] historical records qualify even where they have been replanted with conifers'* (Suffolk CWS Partnership, 2010).
- CRITERIA 4: Areas of existing woodland within the study area that are directly adjacent or are connected to an AWI site via other woodland habitat or a hedgerow.

4.2.2 The desk study indicates woodland areas that have the potential to be ancient. These locations will be then subject to field survey during 2021 and 2022 to determine whether the woodland is likely to be classed as ancient or not.

4.3 Results of the Desk Study

4.3.1 The desk study has identified 11 sites as PoAWS, with nine sites located within the draft Order Limits. These are listed in Table 4.1 and are shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.3. In terms of the PEI assessment and in the absence of the site surveys, a precautionary approach has been taken, whereby it has been assumed that all sites identified as PoAWS in the desk study are Ancient Woodland.

4.3.2 Ancient woodland is a rare and declining habitat in the UK. As such, designated Ancient Woodland and any identified PoAWS are valued as high.

Table 4.1: Potential Ancient Woodland Sites (PoAWS) Based on Desk Study

ID	Relative Location to draft Order Limits	Selection Criteria			
		1	2	3	4
Section AB Bramford Substation/Hintlesham					
PoAWS1 (near Mill Farm)	Within	X	-	-	-
PoAWS2 (near Kennels Cottage)	Within	X	-	-	-
PoAWS3 (near College Farm)	Within	X	-	-	-

ID	Relative Location to draft Order Limits	Selection Criteria			
		1	2	3	4
PoAWS4 (Hintlesham Woods)	Within	X	-	-	X
PoAWS5 (north of Hintlesham Woods)	Within	X	-	-	X
Section E Dedham Vale AONB					
PoAWS6 (Dollops Wood)	Within	X	-	X	-
PoAWS7 (Alder Carr)	Immediately adjacent draft Order Limits – north	X	-	-	-
Section F Leavenheath/Assington					
PoAWS8 (near Ash Ground)	20m north	X	-	-	-
Section G Stour Valley					
PoAWS9 (near Henny Back Road)	Immediately adjacent – north	X	-	-	-
PoAWS10 (Ansell's Grove east)	Within	X	-	-	-
PoAWS11 (Ansell's Grove west)	Within	X	-	-	-

4.4 Field Survey

Methodology

- 4.4.1 PoAWS identified through the desk study mapping will be targeted for site survey to identify indicator species (as per the methodology set out in Rose, 1999) and/or other field evidence relevant to confirming whether the woodland is likely to be ancient, such as external ditch and bank systems. The survey results will be presented within the ES, along with confirmation of which sites are likely to be ancient woodland origin.

5. Aquatic Ecology

5.1 Desk Study

Fish

- 5.1.1 Fisheries data obtained from the Environment Agency (2021) for waterbodies that cross the draft Order Limits is shown in Table 5.1. Fish records obtained from SBIS correlates with the Environment Agency data. Both records are shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.5.
- 5.1.2 The desk study data show that the main river crossings support a diverse range of cyprinid fish species, typical of main rivers in a principally lowland setting. At least one species of conservation interest was recorded from each of the main river crossings including:
- brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*);
 - spined loach (*Cobitis taenia*), which is considered threatened across Europe;
 - bullhead (*Cottus gobio*);
 - brown trout (*Salmo trutta*); and
 - European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), which is Critically Endangered.
- 5.1.3 Records also show the presence of Zander (*Sander lucioperca*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and feral goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), which are non-native species.

5.1.4 The fish communities with migratory life stages are particularly sensitive to in-channel works and so are considered to be of **medium** value as they are of county importance. This includes rivers known to support European eel, lamprey species and sea trout. Fish communities comprising non-migratory species are typically ubiquitous to watercourses that cross the draft Order Limits. These communities have a lower sensitivity to change and are therefore assessed as being of **low** value, as they are of local importance.

Table 5.1: Fish Community Data (2010–2021) (Environment Agency, 2021f)

Site and Approx. Distance from Draft Order Limits	Meta Data	Fish Species
River Stour		
Shalford Water 2.3km upstream	1986–2016 (19 samples)	Roach (<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>), barbel, pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>), perch (<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>), chub (<i>Squalius cephalus</i>), tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>), gudgeon, minnow, spined loach, European eel, dace (<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i>), bream (<i>Abramis brama</i>), stone loach (<i>Barbatula barbatula</i>), bullhead, zander, ruffe (<i>Gymnocephalus cernau</i>), 10 spined stickleback (<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>).
Pitmere A 0.56km upstream	1985–2019 (18 samples)	Roach, chub, pike, dace, minnow, gudgeon (<i>Gobio gobio</i>), tench, bullhead, European eel, perch, ruffe, three spined stickleback (<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>), brook lamprey, stone loach, tench, bleak, spined loach, bream.
Lamarsh FGS A	1981–2018 (21 samples)	Roach, dace, chub, pike, perch, gudgeon, minnow, European eel, bream, tench, ruffe, spined loach, bullhead, bleak (<i>Alburnus alburnus</i>), 3 spined stickleback.
River Box		
Stone Street 1.5km upstream	1985–2018 (10 samples)	Rudd (<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>), brown trout, stone loach, 3 spined stickleback, European eel, chub, dace.
Peyton Hall Farm 0.67km upstream	1991–2018 (8 samples)	Brown trout, rudd, dace, stone loach, 3 spined stickleback, European eel, roach.
Polstead Ford 1.18km downstream	1985–2018 (10 samples)	Brown trout, dace, rudd, stone loach, three spined stickleback, minnow, European eel, chub, rainbow trout, roach.
Polstead Mill 1.66km downstream	1985–2018 (10 samples)	Brown trout, rudd, roach, dace, stone loach, feral goldfish, minnow, three spined stickleback, European eel, rainbow trout, gudgeon.
River Brett		
Hadleigh Sewage Treatment Works 0.6km upstream	198–2013 (9 samples)	Roach, pike, perch, gudgeon, bullhead, stone loach, minnow, European eel, three spined stickleback.
Waterhouse Farm 0.2km downstream	1982–2018 (13 samples)	Chub, pike, roach, gudgeon, minnow, bullhead, stone loach, European eel, perch, rudd, tench, three spined stickleback, dace.
Belstead Brook		
Alder Carr Multiple sites	1994–2016 (5 samples)	Three spined stickleback, stone loach, brown trout.

Invertebrates

5.1.5 Desk study data obtained from the Environment Agency (2021g) for invertebrates for four crossings across the draft Order Limits is listed in Table 5.2. This data, taken from the

larger fully freshwater crossings demonstrate good to high freshwater habitat quality, typified by invertebrate rich communities. However, no notable species have been reported.

- 5.1.6 Two aquatic invertebrate species of conservation interest were identified in the SBIS records. The scarce chaser (*Libellula fulva*) was reported from the Rivers Stour, Box and Brett and their tributaries. This species favours lowland river floodplains and slow flowing meandering rivers with good water quality and stands of submerged and floating plants. Prolific stands of emergency vegetation are associated with the presence of the species. Scarce chaser populations are considered stable in the UK. A single record of the water beetle (*Nebrioporus depressus*) was provided for the River Box, downstream of the proposed crossing of the watercourse.

Table 5.2: Invertebrate Data (2010–2021)

Site	Metadata	Invertebrate species
River Stour 0.8km upstream	1986–2014 (52 samples)	Relatively diverse community indicating good water quality. No notable species.
River Brett 1.6km upstream	1995–2015 (39 samples)	Relatively diverse community indicating good water quality. No notable species.
Spring Brook 1.2km downstream	1989–2013 (32 samples)	Relatively diverse community indicating moderate – good water quality. No notable species.
Belstead Brook 0.2km upstream	1995–2018 (34 samples)	Relatively diverse community indicating good water quality. No notable species.

Macrophytes

- 5.1.7 Desk study data obtained from the Environment Agency (2021) has macrophyte data for one crossing at the River Box, located approximately 1.3km downstream of the draft Order Limits. This did not include any notable, protected or non-native aquatic flora but supported a community of commonly occurring species, typical of the physical habitat on site.
- 5.1.8 SBIS provided records for a number of aquatic and semi aquatic macrophytes species on watercourses crossed by the draft Order Limits. All species are considered to be common and ubiquitous to the habitats they were recorded in.
- 5.1.9 A precautionary **low** value has been given to aquatic invertebrates and macrophytes.

5.2 Field Survey

- 5.2.1 A number of pond and stream features were surveyed in 2010 for aquatic invertebrates. Invertebrate samples were collected at eight sites and analysed to species level (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.5 for locations). This data was not collected using standard monitoring methods but provides a qualitative snapshot of invertebrate diversity of the sites sampled.
- 5.2.2 No species of conservation interest were recorded from any of the pond or riverine sites. All species identified are considered ubiquitous to the habitat types present.
- 5.2.3 Watercourses and ditches will be surveyed as part of the UKHab survey being undertaken in 2021 and 2022, where condition assessment will also be made. No fish, invertebrate or macrophyte survey field work is proposed, as the existing desk study information is considered sufficient to inform a robust assessment based on the nature of the works.

5.3 Future Work

- 5.3.1 The UKHab surveys which include rivers and ditches, will be ongoing over 2021 and 2022 subject to landowner consent. No further field survey of watercourse habitats or species

are proposed on the project, as the desk study information available is sufficiently robust to undertake an assessment.

6. Badger

6.1 Desk Study

6.1.1 The desk study request undertaken in spring 2021 returned multiple records of badger setts and there is evidence of badger activity within 1km of the draft Order Limits (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.6). The North East Essex Badger Group verified all their badger sett records with a site visit in 2020. Badgers are also specifically mentioned in the citations for Layham Pit Woodland and Meadows CWS and for Sroughton Park CWS.

6.1.2 Field Survey

6.1.3 Badger surveys were undertaken as part of the extended Phase 1 habitat survey in 2012 and 2013. Badger setts, latrine or other evidence of badger presence, e.g. footprints were observed and recorded. Incidental records of badger setts and activity will also be made during the 2021 and 2022 UKHab survey of the draft Order Limits. The setts recorded to date are shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.6.

6.1.4 The previous badger surveys and current habitat surveys have identified the presence of badger, including setts, within the draft Order Limits. Areas include The Dollops, near Assington, Culverdown and around the proposed GSP substation. All these areas had existing badger baseline data from either the desk study or previous field survey. The exception is of badger hair recorded on a fence near the River Box.

6.1.5 Badger are scoped out of the assessment and thus no value has been attributed.

6.2 Future Work

6.2.1 No specific badger survey is proposed prior to application. 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, existing badger setts could be abandoned, or new setts dug. Detailed badger surveys would be undertaken prior to construction and would include the Order Limits and a minimum of 30m surrounding to inform the need for any badger licensing.

7. Bats

7.1 Desk Study

7.1.1 The following bat species have been identified in the desk study and are shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.7a and 7.7b:

- 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 bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*).

7.1.2 Little Blackenham Pit SSSI, located approximately 2.9km north of the draft Order Limits, is designated for supporting one of the largest underground roosts for hibernating bats

known in Great Britain. Three species of bat regularly use the tunnel between September and April, in numbers often totalling 450 or more. It is used principally by Daubenton's bat, Natterer's bat and brown long-eared bat, but occasional visitors are Whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*) and Brandt's bat (*Myotis brandti*) (Natural England, undated).

7.1.3 Bats are also specifically mentioned in the following locally designated site citations:

- Sproughton Park CWS;
- Raydon Great Wood CWS;
- Busy Park Wood CWS;
- Arger Fen and Spouses Vale Suffolk Wildlife Trust reserve (specifically barbastelle bat); and
- Tiger Hill LNR.

7.2 Field Survey

Methodology

7.2.1 Bats are likely to be roosting in trees and agricultural buildings within and adjacent to the project. The greatest risk of construction activity affecting bat roosts would arise through works to trees. Potential Roost Features 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).

7.2.2 A programme of field surveys for bats was undertaken in 2012 and 2013 in accordance with a now superseded version of the Bat Conservation Trust Survey Guidelines (Hundt, 2012). The surveys included:

- Bat activity surveys: Transect surveys were undertaken using PRoW and publicly accessible land. There were six transects in total along the route 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 route alignment at that time 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.

7.2.3 No buildings were surveyed or assessed for bat roosts as part of the 2012 to 2013 surveys.

7.2.4 The 2021 surveys (which are ongoing) comprise a preliminary ground-level roost assessment which is being undertaken for all trees within 50m of the draft Order Limits. In addition, a 50m disturbance distance from the draft Order Limits is being applied to identify buildings that may support roosting bats. Bat roost surveys are being undertaken in accordance with current good practice guidelines (e.g. Collins, 2016; British Standards Institute (BSI), 2015; and Andrews, 2013).

7.2.5 Tree climbing and emergence/re-entry surveys on trees at the proposed GSP substation have commenced and will be completed in September 2021. Hibernation surveys will be undertaken in January and February 2022.

7.2.6 Across the wider project, the ground assessment of trees will continue as land access is granted, in view to start tree climbing in January 2022. Depending on the number and extent of trees with bat roosting potential identified within woodlands, an alternative to tree climbing and emergence/re-entry surveys may be trapping and radio tracking bats within each woodland. This option will be discussed with Natural England prior to the start of surveys.

- 7.2.7 In terms of identifying important commuting routes for bats (e.g. to access roosts and foraging habitat), the traditional methods for sampling habitats are considered onerous on long linear projects and disproportionate 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.
- 7.2.8 The HSM will include information collected using automated static detectors and walked/driven transects in 2012, roost information collected through tree and building surveys and data from local record centres to confirm presence/absence of bat species. The model settings and processes will be based on similar academic studies (Brown, 2013; Bellamy *et al.*, 2013; and Bell, 2020).

Results

- 7.2.9 The 2012 and 2013 bat activity surveys confirmed the presence of a number of bat species including Leisler's bat and long-eared bat species (*Plecotus* sp.) in the study area. Pipistrelle species were the most commonly recorded species throughout the study area, followed by *Myotis* species. Recordings of Barbastelle bat were also recorded but infrequently with a maximum nightly average of approximately 25 passes in Polstead in September 2013. Less than one average nightly pass was recorded in other months and no records at all in most other survey locations. This is in comparison to the maximum nightly average of over 300 pipistrelle passes in October 2013 and consistent presence across the survey area.
- 7.2.10 A roost of Annex II species barbastelle bat was identified in Ramsey Wood, near Hintlesham and additional barbastelle bat activity was recorded during the 2012/13 bat surveys in Section E: Dedham Vale AONB and Section F: Leavenheath/Assington (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.7b).
- 7.2.11 Twenty-seven trees with confirmed or possible bat roosts were identified from the dusk/dawn surveys in 2012–2013, ten of which are within the draft Order Limits including one likely maternity roost. Bat species comprised common and soprano pipistrelle, *Myotis* spp. and some undefined species (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.7b).
- 7.2.12 The bat roost surveys recommenced in 2021. To November 2021, 131 trees with moderate potential for roosting bats have been identified and 19 trees have been identified as having high potential for roosting bats (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.7b). Barbastelle bat activity has also been recorded incidentally during 2021 emergence bat surveys in Section H: GSP Substation.
- 7.2.13 Most of the draft Order Limits are considered to be of local value for bats, as the hedgerows and woodland blocks supported small to moderate numbers of common bat species. However, the woodland and connective hedgerow habitats within the central and western sections, support an assemblage of bat species which includes the rarer barbastelle bat species (although in low numbers). As such, bats are given a **medium** value as they are of county level importance.

7.3 Future Work

- 7.3.1 The bat surveys will be ongoing over 2021 and 2022. The survey results will be used to inform the application for the EPS licence, a draft of which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Should the DCO be granted, a programme of bat survey would be necessary to inform the final EPS licence prior to construction.

8. Breeding and Wintering Birds

8.1 Desk Study

- 8.1.1 The desk study request undertaken in spring 2021 returned records of multiple bird species, as shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.8 and 7.8b. These include species that have increased levels of legal protection or are listed in the UK Red/Amber list for Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) and/or a species of principal importance in England, i.e. a priority species.
- 8.1.2 The British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) provided the following datasets in addition to the general species lists provided by the Local Record Centres:
- Bird Atlas: All 10km squares surveyed in both summer and winter seasons between 2007–2011;
 - 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 2018–2019.
- 8.1.3 Hintlesham Woods SSSI is designated for its breeding bird assemblage and has records of breeding buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), tawny owl (*Strix aluco*) and kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*). RSPB records from 2010–2012 also identified the following breeding species: song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), marsh tit (*Poecile palustris*), cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*), green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*), mistle thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) and nightingale (*Luscinia megarhynchos*). The following species were also recorded, although no confirmation of breeding was made within the SSSI: peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) and little owl (*Athene noctua*).
- 8.1.4 Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*) have been recorded breeding in 2010 in the northeast corner of Wolves Wood, a component part of Hintlesham Woods SSSI, and in Brimlin Woods approximately 1.2km south of Hintlesham Woods SSSI. It can be reasonably assumed that hobby are also using the Ramsey and Hintlesham woodland areas within the SSSI between these two recorded areas, as hobby are known to forage up to 6.5km from the nest (Ilp *et al.*, 2006).
- 8.1.5 Other designated sites with birds in their citations comprise:
- Conrad mere, Little Conard SSSI (specifically for over wintering snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*));
 - Sproughton Park CWS;
 - Round Wood and Elms Grove CWS;
 - Raydon Great Wood CWS (specifically mentioning nightingale, cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) and dunnock (*Prunella modularis*));
 - Valley Farm Wood CWS;
 - Layham Pit Woodland and Meadow CWS;
 - Layham Grove (specifically for nightingale);
 - River Box Meadows CWS (for wading birds, e.g. snipe); and
 - Loshes Meadows Complex.
- 8.1.6 The project is also hydrologically linked to the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar and its underpinning SSSIs, which are designated for breeding avocet (*Recurvirostra*

avocetta) and a range of over wintering bird species. Only a single record for avocet has been identified in the desk study (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.8a). There are few desk study records of the wintering qualifying bird species of the SPA within the study area comprising two records of pintail (*Anas acuta*) and redshank (*Tringa totanus*).

8.2 Field Survey

Methodology

8.2.1 A range of bird surveys were undertaken between 2009 and 2012 prior to the project pause. The surveys were as part of the Route Corridor Study and covered a substantially wider study area than the draft Order Limits. The surveys comprised:

- 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.
- 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.

Results

8.2.2 Seventy-eight bird species were recorded during the bird surveys (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.8a and Figure 7.8b). Of these, 38 were BoCC (Eaton *et al.*, 2015) and Schedule 1 Species. Eight of these BoCC species were confirmed as breeding, 24 species as probable breeding.

8.2.3 Wintering farmland bird records were restricted to linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*), corn bunting (*Emberiza calandra*), fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) and lesser redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*), see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.9.

8.2.4 Breeding birds, including notable species, could be present in almost all habitats within the study area, including arable fields, grassland, hedgerow and woodland.

8.2.5 Breeding birds and raptors have been shown to be consistent with the range of habitats available within the local landscape. To value the overall breeding bird assemblage, Fuller (1980) describes a method to value the ornithological importance of sites using the number of breeding species present. A survey area with 25–49 breeding bird species is considered to have local level of importance. Therefore, the 32 species identified as breeding or probably breeding, mean that breeding birds and raptors outside of statutory designated sites are valued as **low**, as they are of local importance.

8.2.6 Incidental records of birds noted during field surveys undertaken during 2021 include:

- nightingale;
- skylark (*Alauda arvensis*);
- woodpecker species (via characteristic holes in trees);
- swallow (*Hirundo rustica*);
- buzzard nest; and
- owl nest box.

8.3 Future Work

8.3.1 As the desk study provides a comprehensive source of bird records within the study area, no specific bird surveys are proposed prior to application. Subject to a successful DCO,

a pre-construction walkover survey would be undertaken and would include checks for the presence of Schedule 1 breeding birds.

9. Great Crested Newt

9.1 Desk Study

9.1.1 The majority the draft Order Limits is located within the amber risk zone (Natural England, 2021) for great crested newt (GCN) in Essex and in Suffolk. Desk study data was collected in 2021 from the Local Records Centre and the results are shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.10.

9.2 Field Survey

Methodology

9.2.1 GCN surveys were undertaken in 2012 and 2013, prior to the project pause, along the then route corridor. The 2012 Phase 1 Habitat survey identified the locations of aquatic habitat and this was supported by a desk exercise to identify ponds and ditches within 250m of the draft alignment at that time (PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.10). The identified ponds and ditches were assessed using the Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) to identify locations requiring further field survey (i.e. those with HSI scores of 0.5 and above).

9.2.2 The field surveys comprised four visits to each pond or ditch during the amphibian survey season (mid-March to mid-June), with at least two visits completed between mid-April and mid-May. Surveys involved a combination of torching, bottle-trapping, terrestrial and egg-searching techniques. Two additional survey visits were undertaken at each pond or ditch supporting GCN to assess population size. Population and metapopulation estimates were calculated where GCN were present.

Results

9.2.3 The surveys identified a number of ponds and ditches with positive results for GCN presence. The draft Order Limits contain areas identified in the 2012 and 2013 GCN surveys as core terrestrial habitat (50m from the pond) and intermediate terrestrial habitat (250m from the pond).

9.2.4 Where GCN were found to be present, they were in population class sizes of either small (1–10 peak count) or medium (11–99 peak count). No large populations of GCN were found.

9.3 Future Work

9.3.1 National Grid has agreed with Natural England to apply the District Level Licence approach to GCN on the project. An initial Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment was agreed and the certificate was received on 5 July 2021, based on the then current designs and assumptions. National Grid is continuing to discuss the project with Natural England and will review any potential changes following the Statutory Consultation to confirm whether this needs an update to the certificate. As a District Level Licence approach is being taken, no further GCN surveys are proposed on the project.

10. Hazel Dormouse

10.1 Desk Study

10.1.1 The National Biodiversity Network Atlas was consulted, as this holds records collected for the National Dormouse Monitoring Programme. Although those records cannot be directly replicated, the records do show dormouse presence (within the last ten years) for the areas around:

- Upper Layham, to the south of the quarry;

- Woodland areas around Assington Thicks (including records from 2020); and
- Culverdown.

10.1.2 Species records for hazel dormouse are shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.11. Records range across the study area from north of Hintlesham Woods in the east to Culverdown in the west (although not at woodlands either side of the proposed GSP substation). In addition, the following sites have presence of dormouse in their citation and/or descriptions:

- Tiger Hill LNR;
- Arger Fen LNR and the overlapping Arger Fen & Spouse's Vale Suffolk Wildlife Trust site;
- Bushy Park Wood CWS;
- Raydon Great Wood CWS;
- Assington Thicks CWS;
- Hadleigh Railway Walk CWS;
- High Oak Forest CWS;
- Layham Grove CWS; and
- Potash Lane Hedge CWS.

10.2 Field Survey

Methodology

10.2.1 A desk study was undertaken in 2012 to identify potential sites for field survey. This identified 33 primary sites for further assessment (see Table 10.1). Dormouse surveyors undertook a reconnaissance survey of these sites to refine the exact location of field survey. The 2012 field survey locations focussed on woodland with scrub understory or hedgerow habitats potentially linking to locations with existing dormouse records and on areas that contained suitable habitat but where no records had been previously noted. These 20 sites are labelled DM1 – DM20 in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.11.

10.2.2 Dormouse surveys were undertaken in 2012 prior to the project pause. These were undertaken between April and December 2012 led by Dr. Simone Bullion MCIEEM of the Suffolk Wildlife Trust. Habitat suitability assessments were undertaken by Natural England licensed surveyors, to determine the scope for further nest tube surveys and nut searches, in line with best practice guidelines (Bright *et al.*, 2006).

Results

10.2.3 Of the 20 sites surveyed, seven returned positive results for hazel dormouse, with an additional three sites which were inconclusive but had likely dormouse presence. The results comprised dormouse nut evidence, nests and sightings of dormice within the tubes. A summary of the 2012 results, including habitat description and photographs, are presented in Table 10.1.

10.2.4 No limitations were reported in undertaking the surveys. However, the survey report (unpublished) surmises that poor weather conditions during summer 2012 may have adversely influenced numbers of dormouse in areas identified as having suitable habitat but where no dormice were recorded.

10.2.5 The 2012 survey concluded that it was highly likely that dormice were present throughout the Hadleigh Railway Walk, Loshes Meadows and Sparrows Farm area in low numbers and that hedgerows provide important corridors in these locations. Evidence of dormouse (nests and individual animals) was found within the Culverdown area and it was considered highly likely that dormouse were present throughout the valley, where there

was scrub and woodland habitat. Layham Grove, Layham Quarry and Valley Farm Woodland areas also provided a good mosaic of interconnected habitat with strong evidence of dormouse presence throughout.

- 10.2.6 A desk-based update to the habitat survey was undertaken in 2021 using aerial photography (dated 2017). This indicated that the habitat types to be broadly consistent with those recorded in 2011. The 2021 and 2022 habitat surveys will further confirm the presence of suitable habitat for dormouse within the draft Order Limits. At the present time, based on the existing desk based and field data it is assumed that dormouse are fairly common in the central and western regions of the draft Order Limits and are potentially present towards the east.
- 10.2.7 As dormouse territories are estimated at around 1ha with individuals being radio tracked travelling on an average of 360m from their birthplace, even up to 1.2km in rare cases (Juškaitis, 1997), it is reasonably assumed that there is likely to be a dormouse presence in all suitable habitats (i.e. woodland, scrub and hedgerows) where there is a well-established connectivity to the wider landscape.
- 10.2.8 The presence of dormouse in the study area is representative of the known dormouse population status in the region and is valued as **medium** as they are of county level importance.

10.3 Future Work

- 10.3.1 No dormouse survey (i.e. nest and footprint tubes) is proposed in 2021, as there is considered to be sufficient information from the desk study and the previous field surveys (Habitat and nest tube) to draw a conclusion likely presence and significant effects to this species within the ES.
- 10.3.2 A draft EPS licence will be submitted with the application for development consent. This will be based on: dormouse field survey data from 2012, desk study data from 2021; and habitat survey information and suitability assessment from field survey in 2021 and 2022.
- 10.3.3 Subject to a successful DCO, a programme of pre-construction surveys would be undertaken to inform the final EPS licence. This will include nest search and nest tube as per Bright *et al.* (2006) and footprint tunnel surveys.

Table 10.1: 2012 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
DM1 Elms Grove	Elms Grove is a small area of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland close to native species-rich hedges located to the north of Burstall.	No records	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012 but no evidence of dormice was found.	
A Square Pastures Covert	A large area of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland with native species-rich hedges at the northern end and species-poor defunct hedges towards the southern end.	Nearest dormouse records are at Wolves Wood, 2.5km to the west and dated 2011.	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	N/A
DM2 and DM3 Ramsey/ Hintlesham	Ramsey Wood and Hintlesham Great Wood both form an area of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland which together are known as Hintlesham Woods SSSI. Ramsey Wood is an intact ancient wood, linked to Hintlesham Wood by secondary woodland established between the 16th and 19th centuries.	Nearest dormouse records are at Wolves Wood, 650m to the northwest and dated 2011.	Nest tubes were installed in April 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012 but no evidence of dormice was found.	
DM4 Keebles Grove (and connecting hedgerows to Ramsey Wood)	Keebles Grove is also part of Hintlesham Woods SSSI. It comprises another area of woodland and is adjacent to Wolves Wood.	Adjacent to Wolves Wood where records exist from 2011.	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012 no evidence of dormouse found.	N/A

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
B Tree lined valley north Buckles Bridge	Buckles Bridge is located approximately 1km southeast of Hintlesham. This particular area comprises plantation broad-leaved woodland with an adjacent native species-rich hedge and trees.	None	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	N/A
C Tree lined valley north of Chattisham Hall	This valley is located immediately south of Hintlesham and comprises semi-natural broad-leaved woodland.	None	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	N/A
DM5 Tom's Wood	Toms Wood is a CWS located approximately 2km southeast of Hadleigh and comprises plantation mixed woodland. It appears coniferised, but with some broadleaf margins. Native species-rich intact hedges adjoin the wood to the north.	Nearest dormouse records are from 2002 at Raydon Great Wood, approximately 700m southwest.	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012 no evidence of dormouse found.	
DM6 Hadleigh Railway walk	Hadleigh Railway Walk is a CWS and LNR located to the immediate south of Hadleigh. This area comprises semi-natural broad-leaved woodland and numerous native species-rich hedges are evident in the vicinity.	Nearest dormouse records are from 2002 at Raydon Great Wood, approximately 700m southeast.	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012. A possible dormouse nest was found but this could not be confirmed.	

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
D Benton End Wood	Benton End Wood is an area of plantation broad-leaved woodland to the south of Hadleigh at Benton End Farm. This is not thought to be ancient woodland but is close to the railway walk.	Nearest dormouse records are from 2002 at Raydon Great Wood, approximately 2km southeast.	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012 but no evidence of dormice was found.	N/A
E Linear Wood North of Overbury Hall	This is an area of plantation mixed woodland to the northwest of Lower Layham. The western edge of the woodland adjoins native species-rich hedges.	Nearest dormouse records are from a hedge at Overbury Hall in 2010, approximately 500m west.	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	
DM7 Valley Farm Wood	Valley Farm Wood is a CWS and comprises semi-natural broad-leaved woodland with adjacent native species-rich hedges.	Nearest dormouse records are from a hedge at Overbury Hall in 2010, approximately 300m northeast.	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012. Five dormouse nests were recorded. This is ancient woodland and the dormice are part of the core population.	

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
DM8 Layham Grove	Comprises semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjacent to native species-rich hedges.	Nearest dormouse records are from a hedge at Overbury Hall in 2010, approximately 900m east.	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012. Five dormouse nests and one juvenile dormouse were recorded. This is ancient woodland and the dormice are part of the core population.	
DM9 Layham Quarry	CWS comprising a sand and gravel pit with areas of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, plantation broadleaved woodland, dense/continuous scrub, bare ground and marshy grassland. Native species-rich hedges are noted surrounding the quarry area.	Nearest dormouse records are from a hedge at Overbury Hall in 2010, approximately 750m northeast.	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012. Three dormice (1 adult, 1 juvenile and 1 torpid in December), 11 dormouse nests and 1 dormouse opened nut were recorded. This is thought to be a permanent dormouse population.	
DM10 Millfield Wood (south)	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjoining native species-rich hedges.	Dormice were recorded in Millfield Woods North in 2010 approximately 200m north of this location.	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012. Five dormouse nests were recorded. This is thought to be part of a widely scattered population in the area.	

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
DM11 The Dollops	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjoining native species-rich hedges.	Dormice were recorded in Millfield Woods North in 2010 approximately 780m northeast.	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in November 2012 but no evidence of dormice was found.	
DM12 Bushy Park Wood	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjoining native species-rich hedges.	Dormice were recorded in Bushy Park in 1999, a 2010 survey (associated with the project) was negative.	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	N/A
DM12 Broom Hill	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjoining native species-rich hedges.	Nearest dormouse records at Bushy Park in 1999 (250m southeast), a 2010 survey was negative.	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	N/A
F Wood east of Boxford Fruit Farm	Woodland is known as Alder Carr and comprises semi-natural broad-leaved woodland. A species-poor hedge joins the woodland to the north.	None	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	
G Wood north of Mill Farm	Area of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjoining species-poor hedges and an area of plantation broad-leaved woodland to the east.	Nearest dormouse records were at Mill Farm in 2011. A negative nest tube survey was recorded in 2008.	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012. One dormouse nest was recorded and 1 dormouse	N/A

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
			opened nut. This location is connected to habitat where dormice are regularly recorded. Likely to be a low population.	
DM13 Chestnut Grove	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjoining native species-rich hedges.	Nearest dormouse records were at Assington Thicks in 2011 (750m north) and Tiger Hill in 2006 (900m south).	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	
DM14 Ash Ground	Linear woodland with semi-natural broad-leaved woodland and plantation broad-leaved woodland. Native species-rich hedges are also noted.	Nearest dormouse records were at Assington Thicks in 2011 (650m northeast) and Tiger Hill in 2006 (1km south).	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
DM15 Appletree Wood	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland adjacent to a reservoir with native species-rich hedges apparent.	Nearest dormouse record is at Assington Thicks in 2011 (1.3km northeast). Appletree Wood was surveyed in 2008 but was negative.	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012 but no evidence of dormice was found.	
DM16 Wood east of Dunstead Farm	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland with native species-rich hedges adjoining the woodland to the north.	There are old dormouse records dating from the 1990s at Dunstead (500m southwest).	Nest tubes were installed in May 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012 but no evidence of dormice was found.	
H Two woodland patches south of Workhouse Green	Two areas of plantation broad-leaved woodland. The northern area is bordered by a species-poor hedge and the woodland patches are connected by a native species-rich hedge.	None	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	
DM17 Ansells Grove	No access	Closest records are Henny Back Road, Coppins Farm (2010) and Cobbs Farm	No Access	N/A

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
I Wood north of Daws Hall	Plantation broadleaved woodland.	There is a record of dormouse at this location.	No further surveys were required following the initial assessment.	
J Wood southeast of Valley Farm	Plantation broad-leaved woodland with native species-rich hedges adjoining this to the south.	None	Nest tubes were installed in July 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012. Two dormouse nests and one juvenile dormouse were recorded. The core population is unknown but is likely to be in the valley.	
DM18 Woodland south of Culverdown	Plantation broad-leaved woodland with native species-rich hedges.	Nearest dormouse records are at Henny Back Road in 2010	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012. Seven dormouse nests and three dormice were recorded. There is a good population in the area and a permanent population within the hedges nearby.	

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
DM19i Loshes Meadows	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland.	Nearest dormouse records are at Henny Back Road in 2010.	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012. A possible nest was found but this could not be confirmed. This was recorded to the east of Loshes.	
DM19ii Sparrows Farm	The habitat around Sparrows Farm comprises numerous native species-rich hedges providing good connectivity to surrounding areas of woodland.	None	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012.	
DM20i Waldegrave Wood	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland and the surrounding area has a network of native species-rich hedges.	None	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012 but no evidence of dormouse found.	

Site ID	Habitat Description	Desk Data at Time of Survey	Field Survey Results	Photograph (Taken in 2012)
DM20ii Butler's Wood	Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland and the surrounding area has a network of native species-rich hedges.	None	Nest tubes were installed in June 2012 and final checks carried out in December 2012 but no evidence of dormouse found.	

11. Reptiles

11.1 Desk Study

11.1.1 The desk study confirmed presence of grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) in the study area. Layham Pit Woodland and Meadows CWS and Raydon Great Wood CWS specifically mention reptiles in their citations. Desk study results are shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.12.

11.2 Field Survey

Methodology

11.2.1 Field surveys for reptiles were undertaken during 2013. Five locations were selected for artificial refuge survey (i.e. mats) and included searching of existing features likely to shelter reptiles. Seven visits in suitable weather conditions were undertaken between May and June. The majority of survey visits were carried out between the hours of 08.30–11.00. On some occasions when the weather prohibited survey during these hours, a visit was undertaken between the hours of 16.00–18.30. No information of number of tins or area of survey was provided.

Results

11.2.2 Low populations of grass snake, slow worm and common lizard are estimated in habitats that were identified as potentially suitable for reptiles (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.12). A summary of the results is presented in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: 2013 Reptile Survey Results

ID	Description	Results and Peak Count	Photograph (Taken in 2013)
1	<p>Small (single farm-scale) mineral extraction site with light scrub and surrounding unimproved grassland. Improved and semi-improved grassland to the wider part of site. Good structural diversity with tall and short areas of grassland and marginal habitats to tracks, woodland edge and scrub. Reptiles present throughout grassland areas.</p>	<p>Slow worm (17); and common lizard (18).</p>	
2	<p>Improved grassland appeared horse grazed although none present during survey. Woodland and mature hedges to margins, and small area of dense bracken to northwest corner. Poor grassland structure away from the edges although improving during the season. Survey also found common lizard to adjoining grassland margin and debris immediately south of site.</p>	<p>Slow worm (6); and common lizard (2).</p>	

ID	Description	Results and Peak Count	Photograph (Taken in 2013)
3	<p>Extensive area of semi-improved grassland with excellent structural diversity including tussocks, vegetative litter layer and marginal habitats to tracks, hedge lines and light scrub. Woodland and some mature hedgerows to boundaries but internal hedgerows generally species poor and sparse.</p> <p>Adjoins further good reptile habitats: to south east (grassland and wet meadows) and northwest (rough grass/scrub/heath mix). Widespread reptile presence throughout.</p>	<p>Slow worm (26); and common lizard (28).</p>	
4	<p>Extensive mineral extraction site with areas of low disturbance established grassland and scrub habitats to the marginal areas. Good structural diversity and habitat connectivity.</p> <p>Low-intensity extraction and landfill works on-going.</p>	<p>Slow worm (23); common lizard (9); and grass snake (4).</p>	
5	<p>Mixed habitat site with rough grassland, hedgerows, banks, wet meadows / fen and woodland.</p> <p>Low common lizard presence to open areas of grassland to entrance track and central bracken /grassland habitat.</p> <p>Grass snake also reported at the site although not recorded during survey.</p>	<p>Common lizard (2).</p>	

11.2.3 A review of suitable habitat for reptiles is underway, using the previous habitat survey data, aerial photography (2017) and 2021 habitat survey data (to July 2021). This suggests that all four common UK species of reptile could be present in low numbers. However, the potential for significant populations or assemblages is likely to be limited to areas with varied structural and topographical habitat, e.g. rough grassland, scrub edges and mosaic of habitats.

11.2.4 The reptile species recorded are widespread and abundant, particularly in the southeast of England (Wilkinson and Arnell, 2013). The low populations of reptiles identified are highly unlikely to significantly contribute to county or regional populations and as such are valued as **low** as they are of local importance.

11.3 Future Work

11.3.1 The 2021 and 2022 UKHab survey results will be used to identify habitat suitable to support reptiles. It will be assumed that reptiles are present in all habitat considered suitable them at relatively low numbers. No reptile specific survey is proposed.

11.3.2 Subject to a successful DCO, a review of habitat suitability for reptiles would be undertaken prior to construction.

12. Riparian Mammals

12.1 Desk Study

12.1.1 Desk survey data provided by the Local Records Centre included records for otter (*Lutra lutra*) and water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) on the Rivers Box, Brett and Stour (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.13). In addition, the following designated sites have riparian mammals specifically described in their citations:

- Sproughton Park CWS (otter and water vole); and
- Assington Meadows CWS (water vole).

12.2 Field Survey

12.2.1 Field surveys for otter and water vole were undertaken during 2013 prior to the project pause. Further field surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue into 2022 along watercourses crossed by the draft Order Limits. The surveys will include an assessment of habitat suitability to confirm whether further surveys at these locations are required. 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.

12.2.2 Watercourses considered suitable will be subject to field sign surveys to confirm the presence or likely absence of riparian mammals. The survey will follow the methods described in the Water Vole Conservation Handbook (Strachan *et al.*, 2011; and Dean *et al.*, 2016) and Monitoring the Otter (Chanin, 2003). Field surveys will cover a minimum of 200m up and downstream of each crossing point and will be undertaken between April and October.

Results

12.2.3 The 2013 field surveys confirmed the presence of water vole on the River Box and evidence of otter on watercourses sporadically across the study area (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.13). The 2021 surveys have so far identified the presence of water vole (burrows and feeding piles) on the River Stour. No direct field evidence of otter has been recorded to date but potential for otter was recorded at many of the watercourses crossed by the draft Order Limits.

12.3 Future Work

12.3.1 The riparian mammal surveys will be ongoing over 2021 and 2022. The survey results will be used to inform the EPS licence application (should it be required), a draft of which

will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Should the DCO be granted, a programme of pre-construction survey would be necessary to inform the final EPS licence prior to construction.

13. Terrestrial Invertebrates

13.1 Desk Study

13.1.1 The following designated sites have invertebrates specifically mentioned in their citations (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.14):

- Sproughton Park CWS;
- Squires Wood CWS;
- Assington Thicks CWS;
- Brimlin Woods CWS;
- Burstall Long Wood;
- Bushy Park Wood;
- Layham Grove;
- Layham Pit Woodland and Meadows CWS;
- Raydon Great Wood CWS;
- Stack Wood CWS;
- Tom's/Broad oak Wood CWS (including stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*)); and
- Valley Farm Wood CWS.

13.1.2 The majority of these sites are woodland sites where decaying wood provide important habitats for a range of habitats.

13.1.3 Hintlesham Woods SSSI and Arger Fen SSSI, which although not designated for their invertebrate assemblages, are noted as being valuable habitats for insects. Hintlesham Woods also supports saproxylic invertebrate fauna. A number of bees and wasps have been recorded associated with open sandy areas or acid grassland.

13.1.4 Stag beetle and a range of butterfly species of principal importance in England, including the legally protected purple emperor (*Apatura iris*), have been recorded across the study area. Multiple moth species of principal importance associated with woodland habitats were also identified in the desk study (see PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.14).

13.2 Field Survey

Methodology

13.2.1 Field surveys for invertebrates were undertaken during 2013 prior to the project pause. The desk study records were used to identify suitable habitats including semi-natural woodland, semi-improved grassland, unimproved grassland and species -rich grassland. This identified 11 areas for the invertebrate survey, which were undertaken in April 2013 (PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.14), seven sites were surveyed for terrestrial invertebrates, the remaining were surveyed for aquatic invertebrates which are summarised in Section 5 of this appendix. Terrestrial surveys were undertaken twice, once in May and once in August.

13.2.2 The approach for terrestrial invertebrate survey was to continue sampling at each location until no new species were identified, up to one hour per site. A range of methods was used: sweep-netting; hand searching; beating; and suction sampling.

Results

13.2.3 The results of the 2013 terrestrial invertebrate surveys are summarised in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1: 2013 Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey Results

Survey ID (Figure 7.14)	Description	Results
Hintlesham Wood TM 067 430	A woodland ride which is botanically diverse. Lots of insects on the wing. Little deadwood.	59 different terrestrial invertebrate species, of these three are of local or national importance. These are <i>Agonum emarginatum</i> , <i>Notiophilus palustris</i> and <i>Bembidion dentellum</i> , all species of Coleoptera of local importance.
North of Hintlesham Woods	Lack of flowering plants. Woodland margins are species-poor. Dry ditch. Very few signs of invertebrate activity.	
Fruit Farm TM 044 411	Nature Reserve area next to a stream with a species-rich meadow. Stream is species poor.	39 terrestrial invertebrate species identified, one of which was <i>Coenosia atra</i> , a nationally notable species of Diptera
Acid Grassland	Very short grassland, mainly neutral grassland with little in flower. No signs of invertebrate activity.	Not surveyed
Layham Quarry TM 013 401	Open ground with many disturbed areas. Few plants in places. Where the quarry has been left undisturbed is vegetation establishing.	36 species of terrestrial invertebrates identified, with only <i>Bembidion dentellum</i> , a species of Coleoptera, identified as locally important.
Assington Fen and Woodland TL 935 371	Fen species-rich with boggy ground conditions in May and drier conditions in August. Rivulets and streams flowing throughout.	62 species of terrestrial invertebrates identified, 8 of which were of local or national importance. These are <i>Agonum emarginatum</i> , <i>Bembidion articulatum</i> , <i>Dyschirius luedersi</i> , <i>Poecilus cupreus</i> , <i>Pterostichus nigrita</i> , <i>Cassida flaveola</i> and <i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i> , all Coleoptera of local importance and <i>Hydrotaea parva</i> , a Diptera of national importance. 25 species were identified at Assington Woods; a single species was identified as important: <i>Neoascia meticulosa</i> , a Diptera of local importance.
Mr Twinn's Quarry TL 870 355	Quarry that has been left undisturbed for years. Good botanical diversity and good structural diversity. Open ground.	36 species were recorded. Of these, two species were found to be important: <i>Bruchidius villosus</i> , a locally important species of Coleoptera and <i>Thereva plebeja</i> , a nationally notable species of Diptera.

13.2.4 The survey results show that while there is some notable habitat and species of terrestrial invertebrate interest, these tend to be confined to designated sites. Terrestrial

invertebrate assemblages outside of designated sites are valued as **low** as they are of local importance.

13.3 Future Work

13.3.1 The 2021 and 2022 UKHab survey results will be used to identify habitat suitable to support potentially important assemblages of terrestrial invertebrates. It will be assumed that terrestrial invertebrates are present in all habitat considered suitable. No further specific survey for terrestrial invertebrates is proposed.

14. Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

14.1 Desk Study

14.1.1 The desk study results (shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.15) have identified the following INNS listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended):

- Turkish Crayfish (*Astacus leptodactylus*);
- signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*);
- American mink (*Neovison vison*);
- 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*).

14.1.2 A range of additional species have also been noted as 'other INNS'. These are species that are not listed in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) but are considered invasive.

14.2 Field Survey

14.2.1 A UKHab survey of the draft Order Limits commenced in 2021. This will include a note of where INNS are present. Field surveys undertaken in 2021 to date have identified Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed and Australian swamp-stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii*) present within the draft Order Limits.

14.3 Future Work

14.3.1 The ongoing UKHab survey will record the presence of INNS. No specific survey for INNS is proposed. A pre-construction survey for INNS would be undertaken should the DCO be granted.

15. Other notable Species

15.1 Desk Study

15.1.1 The desk study has included records of other species of notable conservation interest not covered by the previous sections as follows and as shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 7.16:

- hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*);
- brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*);
- harvest mouse (*Micromys minutus*);
- polecat (*Mustela putorius*); and
- common toad (*Bufo bufo*).

15.1.2 As a reflection of the habitats present within the draft Order Limits and the desk study records, it is confidently assumed that these species are relatively common and widespread. As such, these are given a **low** valuation as they are of local importance.

15.2 Field Survey

15.2.1 A UKHab survey of the draft Order Limits commenced in 2021. This will include a note of where other species of notable conservation interest are present or if habitats are suitable.

15.3 Future Work

15.3.1 The ongoing UKHab survey will record the presence of results of species of notable conservation interest. No further specific surveys are proposed.

Appendix 7.2 Final Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report

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Appendix 7.2 Final Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

- 1.1.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (hereafter referred to as National Grid) intends to submit an application for an order granting development consent to reinforce the transmission network between the existing Bramford Substation in Suffolk, and Twinstead Tee in Essex. This would be achieved by the construction and operation of a new 400 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line over a distance of approximately 29km.
- 1.1.2 The reinforcement would comprise of 19km of overhead line (consisting of up to 55 new pylons and conductors) and 10km of underground cable system (consisting of up to 20 cables with associated joint bays and above ground link pillars).
- 1.1.3 Four Cable Sealing End (CSE) Compounds would be required to facilitate the transition between the overhead and underground cable technology. The CSE would be within a fenced compound, and contain electrical equipment, support structures, a small control building and a permanent access track.
- 1.1.4 It is proposed that approximately 27.5km of existing overhead line and associated pylons would be removed as part of the proposals (25km of existing 132kV overhead line between Burstall Bridge and Twinstead Tee, and 2.5km of the existing 400kV overhead line to the south of Twinstead Tee). To facilitate the overhead line removal, a new grid supply point (GSP) substation is required at Butler's Wood, east of Wickham St Paul, in Essex. The GSP substation would include associated works, including replacement pylons and underground cables to tie the substation into the existing 400kV and 132kV networks.
- 1.1.5 The project meets the threshold as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined under Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008, hence National Grid requires a development consent order (DCO). Some aspects of the project, such as the underground sections and the GSP substation, constitute associated development.
- 1.1.6 Other ancillary activities would be required to facilitate construction and operation of the project, including (but not limited to):
- modifications to, and realignment of sections of the existing 400kV overhead line;
 - temporary land to facilitate construction activities including working areas for construction equipment and machinery, site offices, welfare, storage and access;
 - temporary infrastructure to facilitate construction activities such as amendments to the highway including bellmouths for site access, pylons and overhead line diversions, scaffolding to safeguard existing crossings, watercourse crossings and diversions of Public Rights of Way;
 - diversion of third-party assets and land drainage from the construction and operational footprint; and
 - land required for mitigation, compensation and enhancement of the environment as a result of the environmental assessment process, and National Grid's commitments to Biodiversity Net Gain.

1.1.7 Further details on the project can be found in the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report Chapter 4: Project Description.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

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 The aims of the HRA Screening Report (Stage 1) are to identify whether the project would result in likely significant effects on the qualifying interest features of European sites, and to inform the need for a Stage 2 appropriate assessment.

1.2.3 This document represents the 'final' HRA Screening Report, which includes additional baseline information to that contained within the version submitted as part of the Scoping Report (National Grid, 2021b). This report will be provided to Natural England to provide assurances that all potential likely significant effects have been addressed appropriately and in sufficient detail. Any comments received from relevant organisations will be addressed before submitting a 'No Significant Effects Report' (which will contain screening matrices required by the Planning Inspectorate) as part of the application for development consent. This Stage 1 information will inform the Secretary of State's decision as to whether to grant development consent for the project.

1.3 Report Structure

1.3.1 The following sections of this appendix are set out as follows:

- Section 2: Methodology. This sets out the methodology used to undertake the screening assessment;
- Section 3: Scope of Assessment. This 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. This section summarises the qualifying features underpinning the designated sites;
- Section 5: Previous Bird Survey and Desk Study. This summarises the previous survey data available for the assessment;
- Section 6: Screening Assessment. This section includes the assessment of the potential likely significant effects upon European sites identified; and
- Section 7: Conclusion. This provides the summary statements regarding the European sites considered in this report.
- Annex A: Figures. This contains the figures supporting the assessment.

2. Methodology

2.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

2.1.1 This Final HRA Screening Report follows guidance provided by the European Commission (EC) in 2001. It also follows guidance set out within Advice Note Ten (Planning Inspectorate, 2017a) which provides a framework for the assessment of

implications for European sites of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). The latter outlines a four-stage process for HRA, of which the first stage (the focus of this report) is to screen the project to see if it will have a significant effect on the interest features of the site (alone or in combination with other projects or plans). If one or more significant effects were likely to occur, it would then be necessary to proceed to HRA Stage 2 – appropriate assessment. This Final HRA Screening Report provides information relating to Stage 1 Screening only.

2.1.2 The process for identifying pathways to potential significant effects is based on the screening criteria detailed within the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges guidance (LA115 Habitat Regulations Assessment; Highways England *et al.*, 2020f). Although designed for highways schemes, the screening criteria are considered suitable and transferable for assessing other types of large linear projects. This guidance identified that potential effects may occur where a project meets any of the following criteria:

- is less than or equal to 2km of any European site (including candidate and potential sites);
- is less than or equal to 30km of any Special Area for Conservation (SAC) (including candidate and potential sites), where bats are one of the qualifying interests;
- crosses or lies adjacent to, upstream of, or downstream of, a watercourse which is designated in part or wholly as a European site;
- has a potential hydrological or hydrogeological linkage to a European site containing a ground water dependent terrestrial ecosystem;
- has an affected road network within 200m of European sites;
- overlap with impact risk zones of underpinning Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); and
- existence of ecological connectivity with European sites is identified beyond the screening criteria.

2.2 Sources of Information

2.2.1 Table 2.1 outlines the data sources that have been used to inform the baseline information presented within the Final 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	SSSI Impact Risk Zones, OS maps and aerial imagery
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website	Natura 2000 data forms
Natural England website	Conservation objectives for European sites
PEI Report Chapter 7: Biodiversity and PEI Report Volume 3: Figure 7.4	Phase 1 habitats survey (JNCC, 2010) based on field survey in 2021 and updated using aerial imagery.

Data source	Data/information provided
Previous survey reports	Presence and distribution / likely absence of key bird species associated with the European sites identified in: Suffolk Connections Ornithological Assessment. (The Environmental Partnership (TEP), 2011) Breeding Bird Survey. Prepared for National Grid (TEP, 2012).
Local Record Centres	Species records from Suffolk Biological Information Services (SBIS), Essex Wildlife Trust and Essex Field Club (EFC) (2021).
British Trust for Ornithology (BTO)	Bird Atlas 2007-11; Breeding Bird Survey Data (2006–2019); English Winter Bird Survey data (2018–2019); and BirdTrack data (2012–2021) (2021).

2.3 Screening Matrices

- 2.3.1 Screening matrices, based on the template set out in Appendix 1 in Advice Note Ten (Planning Inspectorate, 2017a) will be produced in the ‘No Significant Effects Report’ submitted with the application for development consent.

3. Scope of Assessment

3.1 Identification of European Sites

- 3.1.1 The Final HRA Screening Report includes all European sites where it has been identified that there could be a potential pathway to effect from the project. The European sites that have been screened into the assessment are listed in Table 3.1 and shown on Figure A7.2.1. 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 from draft Order Limits
Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar	5.75km south east
Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA	5.75km south east

- 3.1.2 No European sites lie wholly or partly within 2km of the draft Order Limits. No SAC where bats are one of the qualifying interests is located within 30km of the draft Order Limits.
- 3.1.3 The draft Order Limits intersect the River Stour and River Box in sections where underground cable sections 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 5.75km south east of draft Order Limits (Figure A7.2.1). No further European sites are hydrologically connected to the project.
- 3.1.4 The project involves constructing, operating and decommissioning electricity infrastructure (pylons and overhead lines and underground cable construction) which require consultation with Natural England due to it falling within the Impact Risk Zones for the component 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 the Final HRA 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.

3.2 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 locally significantly affect habitats and species if unmitigated. European sites with mobile species as qualifying features can be impacted beyond the boundaries of the European site for which they are designated.

3.2.2 The following likely significant effects have been identified based on the predictable nature of most potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of electricity infrastructure.

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 (JNCC, 2021) 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 plant and invertebrate species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries

Ramsar Criteria	Scientific Name	Species Name
Nationally scarce plant species	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Stiff saltmarsh-grass
	<i>Spartina maritima</i> ;	Small cord-grass
	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>	Perennial glasswort
	<i>Limonium humile</i>	Lax-flowered sea lavender
	<i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Z. marina</i> and <i>Z. noltei</i>	Eelgrasses
British Red Data Book invertebrates	<i>Phaonia fusca</i>	A muscid fly
	<i>Haematopota grandis</i>	A horsefly
	<i>Arctosa fulvolineata</i> and <i>Baryphema duffeyi</i>	Spiders
	<i>Mercuria confusa</i>	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. Previous Bird Survey and desk study

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides a review of the previous surveys carried out in support of the project and an updated desk study comprising local record centre data from SBIS, EFC and Essex Wildlife Trust (EWT) and datasets from BTO. The review of previous surveys and the desk study focus on qualifying bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar only.
- 5.1.2 The desk study comprises a study area of 1km based on the Scoping Boundary as defined in February 2021. The draft Order Limits generally lie within the Scoping Boundary, although some potential access routes fall outside but within the 1km desk study area. Data from BTO extended to beyond 1km where records based on 10km grid squares have been provided.
- 5.1.3 Although the previous survey results and reports exceed the recommended lifespan (CIEEM, 2019b), this baseline data is still considered useful in providing further context relating to the bird activity patterns within proximity of the draft Order Limits. In addition, the ongoing 2021 habitat survey suggests that there is good consistency, with little land use change compared with the 2012 habitat survey data over the intervening time. In turn, this suggests that the presence and abundance of bird species recorded between 2009–2013 is also likely to be similar.
- 5.1.4 The section refers to field survey of the former corridors (pre-2013, i.e. before the project was paused). All of the data provided in this section, with the exception of the breeding bird survey (BBS) results, are mapped on Figure A7.2.2. The BBS results are not included in the figure as the results were not supported with grid references in the 2012 TEP survey report. However, the results are discussed in the following text.

5.2 Previous Bramford to Twinstead Field Survey (2009–2012)

Ornithological Assessment, 2009–2011 (TEP, 2012)

- 5.2.1 The Suffolk Connections Ornithological Assessment (TEP, 2011) was carried out from pre-selected vantage points (agreed with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds – RSPB) across the four corridors that were being considered as part of the options appraisal process for the project at that time (2012). These included Corridor 2, within which the draft Order Limits lie.
- 5.2.2 The Ornithological Assessment included the following components:
- winter bird surveys to identify field use by certain bird species over two seasons (2009/2010 and 2010/2011);

- detailed vantage point surveys in the period April to October 2010 to identify flight lines; and
- analysis of bird distribution and flight line data to undertake a comparative assessment of displacement and collision risk that may occur for different corridors.

5.2.3 The winter bird surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologists and comprised monthly visits along the four corridors. The surveyors followed a transect that maximised visibility across the landscape and undertook bird counts in fields from suitable viewpoints, mapping numbers and flight movements of golden plover, any waders and wildfowl; and recording the presence of any raptors.

5.2.4 The winter surveys covered the four corridors although greater effort was directed to areas containing large agricultural fields or wetlands, particularly those where records indicated a historic association with waders and/or wildfowl. The surveyors also drove along one of two separate transects for a full day (dawn to dusk), regularly stopping at predetermined viewpoints to undertake counts of flocks of waders and wildfowl in agricultural fields. The results are summarised in Table 5.1 and shown in Figure A7.2.2.

Table 5.1: Summary of Qualifying Bird Species (Data taken from TEP, 2011)

Visit	Number of Lapwing Recorded	Peak Flock Size	Nearest Record to Draft Order Limits
2009/2010 Season			
November 2009	0	0	n/a
December 2009	83	56	Approx. 500m south
January 2010	29	12	Approx. 1.2km north
February 2010	0	0	n/a
March 2010	18	10	Approx. 1.1km north
2010/2011 Season			
November 2010	15	15	1.1km north
December 2010	65	50	1.4km north
January 2011	95	95	Within
February 2011	18	12	1.2km north
March 2011	2	2	2.5km north

5.2.5 No qualifying bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar were recorded during either of the two sets of winter surveys. However, lapwing, a species included in the wider ‘waterbird assemblage’ was recorded during both surveys. The numbers of lapwing recorded during the 2009/10 season ranged between 0 and a maximum count of 56. The majority of lapwing records were at distance from the existing 400kV and 132kV overhead lines and the draft Order Limits.

5.2.6 The numbers of lapwing recorded during the 2010/11 season ranged between 2 and a maximum count of 95, with, the majority in fields to the north of the existing 400kV overhead line and the draft Order Limits. The maximum count of 95 birds (January 2011)

were recorded in a wet area adjacent to the River Stour near Lamarsh, within the draft Order Limits.

Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) Report (TEP, 2012)

- 5.2.7 Two BBS visits were undertaken by experienced ornithologists within the preferred corridor during the 2012 breeding bird season. The preferred corridor at the time of the 2012 BBS report was Corridor 2 in which the draft Order Limits are located. All surveys along the preferred corridor had the first visit between the 18 and 21 April 2012. Second visit surveys were conducted between the 30 May and the 1 June 2012. The proposed GSP substation site was surveyed on separate visits, with the first visit on the 11 May 2012 and the second on the 10 June 2012. Surveys were carried out between half an hour after dawn and midday to coincide with peak bird activity.
- 5.2.8 During each survey visit a transect was walked throughout the preferred corridor, aiming to pass within 100m of all land within the preferred corridor. The transect was walked at a steady pace with stops at regular intervals. All bird activity encountered, including songs, calls, flight lines, feeding, nesting and territorial behaviour was recorded and mapped.
- 5.2.9 No qualifying species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar were recorded during the 2012 breeding bird survey. However, lapwing and curlew, species comprising the wider waterbird assemblage were recorded in very small numbers. The results of these surveys are presented in Table 5.2. The distance from the draft Order Limits is not provided as the results were not supported with grid references in the survey report (TEP, 2012).

Table 5.2: Summary of Qualifying Bird Species Observations During the 2012 BBS

Species	Number of Birds on Visit 1	Number of Birds on Visit 2	Breeding on-site?
Lapwing	4	1	Possible
Curlew	0	1	Possible

5.3 Local Record Centre Data

- 5.3.1 A desk study was undertaken on 21 July 2021 to review records from SBIS, EFC, and EWT of qualifying bird species within a 1km study area from the Scoping Boundary (see Section 5.1 for description). The 1km study area was chosen as a representative distance at which species were likely to be present based on previous projects. The results are summarised in Table 5.3 and are shown in Figure A7.2.2.
- 5.3.2 Two (pintail and redshank) of the eight qualifying bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA have been previously recorded within the desk study area. Two records of each species were made. A further eight species that are specifically listed in the waterbird assemblage for the sites are also recorded.

Table 5.3: SBIS and EFC Records for Qualifying Bird Species

Species	Number of Records	Date
Qualifying feature species		
Pintail	2	2012–2014
Redshank	2	2009
Waterbird Assemblage		
Goldeneye	1	2016
Common ringed plover	1	2018
Black-tailed godwit	1	2008
Wigeon	8	2007–2013
Gadwall	11	2008–2016
Curlew	6	2008–2018
Shelduck	12	2008–2015
Lapwing	36	2008–2019

5.4 Other Relevant Data Sources

BTO Bird Atlas, 2007–2011

5.4.1 The BTO Bird Atlas data (2007–2011) was purchased by the project in February 2021 based on the Scoping Boundary (see Section 5.1). The data covered the following 10km grid squares; TL83, TL93, TL94, TM03, TM04 and TM14, giving wider context to the study area. The data is presented in Table 5.4 and is shown in Figure A7.2.2.

Table 5.4: Waterbird Assemblage Species Listed Within the BTO Atlas 2007–2011

Species	Season	Number of Recorded Grid Squares	Total Number of Records	Breeding Status	Peak Count
Cormorant	Winter	5	14	Confirmed	16
Shelduck	Breeding	6	6	Confirmed	4
Wigeon	Wintering	5	10	Confirmed	235
Gadwall	Breeding and wintering	9	15	Confirmed	8
Lapwing	Breeding and wintering	22	37	Confirmed	300

5.4.2 No records of qualifying feature bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar were provided in this dataset. The data contains five records for waterbird assemblage bird species of the SPA and Ramsar.

BTO Breeding Bird Survey, Twinstead, 2006–2019

- 5.4.1 The BTO Breeding Bird Survey (2006–2019) was purchased by the project in February 2021. The data covered the following grid squares which are the relevant squares in the study area for which the BTO held data; TL8736 and TL8435.
- 5.4.2 No records of qualifying feature bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar were provided in this dataset. There was a single record of a waterbird assemblage bird species record for the SPA and Ramsar (a cormorant in 2010), which is shown in Figure A7.2.2.

BTO English Wintering Bird Survey, Twinstead, 2006–2019

- 5.4.3 The BTO English Wintering Bird Survey (2006–2019) was purchased by the project in February 2021. The data covered the grid squares TL8738 and TM0142 in the study area. No records of qualifying birds of the SPA and Ramsar were returned within the data.

BTO BirdTrack data

- 5.4.1 The BTO BirdTrack data was purchased by the project in February 2021. The data covered the following grid squares; TL83, TL93, TL94, TM03, TM04, TL8736, TL8435, TM14, TL8738 and TM0142. No records of qualifying feature bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar were provided in this dataset within the desk study area. A single record of a waterbird assemblage bird species for the SPA and Ramsar was returned (a great crested grebe in 2011).

5.5 Summary of Bird Surveys and Desk Survey

- 5.5.1 In combination, these multiple data sources and the review of habitats present within the draft Order Limits combine to suggest that the habitats within the draft Order Limits and their surroundings are of minimal importance to the qualifying bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site and do not constitute functionally linked habitat to the site. Although some records of bird species that make up the waterbird assemblage of the European site were identified, the numbers were relatively small and unlikely to be important components of those species populations and the assemblage as a whole at the European site. In the reasonable professional judgment of the author, numbers of bird species are likely to remain similar to the numbers previously recorded notwithstanding the age of some of the survey data relied upon.

6. Screening Assessment

6.1 Screening of Likely Significant Effects

- 6.1.1 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.
- 6.1.2 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 as neither are

found within or are functionally linked to the draft Order Limits, these qualifying features are not considered further in this screening assessment.

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

6.2 Habitat Loss

Direct Habitat Loss

- 6.2.1 The project would not result in any direct land take or habitat loss from the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar. The draft Order Limits is located approximately 5.75km at its closest point from the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar.

Functionally Linked Land Outside of the Site

- 6.2.2 Temporary and permanent habitat loss would result from the project within the draft Order Limits. However, most habitats temporarily used would be reinstated post construction, with the permanent habitat loss restricted to relatively minor areas associated with the proposed GSP substation (23km at the closest point), the CSE compounds (10km at the closest point) and limited land at pylon bases.
- 6.2.3 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 draft Order Limits support significant numbers of breeding or roosting wintering birds either of qualifying individual species or assemblages of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar.
- 6.2.4 Field surveys undertaken for the project (TEP, 2011; 2012) found no evidence that the habitats within the draft Order Limits provided an important resource for the species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar. Although occasional records were made of lapwing (part of the wider water bird assemblage qualifying feature), 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.
- 6.2.5 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 corridors study area'* (Sharpe, 2009). The desk-based habitat update (Figure A7.2.3) indicates no significant change in habitats type and extent and therefore it can be assumed that there would be no significant change in the presence/abundance of qualifying bird species in the study area. Furthermore, the updated desk study returned few records of qualifying bird species to otherwise indicate the potential presence of functionally connected habitat to the SPA and Ramsar.
- 6.2.6 No likely significant effect due to habitat loss impacts have been identified.

6.3 Habitat or Species Fragmentation

- 6.3.1 Outside of the European site, there would not be habitat fragmentation impact for the plant and invertebrate species that are part of the Ramsar designation. However, construction activities could cause habitat fragmentation impacts for mobile species outside of the European site.
- 6.3.2 In the construction phase, the open trench sections of the underground cable would require a standard 100m wide construction area located within the draft Order Limits, separating the retaining habitats either side. However, this habitat fragmentation would be temporary with reinstatement undertaken shortly 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.

- 6.3.3 During operation, the project would not create permanent dispersal barriers that could otherwise contribute towards habitat or species fragmentation.
- 6.3.4 In conclusion, the baseline suggests that there is no functional link between the habitats of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar and those within the draft Order Limits or surroundings.
- 6.3.5 No likely significant effect due to habitat or species fragmentation impacts have been identified.

6.4 Reduction in Species Density

Construction

- 6.4.1 If qualifying bird species with a functional link to the European sites were present within the draft Order Limits there could 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 draft Order Limits 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 of work in response to construction activities (see disturbance/displacement below) 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 review of field survey data or updated desk study.

Operation

- 6.4.2 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 there are already overhead lines and pylons in the landscape, and the recorded presence of qualifying bird species in the draft Order Limits is extremely low.
- 6.4.3 The project involves removal of the existing 132kV overhead line (pylons approximately 30m in height) and construction of the proposed 400kV overhead line (pylons approximately 50m in height), which would generally run parallel to the existing 400kV overhead line. In addition, the project would involve underground cables within the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Stour Valley, which would result in a net reduction in overhead lines in the landscape and further limit the risk of collision in these locations. Therefore, the project would reduce the number of overhead lines present compared to the existing baseline, due to the underground sections. In overhead line sections there will remain the same number of overhead lines to the existing baseline. The pylons for the proposed 400kV overhead line would be slightly larger than the existing 132kV overhead line although they would be similar to the existing retained 400kV overhead line.
- 6.4.4 No likely significant effects due to a reduction in species density have been identified.

6.5 Disturbance/Displacement

Construction

- 6.5.1 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.
- 6.5.2 Surveys carried out in support of the project (TEP, 2011 and TEP, 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 during the field survey and there are few suitable habitat features or opportunities for the qualifying bird species within or adjacent to the draft Order Limits.
- 6.5.3 The desk-based habitat update undertaken in 2021 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 draft Order Limits. Furthermore, the desk study returned few records of qualifying bird species to otherwise indicate the potential presence of functionally connected habitat to the SPA and Ramsar.
- 6.5.4 In the unlikely event individual birds were present and were to be displaced, they would have abundant similar alternative habitat nearby to use.

Operation

- 6.5.5 Any artificial lighting provision in the operational phase of the project is anticipated to be restricted to the proposed GSP substation and would only be used when operational staff were present during maintenance inspections. Blocks of woodland to the north and south of the proposed GSP substation would screen much of this. No significant operational noise or vibration or increase in human presence is anticipated during operation.
- 6.5.6 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, desk study and 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.
- 6.5.7 No likely significant effects due to disturbance and/or displacement impacts have been identified.

6.6 Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value

Air Quality

Construction

- 6.6.1 Assessment guidelines states that air quality impacts can occur up to 200m from their origin (Institute of Air Quality Management, 2019). As the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar lies more than 200m from the draft Order Limits, no direct air quality change or impact is anticipated.
- 6.6.2 Desk based study and field survey (TEP, 2011; TEP, 2012) show that the draft Order Limits do not support important populations of any bird species or assemblages that define the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar.

- 6.6.3 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 air quality tolerant arable and improved grassland, which are tolerant to changes in air quality.

Operation

- 6.6.4 No significant change in air quality is anticipated in the operational phase of the project, as there are no significant traffic movements.

Surface Water Quality

Construction

- 6.6.5 The draft Order Limits cross a number of watercourses, including the River Stour, River Box, River Brett and Belstead Brook, which lead into the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar. The River Brett and the Belstead Brook would be crossed using overhead lines. There would be very limited interaction with the watercourses during construction, comprising a localised temporary crossing of each, via a temporary culvert at Belstead Brook and a temporary bailey bridge over the River Brett. Once construction is complete, the temporary crossings would be removed, and the watercourse reinstated. There would be no pollution pathways to these waterbodies nor physical disturbance to them.
- 6.6.6 The River Stour is crossed by underground cables that would be installed using a trenchless technique. The risk of a pollution incident, such as drilling muds entering the watercourse following an accidental outbreak, would be controlled with the pollution measures stipulated in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) and further details will be provided within the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), submitted as an appendix to the ES.
- 6.6.7 The River Box is anticipated to 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, bearing in mind the good practice measures stipulated in the CoCP, and 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.

Operation

- 6.6.8 No significant change in surface water quality is anticipated in the operational phase of the project.

Groundwater

Construction

- 6.6.9 No impact is anticipated on ground water as stated in PEI Report Appendix 9.2: Water Framework Directive Screening Assessment. This has screened out groundwater bodies within the zone of influence (land within the draft Order Limits, in addition to land within 500m of this boundary) and no pathways to effects via groundwater receptors have been identified.

Operation

- 6.6.10 No significant change in groundwater is anticipated in the operational phase of the project.

6.7 Summary of Effects

- 6.7.1 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.
- 6.7.1 The final HRA Screening Report has shown that adverse effects to European sites would be absent or negligible.

6.8 In-combination Effects

- 6.8.1 The potential for in-combination effects within the project itself (intra-project cumulative effects), i.e. two separate effects of the project both interfacing with a single receptor, have been reviewed. However, with individual adverse effects found to be absent or *de minimis* (inconsequential), a combination of a multiple of these is also *de minimis*, at worst, and requires no further assessment.
- 6.8.2 For an in-combination effect of the project with other plans or projects (inter-project cumulative effects) to be possible, the project would have to have some level of adverse impact that could contribute to a significant combined effect. As noted in Section 6.7, the 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 be planned or being currently undertaken which could impact on the interest features of the SPA and Ramsar.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1.1 This Final HRA Screening Report concludes that there would be no likely significant effects due to the project on the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.
- 7.1.2 Desk study and field survey (TEP, 2011 and TEP, 2012) carried out in support of the project show that the draft Order Limits do not regularly support significant numbers of roosting wintering birds of individual qualifying species or assemblages of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar. The draft Order Limits also do not support regularly breeding or non-breeding avocet. Therefore, the draft Order Limits are 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.
- 7.1.3 It is confidently determined that no significant 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 and ongoing habitat survey in 2021 where no material change in habitat type or extent has been identified, and therefore, it is considered highly unlikely to result in a material change in presence/abundance of qualifying bird species. This is again supported by the updated desk study.
- 7.1.4 This Final HRA Screening Report will be submitted to Natural England for comment and any feedback be considered within the final assessment. It is currently assumed that the project will produce 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.

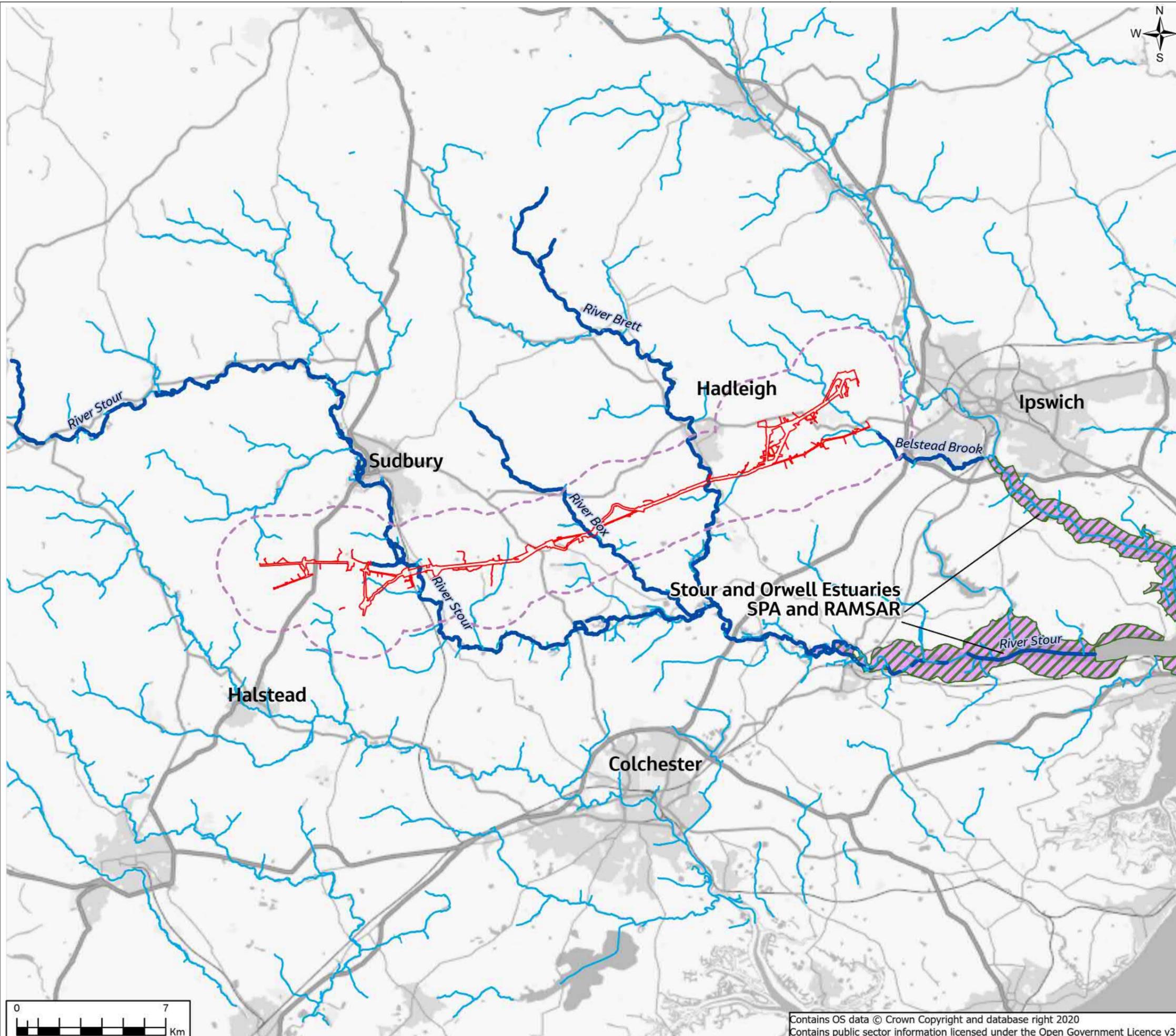
Annex A: Figures

Figure A7.2.1: European Designated Sites

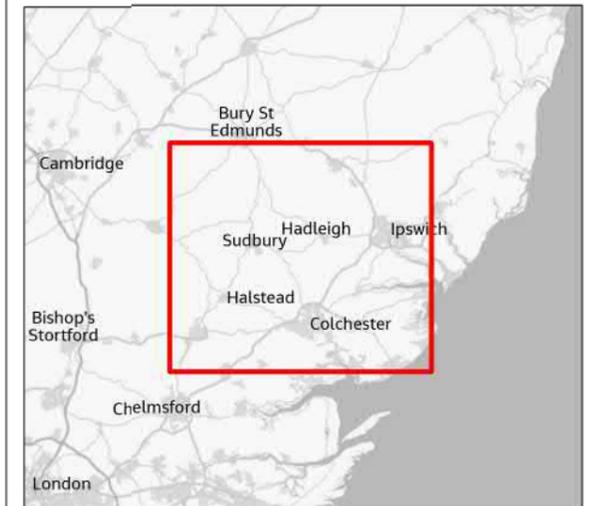
Figure A7.2.2: Bird Desk Study

Figure A7.2.3: Phase 1 Habitat Survey – Desk Based Update 2021

FIGURE A7.2.1



- Legend**
- Draft Order Limits
 - Study Area (2km)
 - Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSARs)
 - Special Protection Areas (SPA)
 - Main rivers crossed by the draft Order Limits
 - Other Rivers



1	11/2021	Final	PM	TC	LG	CW
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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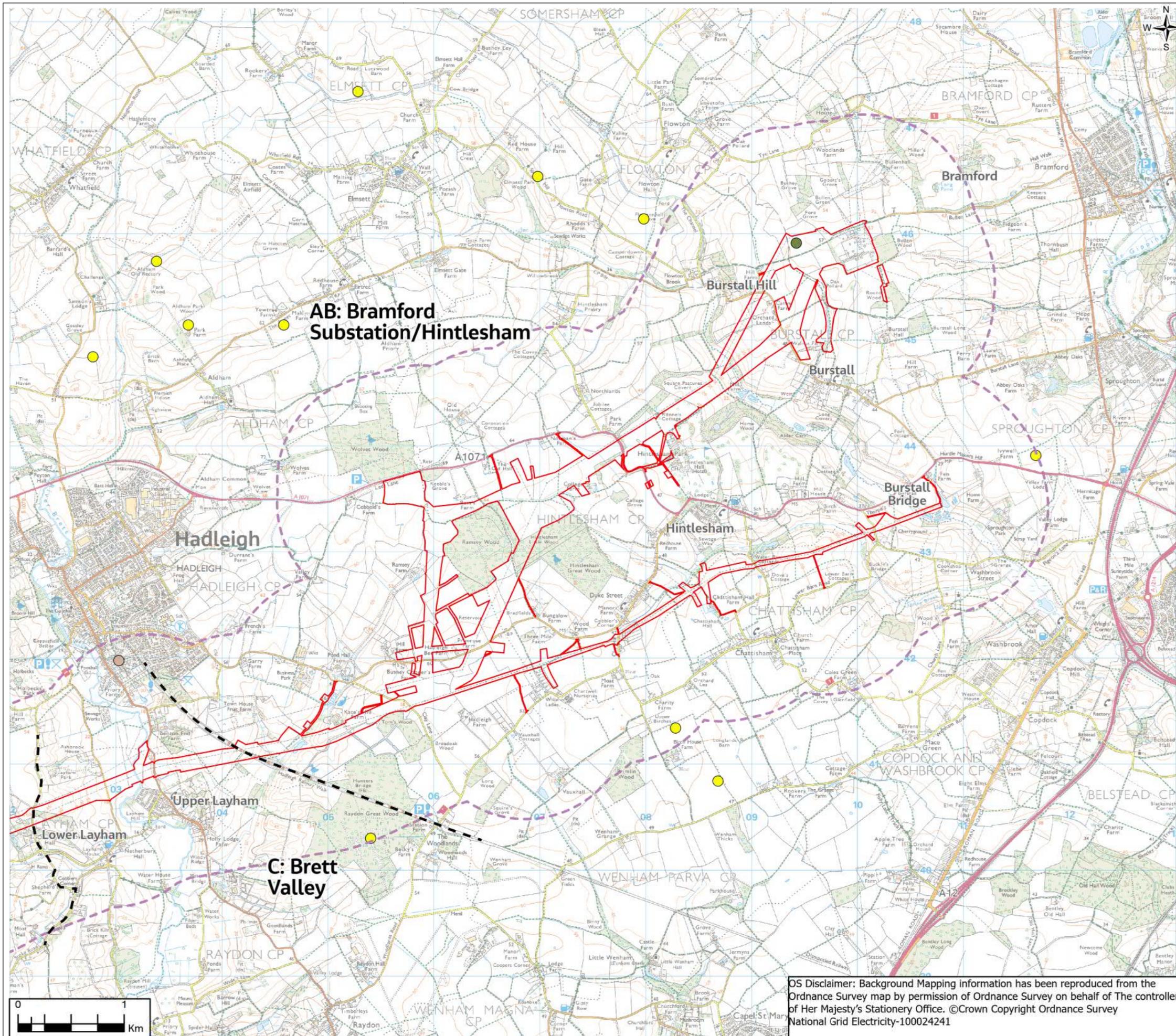
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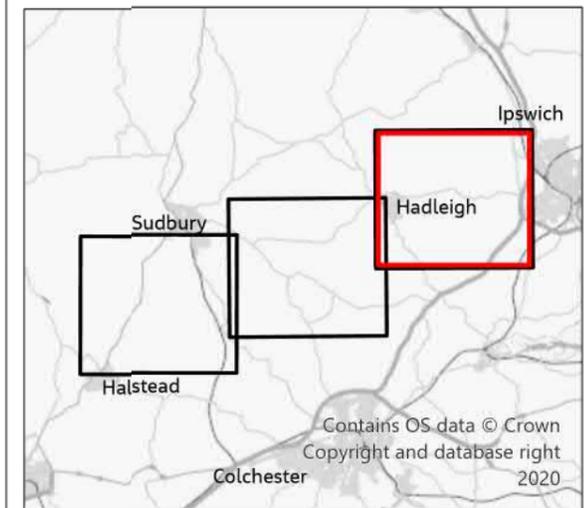
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FIGURE A7.2.2



- Legend**
- Section Boundaries
 - Draft Order Limits
 - ▭ Study Area (1km)
- Qualifying Bird Species**
- Redshank
 - Pintail
- Waterbird Assemblage**
- Common Ringed Plover
 - Cormorant
 - Curlew
 - Gadwall
 - Goldeneye
 - Great Crested Grebe
 - Lapwing
 - Shelduck

Qualifying bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA not recorded and assumed absent: dark-bellied brent goose, avocet, grey plover, red knot, dunlin, black-tailed godwit and redshank



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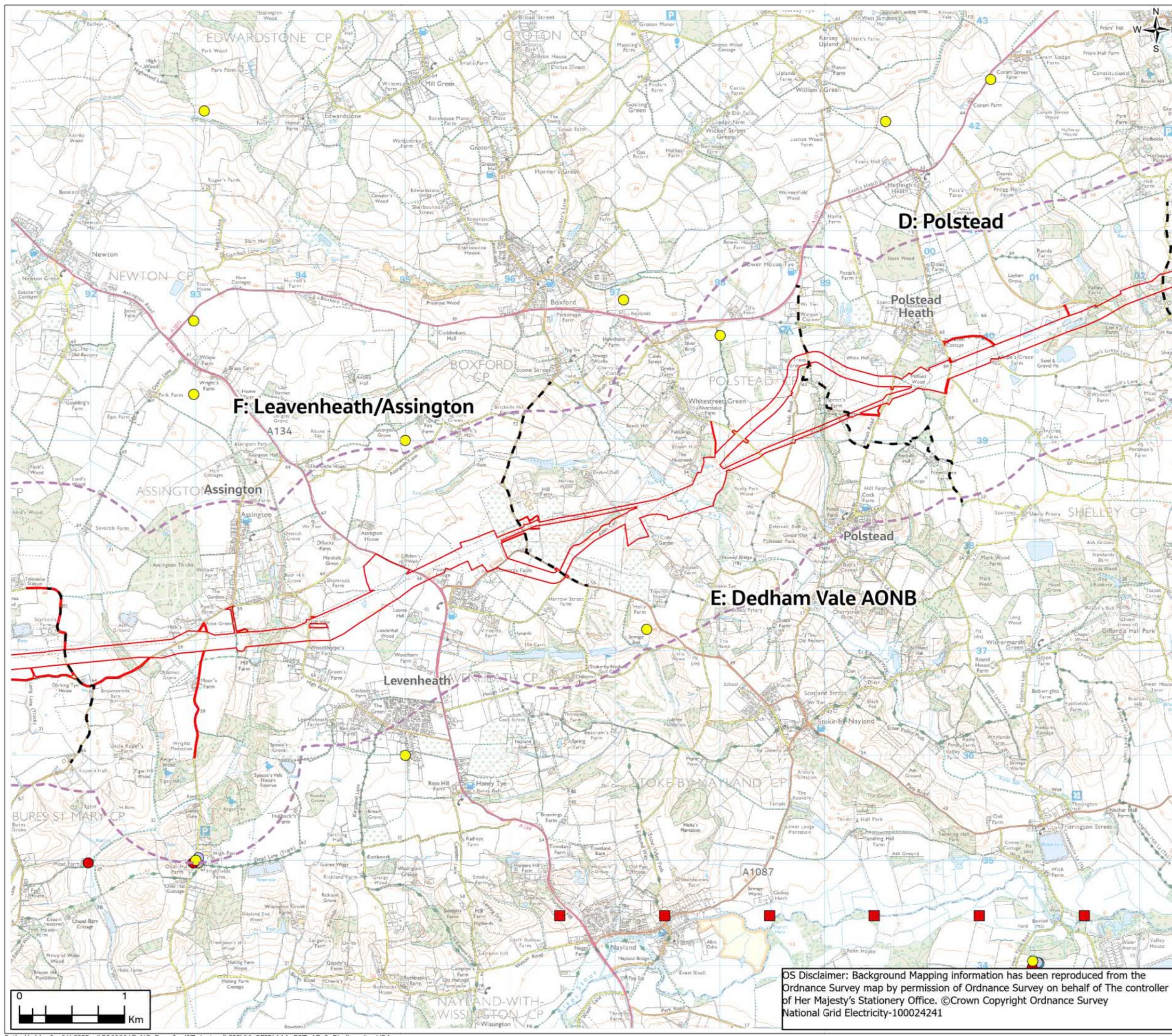
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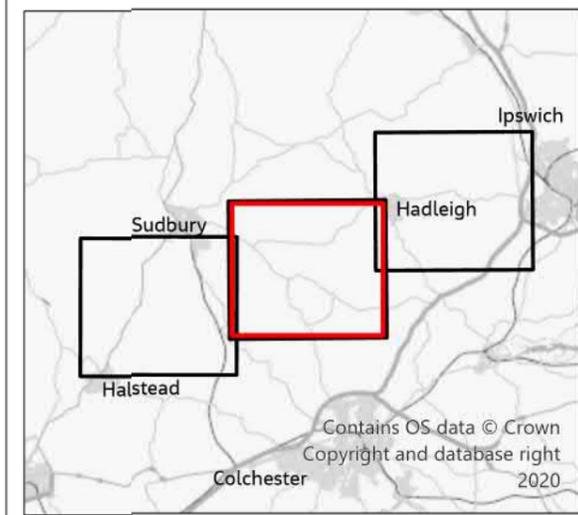
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FIGURE A7.2.2



- Legend**
- Section Boundaries
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- Waterbird Assemblage**
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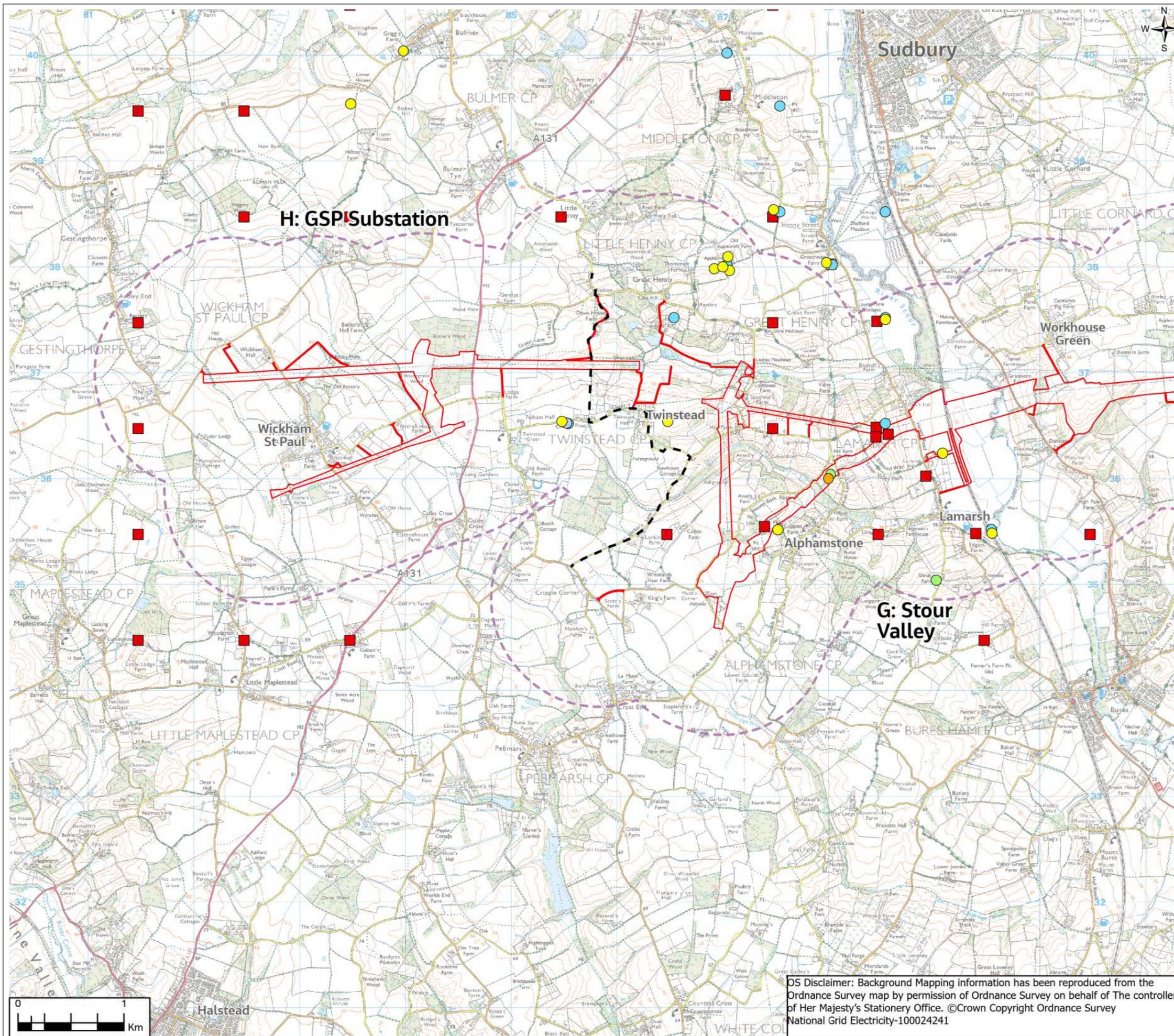
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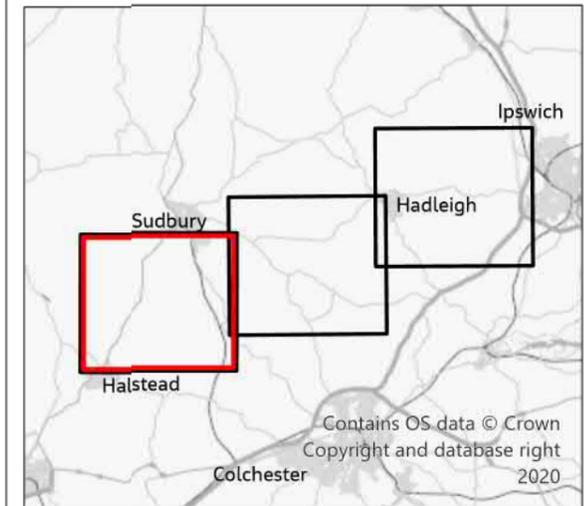
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FIGURE A7.2.2



- Legend**
- Section Boundaries
 - Draft Order Limits
 - ▭ Study Area (1km)
- Qualifying Bird Species**
- Redshank
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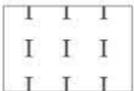
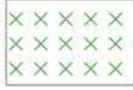
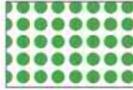
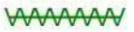
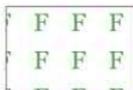
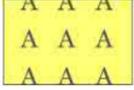
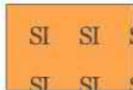
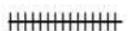
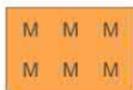
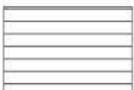
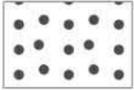
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Legend - Habitat Type

×	A2.2 - Scattered scrub		A1.1.1 - Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland		B4 - Improved grassland
•	A3.1 - Scattered broad-leaved tree		A1.1.2 - Plantation broad-leaved woodland		B5 - Marsh/marshy grassland
•	A3.2 - Scattered coniferous tree		A1.2.2 - Plantation coniferous woodland		B6 - Poor semi-improved grassland
×	C1.2 - Scattered bracken		A1.3.2 - Plantation mixed woodland		C1.1 - Continuous bracken
	Conifer Hedge		A2.1 - Dense/continuous scrub		C3.1 - Tall ruderal
	G1 - Standing water		A2.2 - Scattered scrub		E2.1 - Acid/neutral flush
	G2 - Running water		A3.1 - Broad-leaved parkland/scattered trees		F1 - Swamp
	J2.1.1 - Native species-rich intact hedge		A4.1 - Broadleaved woodland - recently felled		G1 - Standing water
	J2.1.2 - Species-poor intact hedge		A5 - Orchard		G2 - Running Water
	J2.2.1 - Native species-rich defunct hedge		B1.1 - Unimproved acid grassland		J1.1 - Arable
	J2.2.2 - Species-poor defunct hedge		B1.2 - Semi-improved acid grassland		J1.2 - Amenity grassland
	J2.3.1 - Native species-rich hedge and trees		B2.1 - Unimproved neutral grassland		J1.3 - Ephemeral/short perennial
	J2.3.2 - Species-poor hedge and trees		B2.2 - Semi-improved neutral grassland		J1.4 - Introduced shrub
	J2.4 - Fence		B2.3 - Species-rich modified neutral grassland		J3.6 - Buildings
	J2.6 - Dry ditch		B2.4 - Species-poor modified neutral grassland		J3.7 - Track
					J4 - Bare ground

AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham

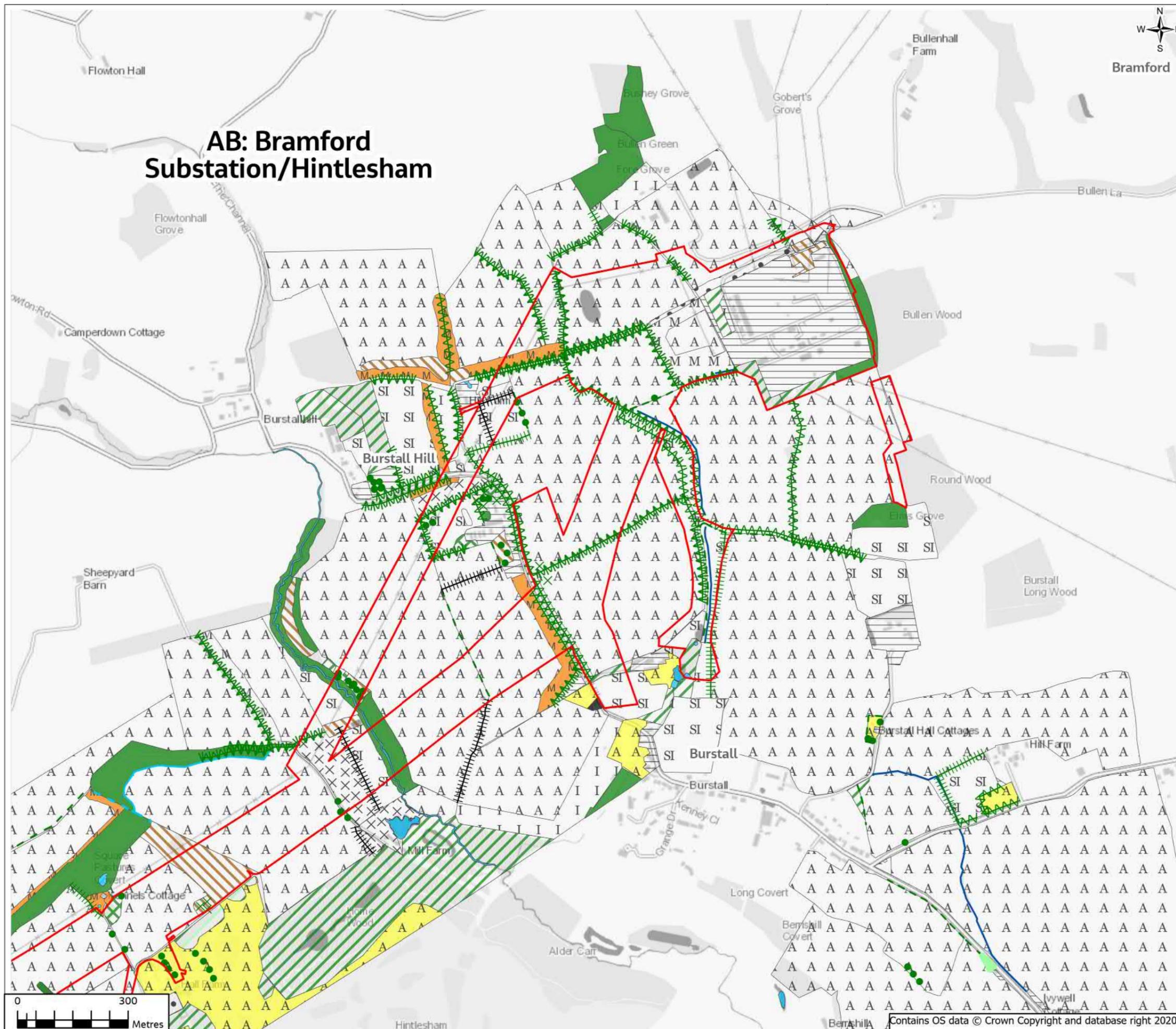
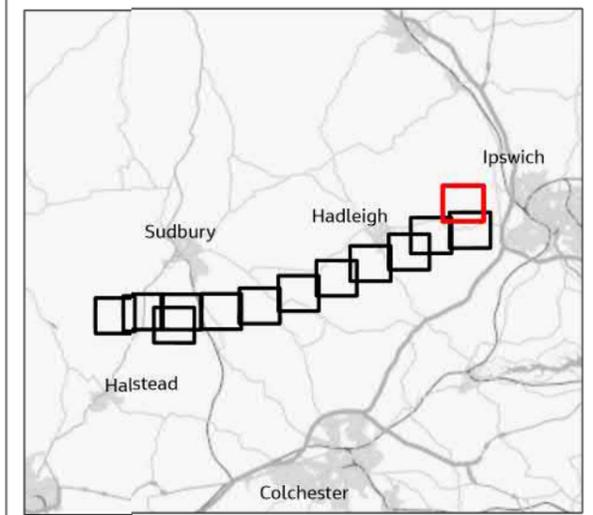


FIGURE A7.2.3

- Legend**
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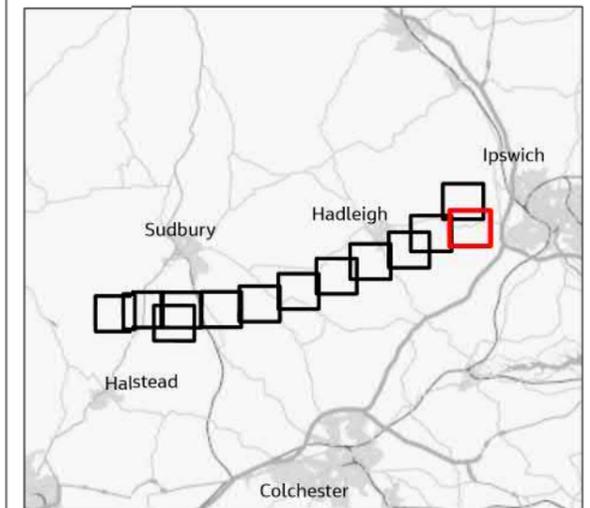


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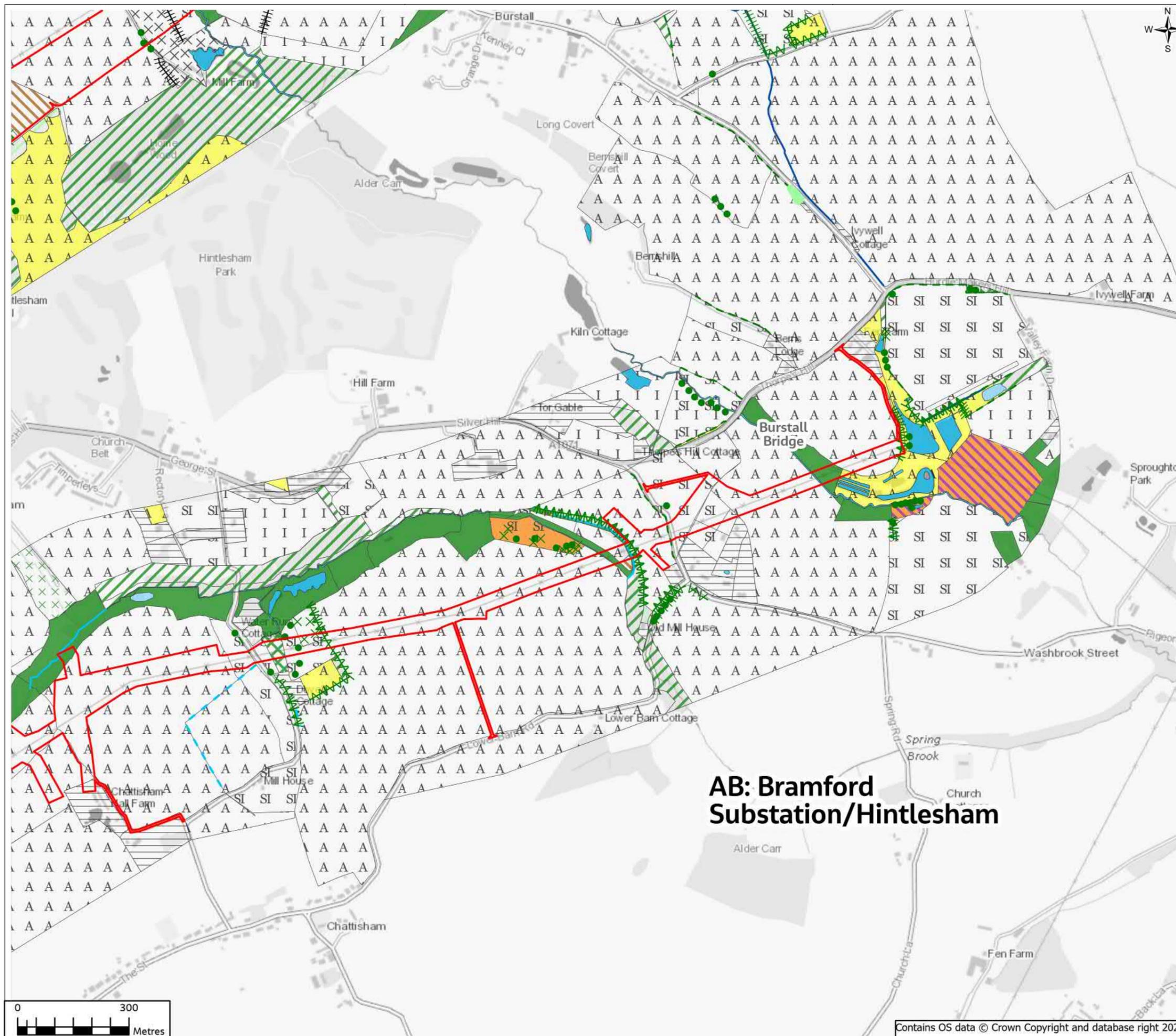
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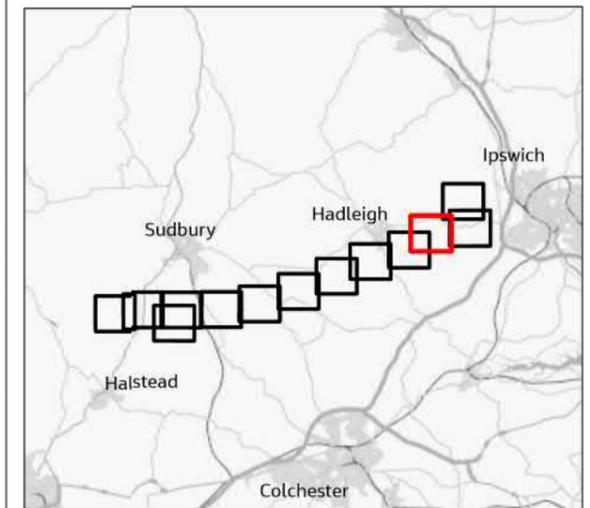
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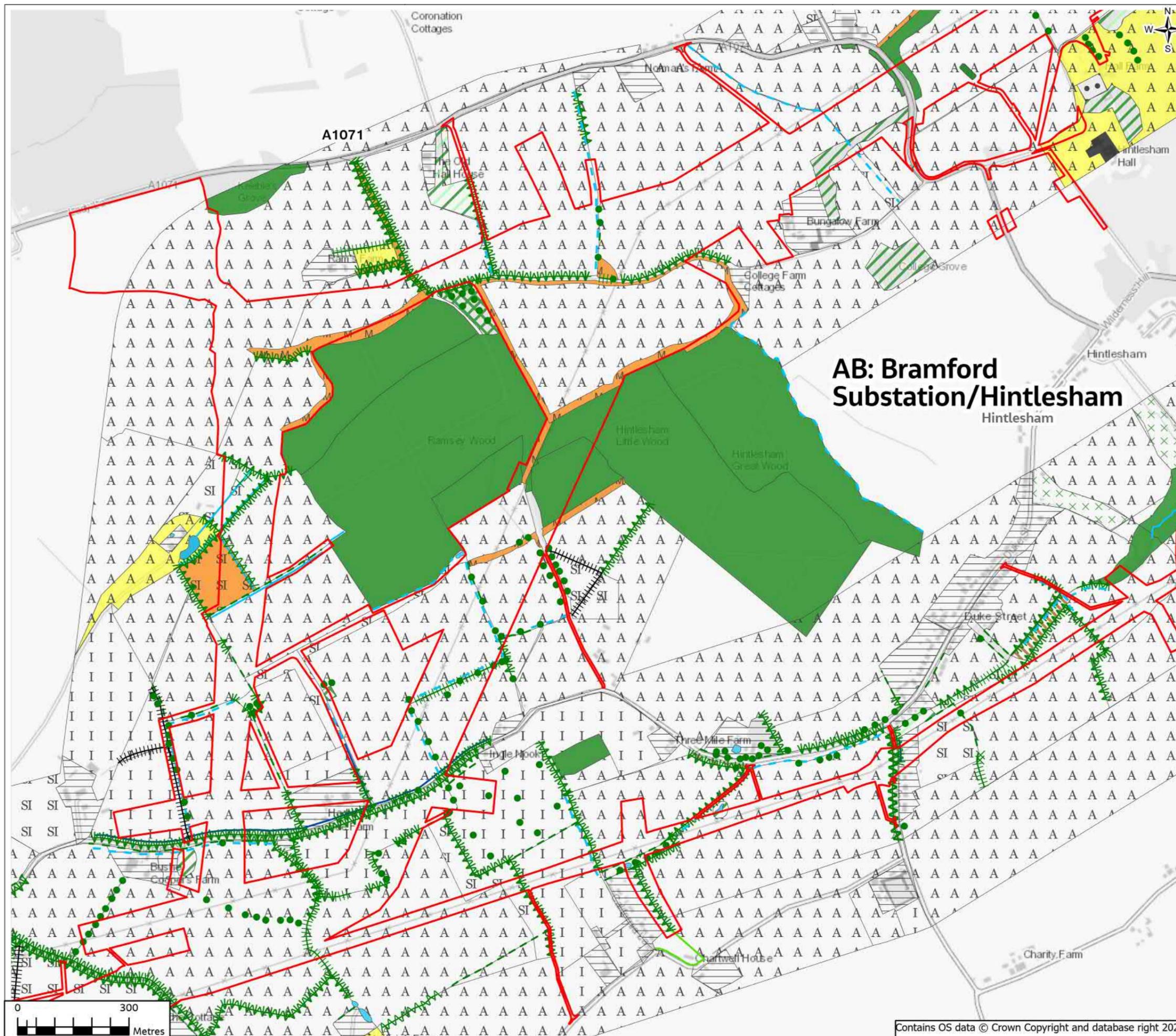
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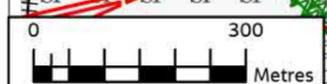
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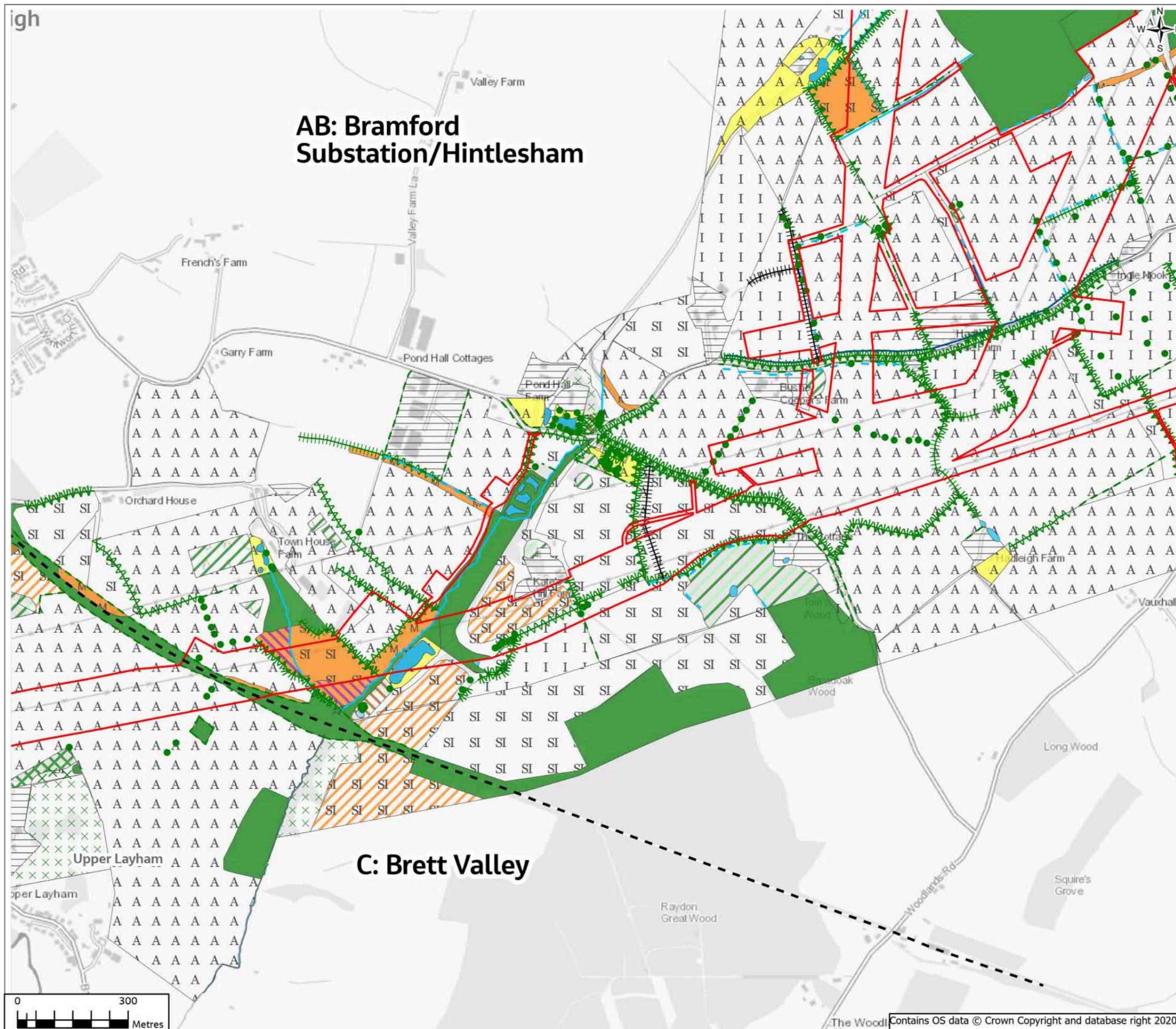
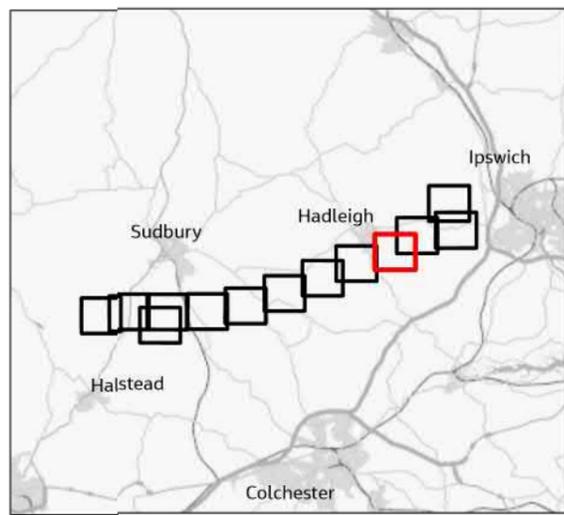


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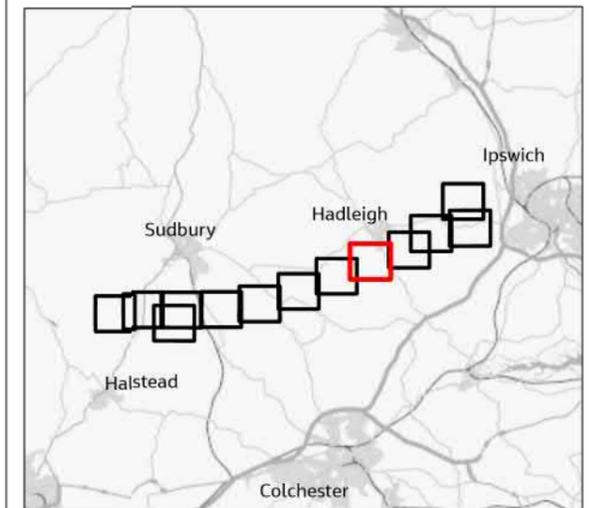
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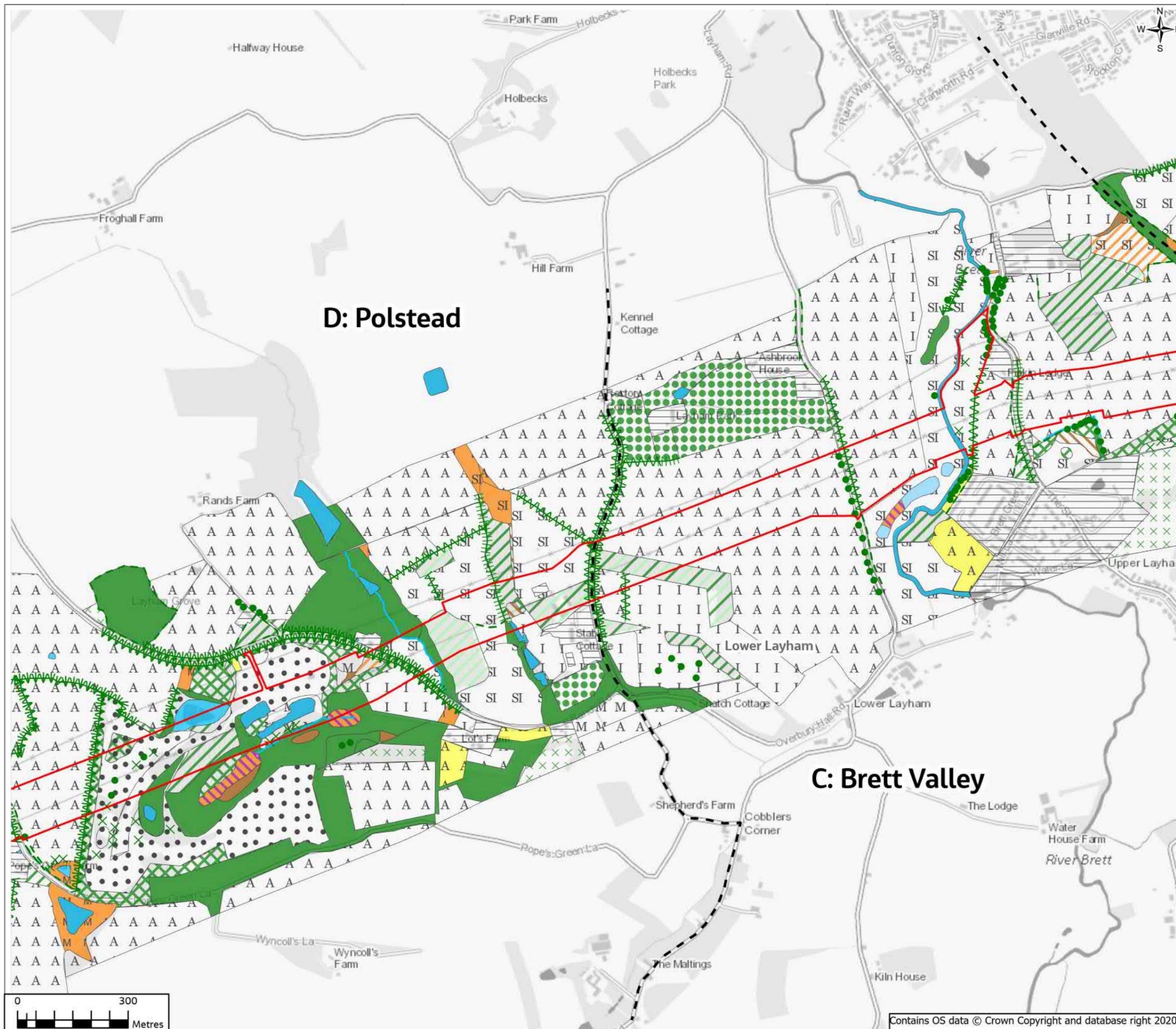
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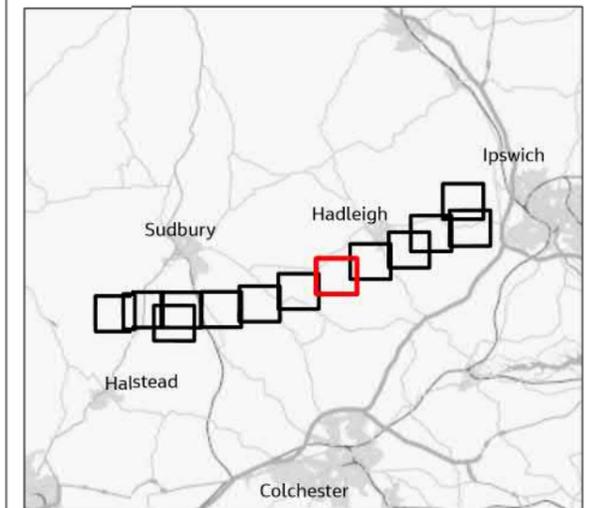
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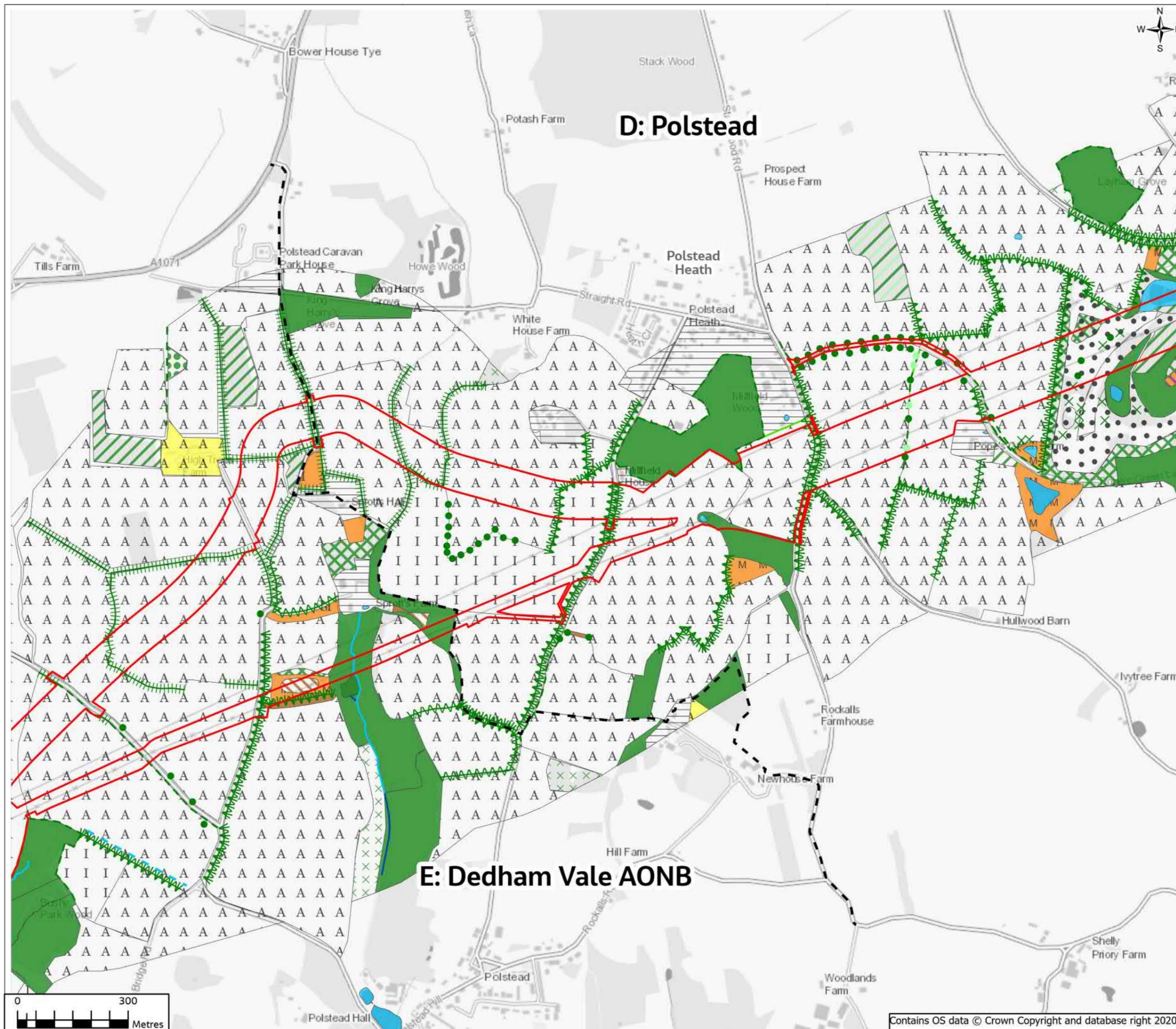
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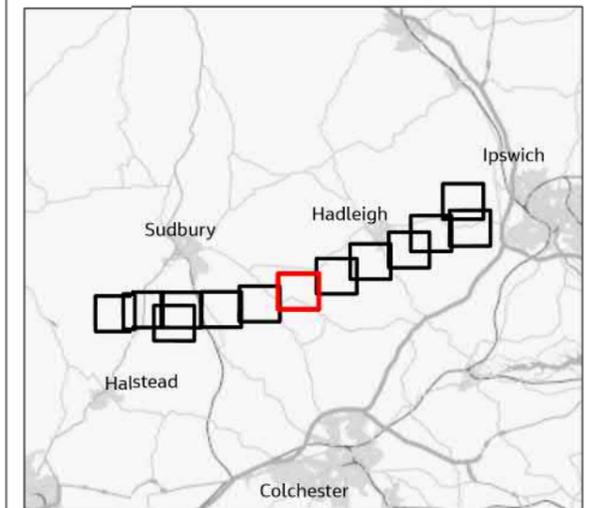
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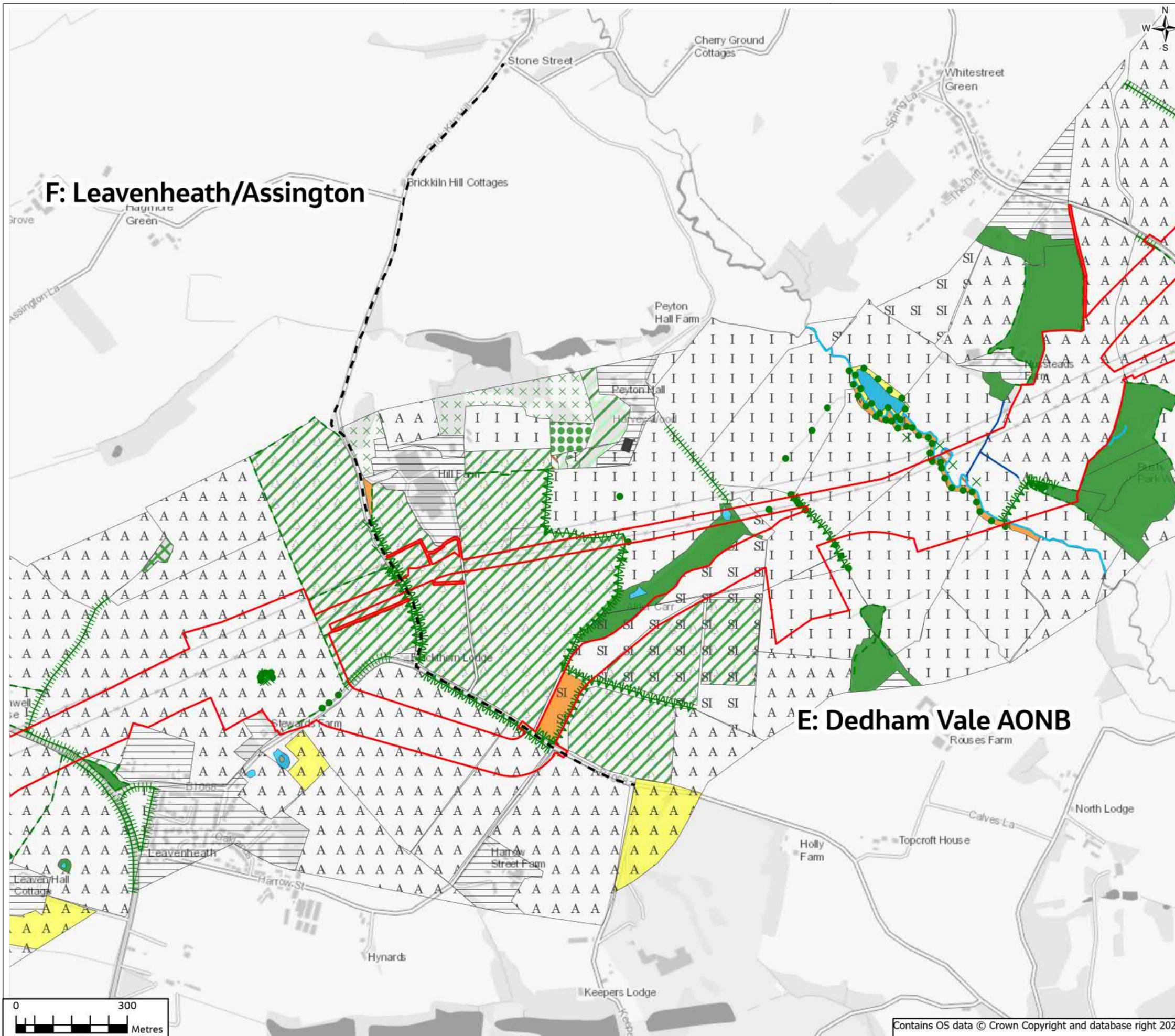
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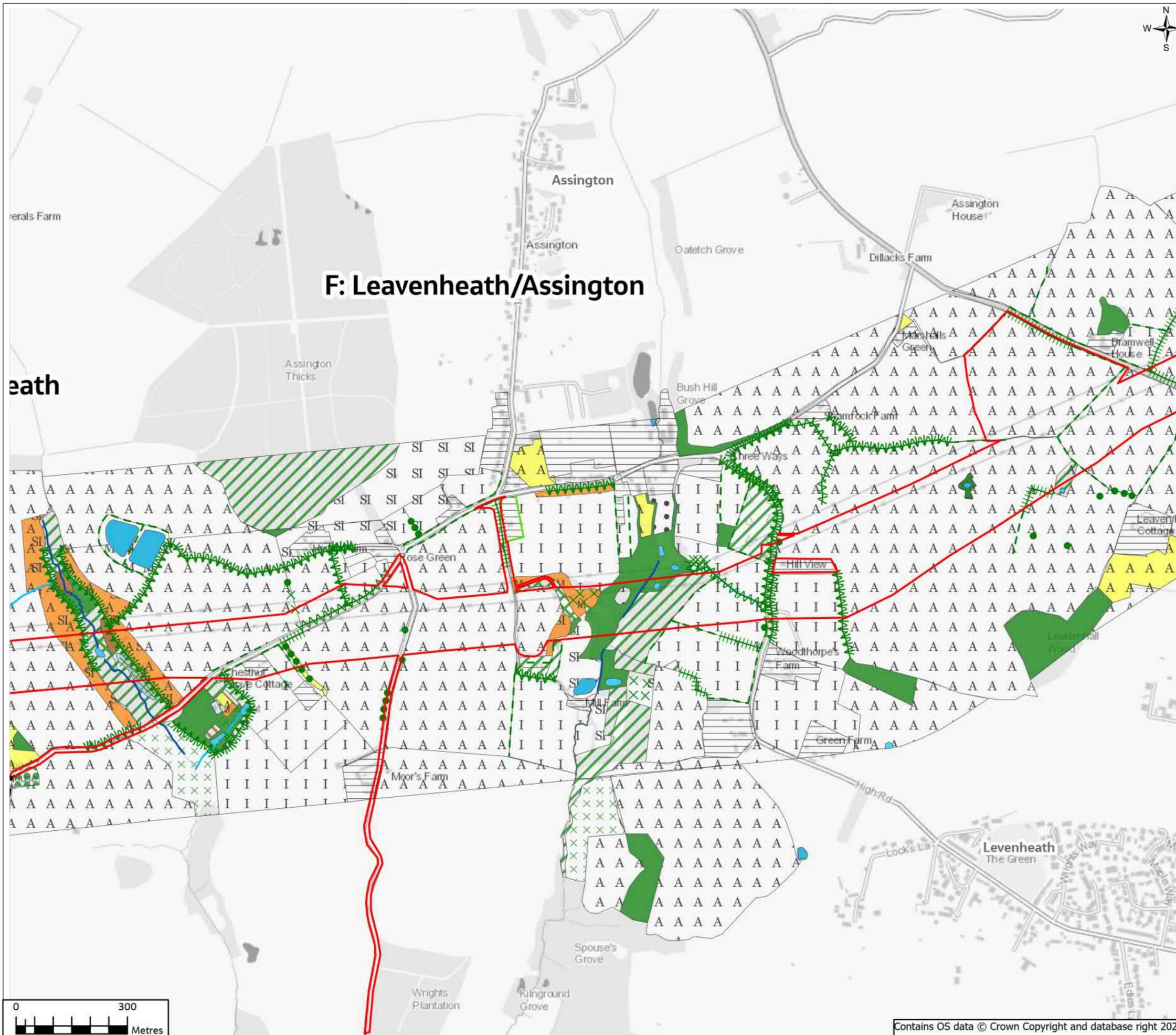
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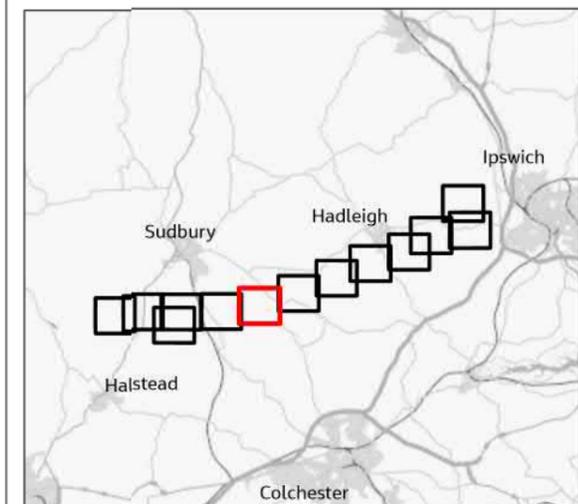


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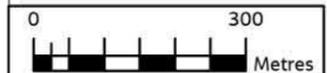
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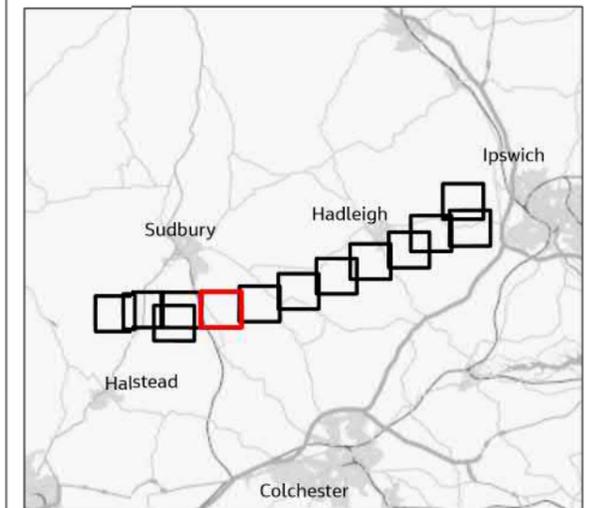
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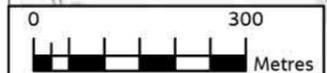
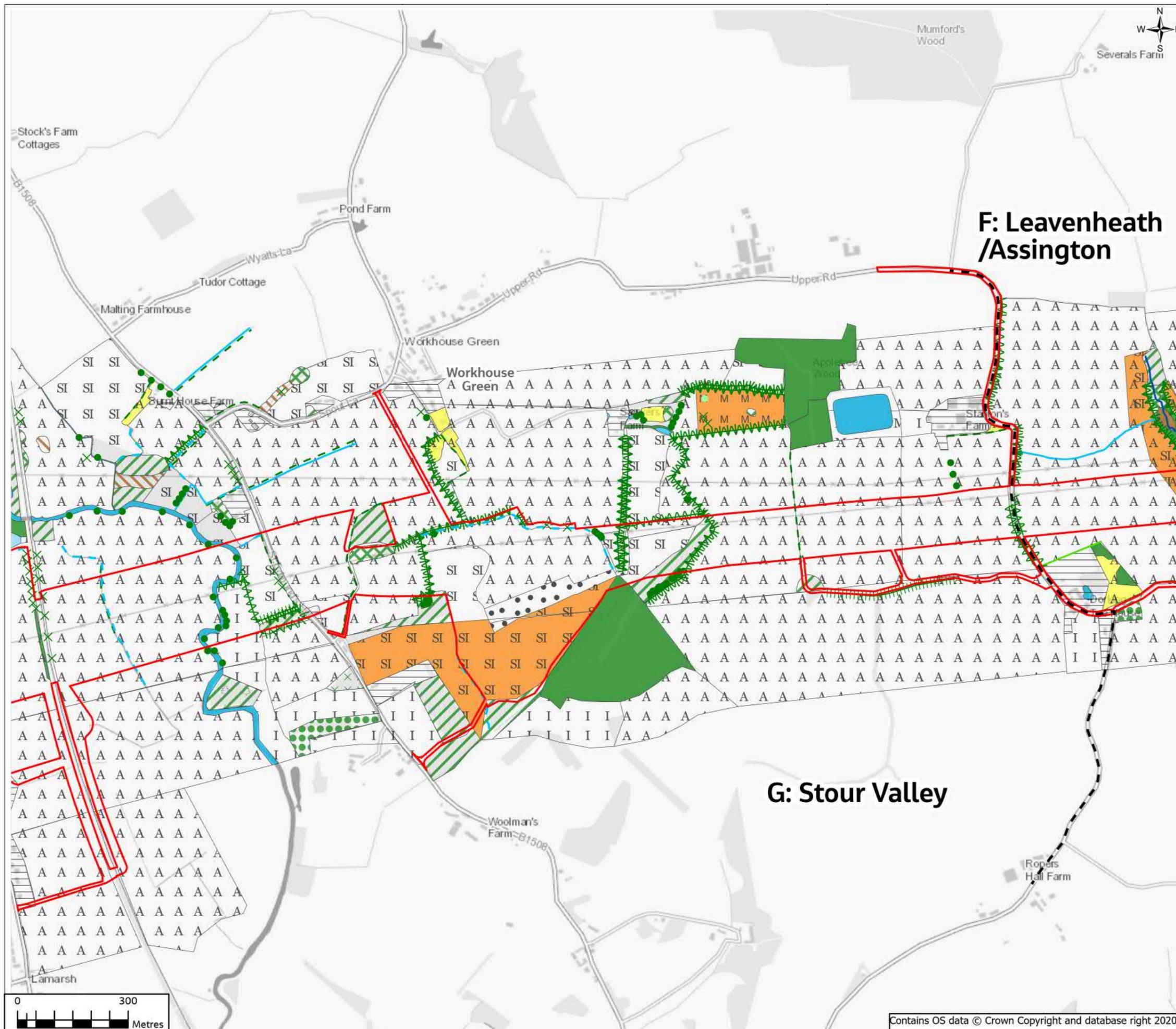
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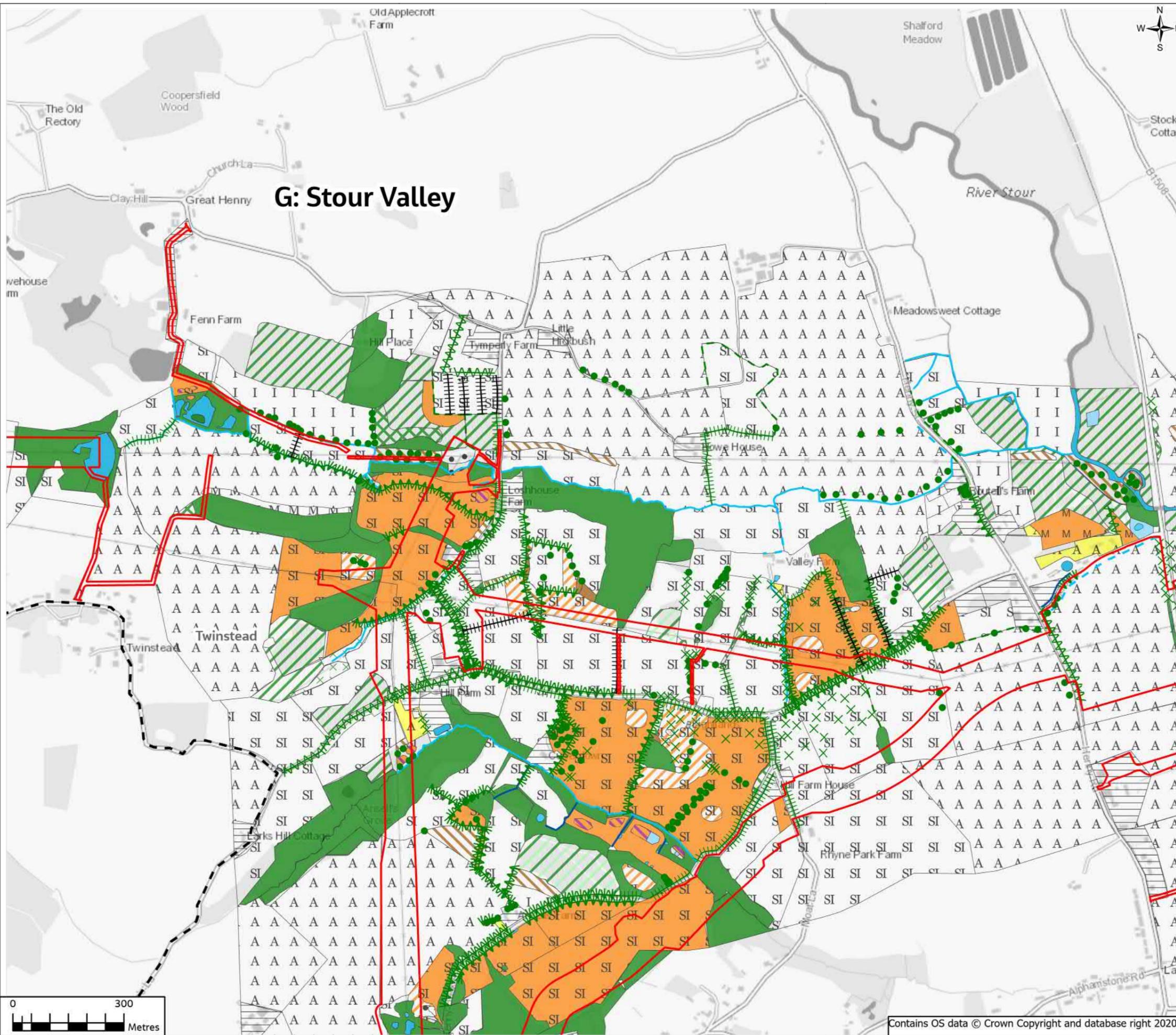
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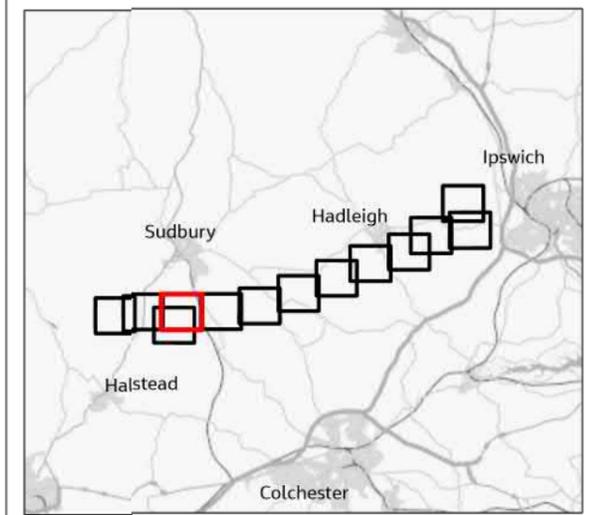
G: Stour Valley



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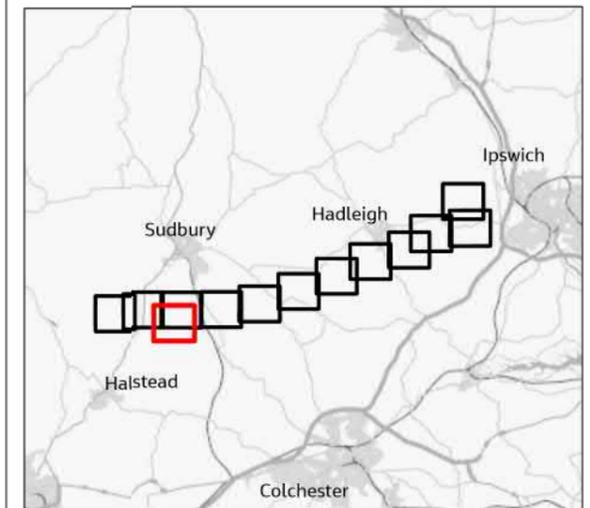
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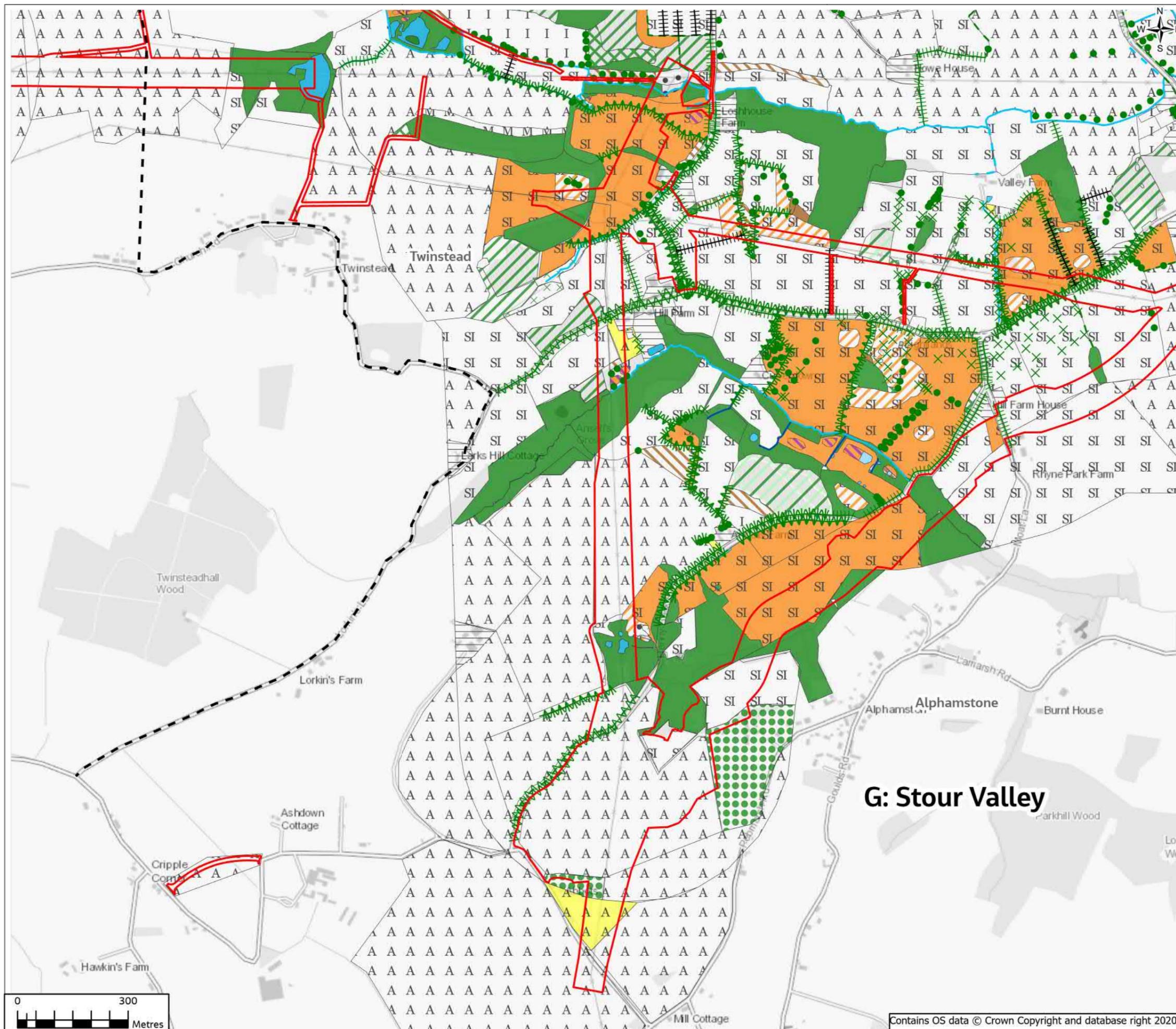
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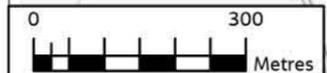
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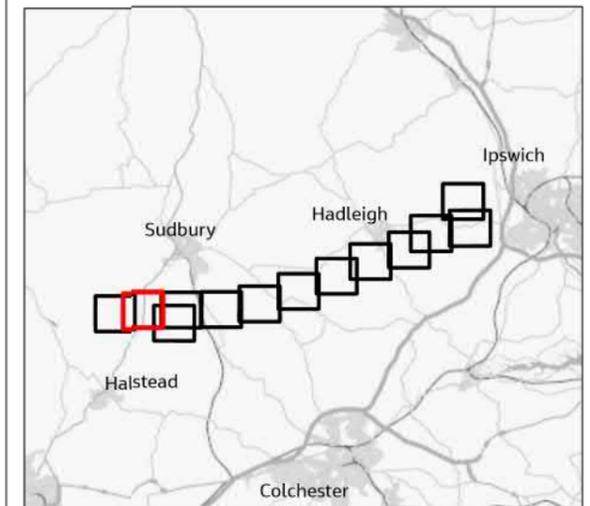
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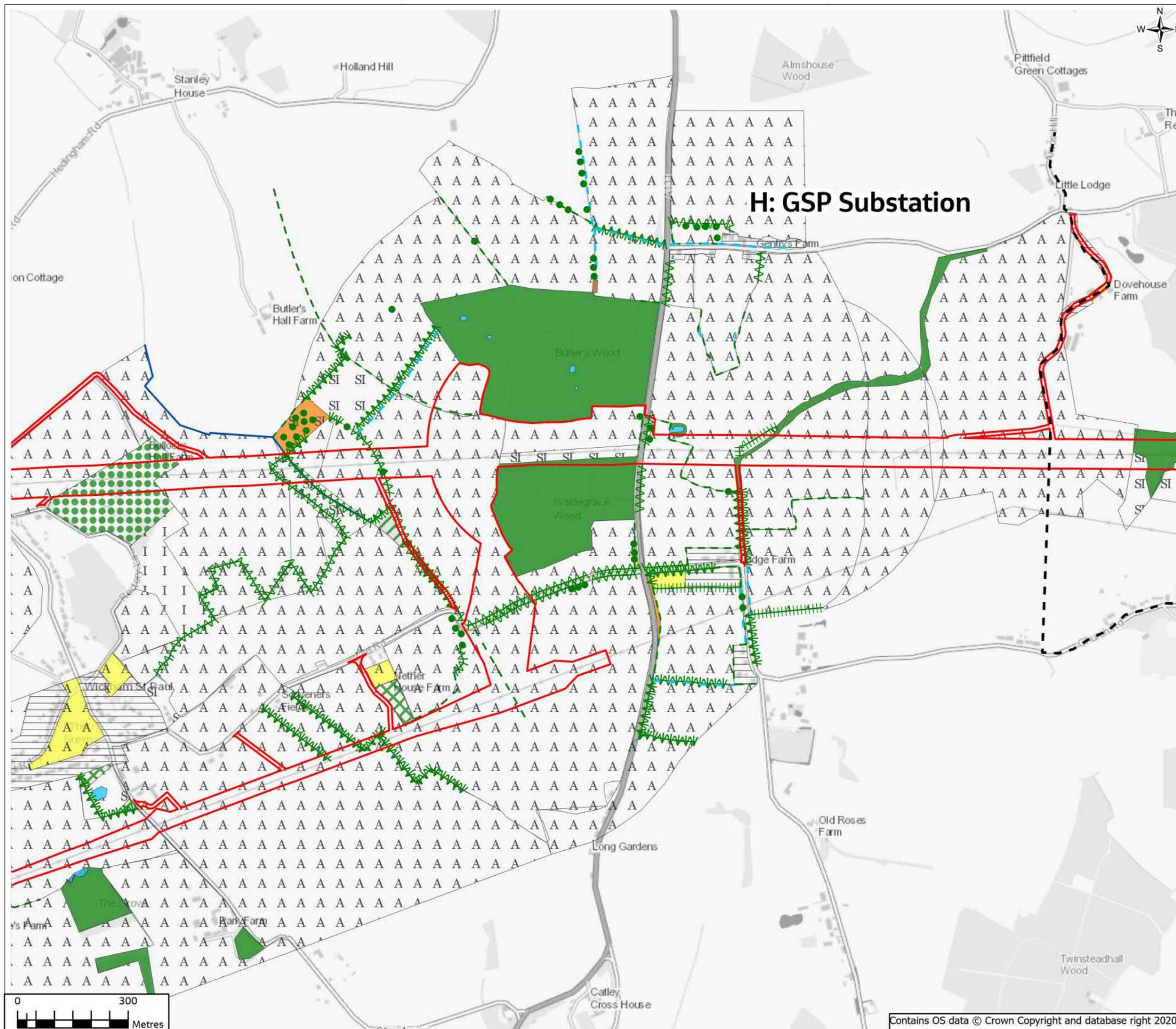
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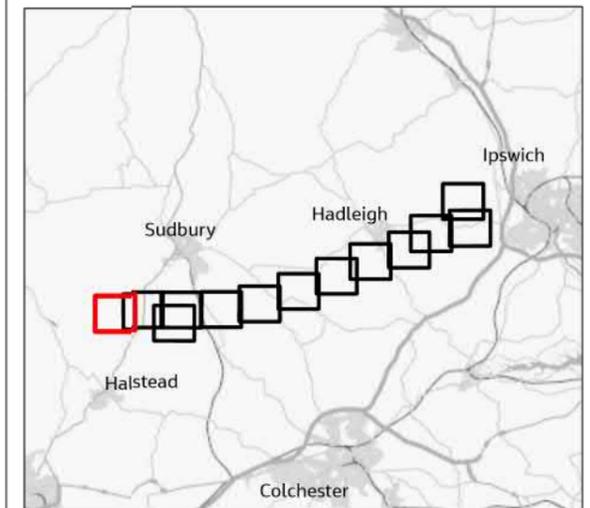
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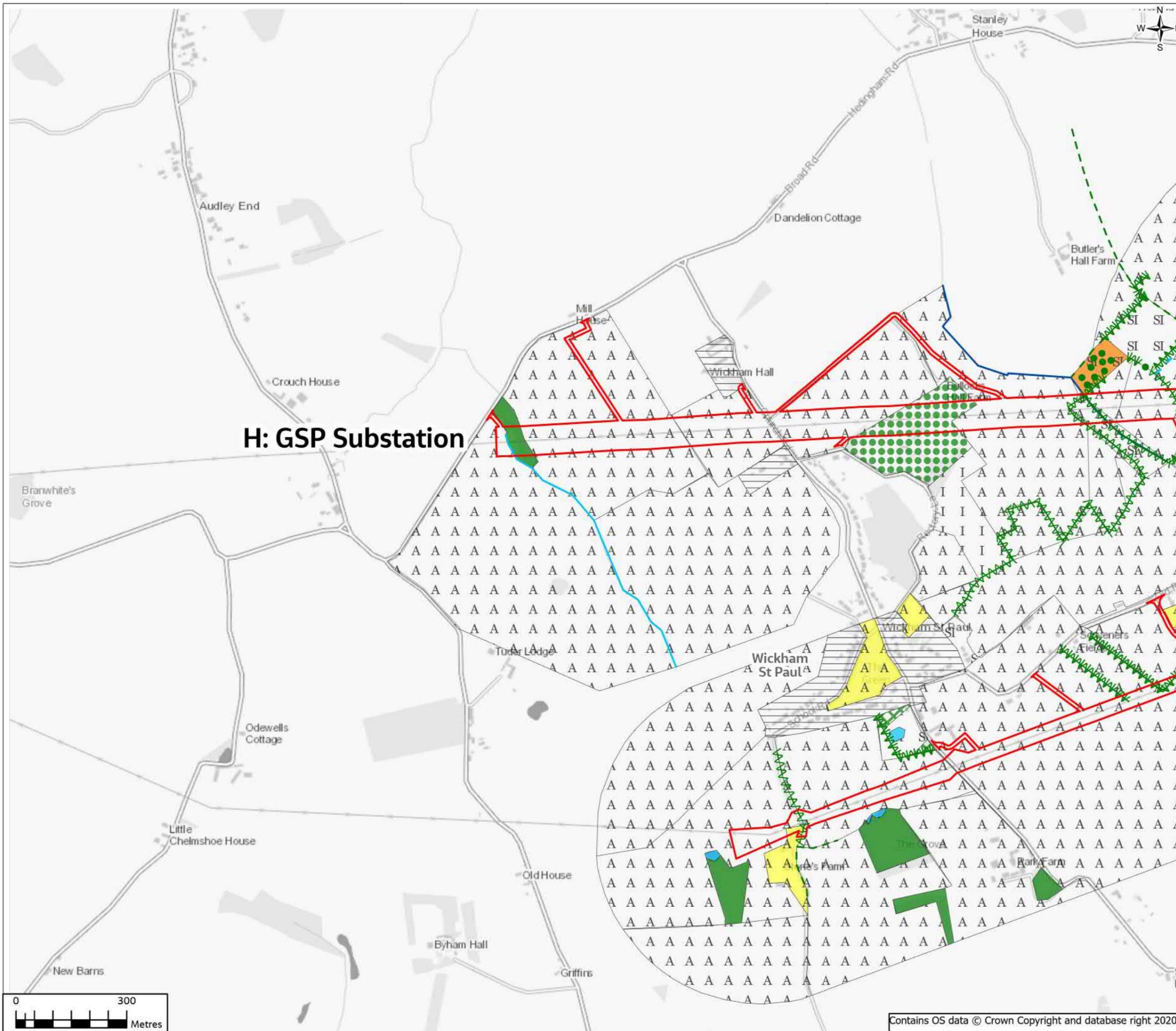
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Appendix 8.1 Historic Environment Baseline

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Appendix 8.1 Historic Environment Baseline

1. Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 8: Historic Environment of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. It sets out the Historic Environment baseline relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as ‘the project’).

1.1.2 The structure of this appendix is as follows:

- Section 2: Designated heritage assets within 3km of the draft Order Limits:
 - Table 2.1: Listed buildings;
 - Table 2.2: Conservation areas;
 - Table 2.3: Scheduled monuments; and
 - Table 2.4: Registered Parks and Gardens.
- Section 3: Non-designated heritage assets and Protected Lanes:
 - Table 3.1: Historic buildings within 250m of the draft Order Limits;
 - Table 3.2: Archaeological remains within 250m of the draft Order Limits;
 - Table 3.3: Protected lanes within 3km of the draft Order Limits; and
 - Table 3.4: Historic Landscape Types within 250m of the draft Order Limits.

1.1.3 All designated heritage assets and non-designated protected lanes within the baseline are shown in PEI Report Volume 3: Figure 8.1. Non-designated historic buildings and archaeological remains within the baseline are shown in Figure 8.2.

2. Designated Heritage Assets

2.1.1 All designated heritage assets are identified by their unique ID as provided by the National Heritage List for England (NHLE).

Table 2.1: Listed Buildings Within 3km of the Draft Order Limits

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Barn 50m West of Sparrows Farmhouse	1123273	II	Twinstead	High	Within draft OL
Abbot's Farmhouse	1122866	II	Alphamstone	High	Within draft OL
Cootes Cottage	1036692	II	Assington	High	Draft OL – 250m
Sparrows Farmhouse	1337885	II	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
The Cottage	1122859	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Scott's Cottage	1146556	II	Pebmarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Valley Farmhouse	1284842	II	Layham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Manor Farmhouse	1036912	II	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Popes Green Farmhouse	1037139	II	Layham	High	Draft OL – 250m

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Cottage 20 Metres Northwest of Sparrows Farmhouse	1306346	II	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Chattisham Hall	1193450	II	Chattisham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Nether House Farmhouse	1123031	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Tudor Cottage	1122878	II	Pebmarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Church of St John the Evangelist	1306308	II*	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Churchyard Gate and Porch On Roadside Church of St John the Evangelist	1123274	II	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Allens Farmhouse	1036686	II	Bures St. Mary	High	Draft OL – 250m
Lamarsh Hall Farmhouse	1166311	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Service Ranges, Stables, Former Coach House and Brewhouse Attached to Hintlesham Hall	1036918	II*	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Barn Approximately 40m Southwest of Lamarsh Hall Farmhouse	1217125	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
College Farmhouse	1036919	II	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Fenn Farmhouse	1123256	II	Great Henny	High	Draft OL – 250m
Canes Farmhouse	1036949	II	Burstall	High	Draft OL – 250m
Church of All Saints	1168870	II*	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Walnut Tree Cottage	1123265	II	Great Henny	High	Draft OL – 250m
Barn to the North West of Dorking Tye House	1351738	II	Assington	High	Draft OL – 250m
Nussteads	1182274	II	Polstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
The Thatched Cottage	1123268	II	Great Henny	High	Draft OL – 250m
Daws Hall	1122856	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Fenn Farmhouse	1351617	II	Burstall	High	Draft OL – 250m
Gate Piers 40m Northwest of Twinstead Hall	1337887	II	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Wood Farmhouse	1036913	II	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Pair of Gatepiers 50m Northwest of Twinstead Hall	1169919	II	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Kiln Cottage	1351736	II	Assington	High	Draft OL – 250m
Hintlesham Hall	1036917	I	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Netherby and Adjoining Cottage	1306791	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Old Hall House	1036920	II	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Wickham Hall	1338001	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Hope Cottage	1338103	II	Pebmarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Stakers	1036562	II	Little Cornard	High	Draft OL – 250m
Overbury Hall	1181812	II	Layham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Doves Cottage	1036953	II	Chattisham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Half Moon	1351619	II	Burstall	High	Draft OL – 250m
Brickwall Farm Barns Approximately 30m Southwest of House and Adjoining Road	1123034	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Dorking Tye House	1036696	II	Assington	High	Draft OL – 250m
Unnamed House Approximately 220m North North West of King's Farmhouse	1122871	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Moorcot	1122874	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Parish Church of The Holy Innocents	1166331	I	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Park Farmhouse	1193784	II	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Brickwall Farm Cartlodge With Granary Over Adjoining House to the Southeast	1338003	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Brickwall Farmhouse	1168953	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
The Harwell	1351791	II	Little Cornard	High	Draft OL – 250m
Pond Hall	1194559	II	Hadleigh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Threshing Barn at High Trees Farm	1446967	II	Polstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Two Interlocking Walled Gardens Including Beebole 30m Southeast of Twinstead Hall	1306317	II	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
White Hall	1037077	II	Polstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Normans Farmhouse	1286010	II	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Oak Farm Barn Approximately 30m East of House	1123033	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
King's Farmhouse	1122869	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Stable at High Trees Farm	1446966	II	Polstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Mill Farmhouse	1096028	II	Assington	High	Draft OL – 250m
High Trees Farmhouse	1037082	II	Polstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Oak Farmhouse	1168941	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Wall Extending Eastwards From King's Farmhouse	1338085	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Pump Approximately 4m Southeast of King's Farmhouse	1122870	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Old Mill Cottage	1193444	II	Chattisham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Stables 50m Southeast of Twinstead Hall	1123275	II	Twinstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Dunstead House	1285529	II	Bures St. Mary	High	Draft OL – 250m
Sprott's Farmhouse	1182360	II	Polstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Village Hall	1233836	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
The Old Rectory	1166127	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Lots Farmhouse	1037141	II	Layham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Mill Farm Cottage	1036954	II	Hintlesham	High	Draft OL – 250m
Moorings	1168985	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	Draft OL – 250m
Burstall Hill Cottages	1036950	II	Burstall	High	Draft OL – 250m
Chapel Cottage	1338116	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Caldecott	1122876	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Reynolds	1166305	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Dorking Tye Cottage	1036693	II	Assington	High	Draft OL – 250m
Green's Farmhouse	1181511	II	Leavenheath	High	Draft OL – 250m
Granary to the North of High Trees Farmhouse	1182361	II	Polstead	High	Draft OL – 250m
Brook House	1308948	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Holly Cottage	1166286	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Partridge Row	1036691	II	Assington	High	Draft OL – 250m
Woolman's Farmhouse	1351770	II	Bures St. Mary	High	Draft OL – 250m
Valley Farmhouse	1122853	II	Lamarsh	High	Draft OL – 250m
Little Fairing	1309041	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Ansell's Farmhouse	1166093	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Harrow Street Farmhouse	1036599	II	Leavenheath	High	Draft OL – 250m
K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside St Barnabas Church	1217050	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Heyes	1122877	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
The Manor House	1122875	II	Alphamstone	High	Draft OL – 250m
Layham Park	1181413	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Park Farm House	1233833	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Amen Cottage	1166108	II	Alphamstone	High	250m – 1km
Orchard House	1166288	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Round Hill House	1122858	II*	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Charity Cottage	1123272	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
Parish Church of St Barnabas	1122865	I	Alphamstone	High	250m – 1km
Brewsters	1308992	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Shamrock Farmhouse	1036690	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Sawyer's Farmhouse	1036687	II*	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km
Abram Constables	1194801	II	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km
The Barn	1338077	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Church of St Mary	1036948	I	Burstall	High	250m – 1km
Little Gables	1122854	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Morlins	1169034	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Green View	1123036	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Outbuildings Including Granary of Benton End House to the Southeast of the House	1194597	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Moor's Farmhouse	1194037	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Assington House	1036695	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Parish Church of St Mary	1123259	II*	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Spout Farmhouse	1036561	II	Little Cornard	High	250m – 1km
Benton End House	1194592	II*	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Hare and Hounds Public House	1351807	II	Leavenheath	High	250m – 1km
Barn to the South of Moor's Farmhouse	1036734	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
The Clays	1193456	II	Chattisham	High	250m – 1km
Butlers Hall Farmhouse	1169693	II*	Bulmer	High	250m – 1km
Pump Cottage	1351829	II	Little Cornard	High	250m – 1km
Village Hall	1036560	II	Little Cornard	High	250m – 1km
School Cottages	1169001	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
The Old Rectory	1123264	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Willow Tree Cottage	1123035	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Chestnut	1306758	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Layham War Memorial	1468467	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Church of St Andrew	1037136	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Layham Watermill	1037138	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
The Old Rectory	1351622	II	Chattisham	High	250m – 1km
Thorncroft Farmhouse	1169798	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Lark Hill Cottage Newhouse Cottage	1169923	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
Peyton Hall (Map Reference 967387)	1286092	II	Boxford	High	250m – 1km
Greylands	1181498	II	Leavenheath	High	250m – 1km
Boutell's Farmhouse	1122857	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Mill House, Layham Mill	1037137	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
White House Farmhouse	1037048	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Hintlesham Hall Lodge	1351645	II	Hintlesham	High	250m – 1km
Shellards	1338005	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Gatepiers, Gates and Railings to Hintlesham Hall	1036916	II	Hintlesham	High	250m – 1km
Rosedene	1338004	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Diljack's Farmhouse	1351737	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
The Cottage	1037145	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Village Pump On Southeast Corner of Green	1169930	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
The Old Cottage	1123072	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Netherbury Hall	1181837	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Seven Sisters Cottage	1123071	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Centuries	1194136	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Uplands House	1351594	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Rand's Farmhouse	1037142	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
The Cottage	1037381	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
May Cottage	1122872	II	Alphamstone	High	250m – 1km
Chesnut House	1122851	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Barn at White House Farm	1351618	II	Burstall	High	250m – 1km
Gentry's Cottage	1337894	II	Bulmer	High	250m – 1km
Burnthouse Farmhouse	1036559	II	Little Cornard	High	250m – 1km
Moat Farm Barn Approximately 100m Southeast of House	1123069	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
The Queen's Head Inn	1181827	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Moat Farm Barn Approximately 60m Southeast of House	1123067	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Church of All Saints	1351620	II*	Chattisham	High	250m – 1km
Newman's Farmhouse	1338115	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Moat Farm Dovecote Approximately 25m East of House	1123068	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Chattisham Place	1036951	II	Chattisham	High	250m – 1km
Layham House Cottage	1037143	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
The Orchards	1234788	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Old Post Office	1036914	II	Hintlesham	High	250m – 1km
Layham House	1284805	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
First Cottage, Putts, Tokelys and End Cottage	1123266	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
The Cottage	1431193	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
The Dower House	1351553	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Pond Farmhouse	1036563	II	Little Cornard	High	250m – 1km
Howe House	1306355	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Mulberry Hall	1036947	II	Burstall	High	250m – 1km
Cart Lodge at Gentry's Farmhouse	1337883	II	Little Henny	High	250m – 1km
Green Farmhouse	1285964	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Snail Hall and Snails Hall Cottage	1182263	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
4, Whitestreet Green	1351430	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Barn Approximately North North West of Lower Goulds Farmhouse	1122873	II	Alphamstone	High	250m – 1km
Moat Farmhouse	1337982	II*	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Tiddlers and House to North	1169803	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Pelham Hall	1337886	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
Barn, 20m Southwest of Gentry's Farmhouse	1123269	II	Little Henny	High	250m – 1km
Church Farmhouse	1036952	II	Chattisham	High	250m – 1km
Moat Farm Cart Lodge Approximately 130m South of House	1123070	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Kingsland House	1233395	II	Leavenheath	High	250m – 1km
Old Bakers	1193867	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Cartshed at Chattisham Place	1351621	II	Chattisham	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Goulds Road	1309067	II	Alphamstone	High	250m – 1km
Gentry's Farmhouse	1169822	II	Little Henny	High	250m – 1km
Bullenhall Farmhouse	1033263	II	Bramford	High	250m – 1km
Spencer's Farmhouse	1182396	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Brewery Farmhouse	1284612	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Edgar's Farmhouse	1122852	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Tudor Lodge Pump In Front Garden West of House	1308537	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Sparrow Hall	1337888	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
Rose Cottage	1036915	II	Hintlesham	High	250m – 1km
Hyntle Place	1351643	II	Hintlesham	High	250m – 1km
Crouch House	1123073	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Hintlesham War Memorial	1464995	II	Hintlesham	High	250m – 1km
Tudor Cottage	1351792	II	Little Cornard	High	250m – 1km
130–134, Benton Street	1036808	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Hynards Cottage	1033461	II	Leavenheath	High	250m – 1km
Old House	1147463	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
The Roses	1337909	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
Tudor Lodge Barn Approximately 100m Southeast of House	1338357	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Cottage Adjoining Marquis Cornwallis Inn	1181839	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Church of St Nicholas	1351644	II	Hintlesham	High	250m – 1km
124 and 126, Benton Street	1036807	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Marquis Cornwallis Inn	1037144	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Barns to the North of High Pale Farmhouse	1036685	II	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km
Dakons	1036897	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	250m – 1km
K6 Telephone Kiosk	1234037	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
High Pale Farmhouse	1194789	II	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km
The Grange	1194480	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	250m – 1km
The Manor	1193833	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
King's Farmhouse	1166283	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Vauxhall	1351957	II	Wenham Magna	High	250m – 1km
House to the West Owned By Mrs A L Jones	1351913	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	250m – 1km
Jums Cottage and Riches Cottage	1200516	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	250m – 1km
Old Roses Farmhouse	1306341	II	Twinstead	High	250m – 1km
Nos 21 to 23 (Consec) The Street	1194264	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Cobbs Cottage	1033484	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	250m – 1km
Barn of Priory Farm	1351711	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Applecroft Farmhouse	1337898	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Tills Farmhouse	1037072	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Louies Cottage	1033483	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	250m – 1km
Milestone On Southern Verge Approximately 250m West of Moat Farm Corner T1814 267	1308577	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Stonehouse Farmhouse	1233831	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
13–17, The Street	1036705	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Catley Farm Outbuildings Approximately 6m to Rear and West of House	1306797	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
The Stores	1036704	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Barn at Lodge Farm	1169829	II	Little Henny	High	250m – 1km
Shoulder of Mutton Public House	1036701	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
110–118 Benton Street	1036806	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Polstead Ponds Farmhouse	1037052	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Ryes Hall	1123270	II	Little Henny	High	250m – 1km
Byham Hall Barn Approximately 70m Northeast of Hall	1233822	II	Great Maplestead	High	250m – 1km
Catley Cross House	1338002	II*	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
125 and 127 Benton Street	1036845	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
10 and 11, The Street	1194181	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Catley Farmhouse	1123032	II	Wickham St. Paul	High	250m – 1km
Polstead Hall	1037049	II*	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Dovecote to the South of Polstead Ponds Farmhouse	1182448	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Rectory Farmhouse	1365610	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Corn Hall	1233356	II	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km
Outbuilding at the Ryes	1337884	II	Little Henny	High	250m – 1km
102–108 Benton Street	1351710	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Hollies Cottage	1036702	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
Byham Hall Barn Approximately 40m Northeast of Hall	1123087	II	Great Maplestead	High	250m – 1km
The Old Forge	1351562	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Cock Farmhouse	1182277	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Church of St Mary	1194408	II*	Copdock and Washbrook	High	250m – 1km
Grove Farmhouse	1123257	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
96–100 Benton Street	1036805	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
The White House	1146565	II	Pebmarsh	High	250m – 1km
The Hollies	1285850	II	Assington	High	250m – 1km
The Ryes	1306332	II	Little Henny	High	250m – 1km
Cottage About 70 Metres East North East of Corn Hall Including Wall and Dovecote Adjoining Northeast	1233414	II	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km
Rectory Farm Barn Approx 7m Northeast of House	1122282	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Magnolia House	1122824	II	Pebmarsh	High	250m – 1km
The Cock Inn	1037075	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Potash Farmhouse	1182431	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
West Cottage	1351564	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Byham Hall	1307050	II	Great Maplestead	High	250m – 1km
Holmwood Cottages	1037073	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
The Cottage	1182313	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
92 and 94 Benton Street	1036804	II*	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
The Cottage	1037078	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Meadowsweet Cottage	1123258	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Oak Cottage	1284597	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
The Olde Stores	1182281	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Farm Building Range Including Adjoining Barns About 100m East of Corn Hall	1365320	II	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Cobblers	1037079	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Arborette	1182302	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Fourways	1037395	II	Boxford	High	250m – 1km
King's Arms Inn	1036844	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Hewitts	1166355	II	Lamarsh	High	250m – 1km
Ardsley	1147305	II	Gestingthorpe	High	250m – 1km
Hill House	1037076	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Old Fenner's	1337881	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
Rose Cottage	1351563	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Outbuilding at Rear South of Number 90 (The Manse)	1036803	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Woodland View	1284570	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
109–113 Benton Street	1193827	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Kings Bank	1037081	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Green Cottage Hillside Cottage	1351566	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Garden Wall North, East and South of Number 90 (The Manse)	1351709	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Corner Cottage	1193630	II	Boxford	High	250m – 1km
Parks Farm	1122286	II	Little Maplestead	High	250m – 1km
Snells	1123263	II	Great Henny	High	250m – 1km
The Manse	1351708	II*	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
The Bower Close	1182270	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Church of St Mary	1284554	I	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Stoke Road Cottage	1351552	II	Layham	High	250m – 1km
Waterloo House	1351565	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Coles Green Farmhouse	1285727	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	250m – 1km
Street Farmhouse	1193625	II	Boxford	High	250m – 1km
Stonicott	1033464	II	Leavenheath	High	250m – 1km
Corder's House	1182333	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Patch Cottage	1037080	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
86, Benton Street	1351690	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Tinkers Cottage	1182323	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
War Memorial at St Marys Church	1389369	II	Polstead	High	250m – 1km
Gazeley Gate	1351743	II	Bures St. Mary	High	250m – 1km
Front Wall of Number 81	1351688	II	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
77–81, Benton Street	1193819	II*	Hadleigh	High	250m – 1km
Tye Farmhouse	1263018	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
The Nook	1351588	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
White Cottage	1337988	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Sideways	1036846	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Old Post Cottage	1351590	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
73 and 75, Benton Street	1036843	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Brick Kiln Hill Cottages	1351434	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
70, Benton Street	1193844	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Lower Farm Cottages	1337880	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km
69 and 71, Benton Street	1351687	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Cottage Approximately 7m North of the Pheasant Public House	1122283	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Holbeck's Cottage	1285654	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Wall Approximately 20m Southeast of Clees Hall	1122867	II	Alphamstone	High	1km – 3km
Granary Approximately East South East of Clees Hall	1338084	II	Alphamstone	High	1km – 3km
Layham Hall	1193181	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Cottage Approximately 16m North of the Pheasant Public House	1147330	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Falcon Inn	1193805	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Glebe House	1036694	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
School Farm Barn at Rear and Approximately 40m West of House	1233527	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
School Farmhouse	1123065	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Audley Cottage and Baytree House	1122284	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Hill Farmhouse	1036703	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
Maritime	1037043	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
The Thatch	1037042	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 55m South East of Clees Hall	1338083	II	Alphamstone	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Hintlesham Priory	1193814	II	Hintlesham	High	1km – 3km
No. 1 Cherry Ground Cottages, Wash Lane, Boxford	1193840	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
School Farm Barn to Left and Approximately 40m South of House	1233828	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Odewells	1122288	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Odewells Barn Approximately 40m Northeast of House	1338356	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Birch House Farmhouse	1036898	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
The Orchards	1036894	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Whitecote	1306871	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Kerseys Building	1036714	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Outbuildings Formerly to Costen's Hall	1036602	II	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Bower House	1351561	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Fidgeons Farmhouse	1293253	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
43, Benton Street	1036842	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Former Hadleigh Railway Station	1351747	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Dagworth Manor	1338099	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
28, 30 and 32, Benton Street	1351689	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 25m North of Dagworth Manor	1122821	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
37–41, Benton Street	1193796	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Potts Cottage	1181820	II	Layham	High	1km – 3km
The Store	1285628	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
31–35, Benton Street	1351686	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Malthouse Range to West of the Store and Kerseys Building	1351745	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Bells Corner	1037083	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
29, Benton Street	1036841	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Delvyn's Farmhouse	1122285	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Tyecorner Farmhouse	1306390	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Brook Cottage	1351567	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Holbecks	1181816	II	Layham	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
New Mill Cottage	1351587	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Park Lodge	1037044	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
13–17, Benton Street	1193780	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
11, Benton Street	1036840	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Delvyn's Farm Barn Approximately 70m Northwest of House	1147342	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Mill Cottage	1037047	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
1–5, Benton Street	1285999	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Woodertons Farmhouse	1168703	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Guinea Wiggs	1387263	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
2, Station Road	1036713	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Martins Hill	1351586	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Woodertons Farm Barn at Rear Approximately 30m West of House	1123064	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
The Cottage	1182388	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Capricorn	1351589	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Yew Tree Cottage	1037045	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
The War Memorial	1381824	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Deaves Farmhouse	1037140	II	Layham	High	1km – 3km
Maria Martens Cottage	1037040	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Bridge Cottages	1037046	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Rectory Cottage	1122831	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
25 and 27, Stone Street	1193703	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Delvyn's Cottage Including Attached Wall Enclosing Front Garden	1338394	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
2, High Street	1194179	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Mill House	1123267	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km
Thomson's Farmhouse	1119683	II	Leavenheath	High	1km – 3km
Street Farmhouse	1169805	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km
Pump, 10m North of Henny Street Farmhouse	1337882	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km
3 and 5, High Street	1194334	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Fen Farmhouse	1036895	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Toppesfield Bridge	1036780	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Shelley Priory	1033386	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Amor Hall	1194446	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
32 and 34, Stone Street	1037407	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
7, High Street	1351694	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Sparrows Farmhouse	1033387	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Steps Farmhouse	1037051	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 30m Northwest of Hill Farmhouse, Bures Hamlet	1122855	II	Lamarsh	High	1km – 3km
9, High Street	1036775	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Barn 60m Southeast of Sheepcote Farmhouse	1123261	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km
11, High Street	1194341	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Red House	1337980	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Little Chelmsloe House Barn Approximately 14m Northeast of House	1122289	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Little Chelmsloe House	1147413	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 70m Northeast of Bombose Farmhouse	1309050	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Barn to the East of Steps Farmhouse	1284533	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
17 and 19, Stone Street	1351401	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
6, High Street	1036798	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Little Chelmsloe House Wall Adjacent to Road Enclosing Yard Between Barn and Outbuilding Qv 2/20	1122290	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
8, High Street	1194183	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
15, Stone Street	1193696	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Sheepcote Farmhouse	1123260	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km
The Willows	1122828	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
15, High Street	1036776	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Lovetofts Farmhouse	1250929	II	Flowton	High	1km – 3km
Barn 40m Southeast of Sheepcote Farmhouse	1123262	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Little Chelmshoe House Outbuilding Approximately 14m Southeast of House	1147424	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Oak Farmhouse	1146583	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Edmund	1036733	I	Assington	High	1km – 3km
Hill Farmhouse	1166145	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
26–30, Stone Street	1193710	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
13, Stone Street	1037404	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
10 and 12, High Street	1351705	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
17 and 19, High Street	1194344	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Stables and Coach House to Former Assington Hall	1276815	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
14, High Street	1036799	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
21 and 23, High Street	1351695	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1251233	I	Flowton	High	1km – 3km
16 and 18, High Street	1194202	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Firs	1351402	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Fishpits	1122844	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Balham House	1193706	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
25 and 27, High Street	1036777	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Rose Cottage	1194640	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
20, High Street	1351706	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Compasses Inn	1286037	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Parish Church of St John the Baptist	1146603	I	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
22–26, High Street	1285798	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Alveston Cottage	1123080	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Groves Garage	1194348	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Wilson's Malthouse	1036782	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
K6 Telephone Kiosk	1036977	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Over Hall	1268175	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
28, High Street	1036800	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Manor House	1122830	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
1, Duke Street	1351698	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Rectory	1037050	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
The Post Office	1308918	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
11, Duke Street	1351699	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Police Station	1351696	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
30, High Street	1036801	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
9, Duke Street	1036781	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Barn to the North of Great Bevills	1351769	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Former Plough Public House	1337897	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
32, High Street	1285802	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Little House	1037406	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
4–8 Duke Street	1351700	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
2, Duke Street	1036783	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
31, High Street	1036778	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Glovers	1037405	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Mosses Farm Barn Approximately 20m Northeast of House	1337978	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Jenkins Farmhouse	1169736	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Mosses Farmhouse	1168644	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
33, High Street	1194355	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Congregational Church	1036751	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Fieldfares	1272025	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Sunday School and Meeting Hall (Formerly Congregational Day School)	1036752	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Thatch End	1351400	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
The King's Head Public House	1122829	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
35, High Street	1351697	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Thornbush Hall	1251603	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Broomhill Cottage	1168656	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
The Cottage	1123062	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Great Bevills	1036684	II*	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Wall and Gates Adjacent to Road, Enclosing Garden to North of Wenham Grange	1285586	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
K6 Kiosk	1221811	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Collins Farmhouse	1122820	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
37 and 39, High Street	1285751	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Saddler's Cottage and Ivy Cottage	1308890	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
The Thatched Cottage	1168257	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
The Lawns	1036750	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Blacksmiths Cottage	1351828	II	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Toppesfield Hall (Urban District Council Offices)	1036754	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Barclays Bank	1351707	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Rosehill Farmhouse	1036601	II	Leavenheath	High	1km – 3km
Wenham Grange	1033409	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Great Lengths	1122832	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Spring Farmhouse	1351806	II	Leavenheath	High	1km – 3km
Ram Inn	1285659	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Wing to East of Ram Inn	1351723	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Bank House and the White Lion Hotel	1036802	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Tong Cottage	1123081	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Pump at South West Corner of Town Hall	1036753	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Ancient Walls North and East Toppersfield Hall	1194519	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Town Hall	1194514	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
6 and 8, Market Place	1194509	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
46 and 48, High Street	1036757	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Cook's Green	1166276	II	Lamarsh	High	1km – 3km
45 and 47, High Street	1036779	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Heathcote	1351808	II	Leavenheath	High	1km – 3km
Corn Exchange	1351724	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Old Bakehouse In Grounds of Guildhall to Southwest	1036821	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
50, High Street	1036758	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Honey Tye Cottage and Cottage Adjoining	1036598	II	Leavenheath	High	1km – 3km
49, High Street	1036735	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Gatepiers, Gates and Railings to Auberis	1306419	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
51, High Street	1351717	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
George Inn	1351728	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Acre Piece	1181518	II	Leavenheath	High	1km – 3km
Guildhall	1194046	I	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Hurrells Farm Barn Approximately 50m North of House	1123063	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Front Wall Adjoining and to West of the Guildhall	1036822	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Gallants Farmhouse	1123026	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
53, High Street	1036736	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Henny Cottage	1306359	II	Great Henny	High	1km – 3km
54, High Street	1036759	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Spread Eagle	1194777	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
56 and 58, High Street	1351729	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Wall On West Side of Churchyard South of Deanery Tower	1351676	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
55, High Street	1351718	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
3 and 5, Church Street	1351674	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Shrub End	1036818	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Premises Occupied By Took's (Wing On Return Rear of Number 56 Facing George Street)	1036760	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Post Office	1193982	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Milestone Obelisk Adjacent to Number 55 and at the Junction With Church Street	1036738	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Grindle House	1372456	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside the Old Post Office	1036716	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Hurrells Farmhouse	1168691	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Baptist Chapel	1036784	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
1, George Street	1194115	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
3 and 5, George Street	1036790	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Deanery Tower	1194031	I	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Chaloner's Cottage	1036896	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
60, High Street	1036761	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Clapps Farm	1123298	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1036820	I	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
2, Church Street	1285893	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Deanery	1194061	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
6, Church Street	1351675	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
4, Church Street	1036819	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
28, George Street	1036785	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
8, Church Street	1194021	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
57 and 59, High Street	1036737	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
22–26, George Street	1351701	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
11 and 13, George Street	1285836	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Honey Hall	1036600	II*	Leavenheath	High	1km – 3km
Weaver's Cottage	1122827	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Hoblets	1338100	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
15, George Street	1036791	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
62–66, High Street	1351730	I	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Front Wall of Garden of Deanery to North	1351677	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Old House	1036792	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Pot Kilns	1337984	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
23, George Street	1194123	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
25, George Street	1036793	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Cherry Cottage Cherry Orchard	1351636	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
East House	1036786	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
65, High Street	1351719	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Aveley Hall	1351716	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
68, High Street	1036762	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Chelmesis, Gainsborough, Inglenook	1194377	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Huntley House	1285748	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
31 and 33, George Street	1194128	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Front Wall of Garden of Deanery Lodge	1194068	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
1–9, Queen Street	1036756	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
67–71, High Street	1036739	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
35 and 37, George Street	1351702	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
39–45, George Street	1036794	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
47 and 49, George Street	1194139	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church Farmhouse	1168223	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary the Virgin Headstone Approximately 10m East of East Window and South of Item 4/78	1168206	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
72 and 74, High Street	1351731	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
48, George Street	1036788	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary the Virgin Headstone Approximately 10m East of East Window and North of Item 4/77	1123079	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
40 and 42, George Street	1036787	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Methodist Chapel	1036789	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Garland's Farmhouse	1122822	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
73–77, High Street	1351720	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
North Pott Cottage South Pott Cottage	1168109	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
76, High Street	1036763	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church Cottages	1337986	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary the Virgin	1123078	I	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
2–10, Queen Street	1351727	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Hadleigh School	1351726	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
83–87, George Street	1036795	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Rosemary Cottage and Hillside	1036893	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Edey's Farmhouse Barn Approximately 10m Southeast of House	1147401	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
78 and 80, High Street	1036764	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
5, Pound Lane	1194568	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Cock Inn	1351703	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
93–99, George Street	1036796	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Tudor House	1194153	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
109, George Street	1285814	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Gates Farmhouse	1262861	II	Flowton	High	1km – 3km
82, High Street	1285788	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
84, High Street	1036765	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
111, George Street	1351704	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Granary 5m West of Gates Farmhouse	1250930	II	Flowton	High	1km – 3km
Little Maplestead Hall Barn Approximately 50m Northwest of Hall	1123060	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Edey's Farmhouse	1338395	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
The Rectory	1307147	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
79–83, High Street	1036740	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Prync's Lodge	1036921	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
85, High Street	1036741	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Saxbys	1337979	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Moat Farmhouse	1033465	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
86 and 88, High Street	1036766	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
By Road Cottage	1123076	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
87, High Street	1351721	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
K6 Telephone Kiosk By Village Hall	1123037	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Little Maplestead Hall	1168607	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Chapel to Almshouses	1036797	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
89, High Street	1036742	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Valiant's Farmhouse	1122826	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
King's Head Inn	1194279	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Ashley Cottage	1337985	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Cherry Tree Farmhouse	1037041	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Gestingthorpe Hall Dovecote Approximately 100m Southeast of Hall	1307114	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Little Maplestead Hall Garden Wall Adjoining Hall to West	1123061	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
20, Angel Street	1351679	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
91 and 93 High Street	1194454	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
24, Angel Street	1036825	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
34, 36 and 36A, Angel Street	1036826	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Peacock Hall	1181530	II	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
96, High Street	1036767	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Tye House	1036743	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Evans Hall	1284622	II	Polstead	High	1km – 3km
Cherry Tree Cafe	1036768	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
New Barn Barn Approximately 40m North of House	1123082	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
97 and 99, High Street	1036744	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
100, High Street	1194288	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Parkgate Farmhouse	1147364	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Parsonage Farmhouse	1351403	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
102, 102A and 102B, High Street	1036769	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
War Memorial In Churchyard of All Saints	1393784	II	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Hill Farm Barn Approximately 10m East of House	1168123	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
58 and 60 Angel Street	1351680	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Hill Farm Outbuilding Former Guild Hall Adjoining Barn to East Qv 2/43	1123077	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Hill Farm Cart Lodge Adjoining Guild Hall to East Qv 2/44	1168137	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Dovecote to the North of Parsonage Farmhouse	1193715	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Barn and Cart Shed 60m Northwest of Wissington Grove	1033466	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
The Pink House	1036834	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Ponds Farmhouse	1193243	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
101, High Street	1194462	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
66 Angel Street	1036827	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
68 Angel Street	1351681	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church of All Saints	1181529	I	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
51–55 Angel Street	1193737	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Wall to Walled Garden at Peacocks Hall	1351827	II	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
70 Angel Street	1036828	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
72 Angel Street	1036829	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Taviton House	1036745	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
76 Angel Street	1351682	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
57 and 59 Angel Street	1036835	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Ashwood	1036770	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
78–88 Angel Street	1036830	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
63–67 Angel Street	1193744	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Poplar Farmhouse	1193985	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
104, High Street	1285760	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Eight Bells Inn	1036831	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
69 and 71 Angel Street	1036836	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
105, High Street	1194465	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Polstead's Farmhouse	1338112	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
73–79 Angel Street	1351683	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Hillside Rosalee	1037402	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
94 and 96 Angel Street	1036832	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
106, High Street	1036771	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Sun Court	1036746	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Shelley House	1033384	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
85A and 87 Angel Street	1286028	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Mathouse	1036833	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
89 and 91 Angel Street	1036837	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Little Lodge	1123052	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
108 and 110, High Street	1194306	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
101 Angel Street	1036838	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church of St John the Baptist	1338017	II*	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
95, 97 and 99 Angel Street	1193765	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Springvale	1193916	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Beckett's Barn Cottage	1033411	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Runcton House	1250911	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Parkgate Farm Farm Outbuildings Approximately 90m West of House	1122287	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
111–115 Angel Street	1351684	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Parkgate Farm Stables and Cart Lodges Approximately 90m Southwest of House	1147386	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Gestingthorpe Hall	1307107	II*	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
111 and 113, High Street	1036747	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Ivy Cottage	1123028	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
114, High Street	1036772	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Gestingthorpe Hall Outbuilding Approximately 20m Northwest of Hall	1337987	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Leppingwells	1123027	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Hall Corner Cottage	1168755	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
145, Angel Street	1285993	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Tudor Cottage	1036933	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Stone Farmhouse	1036557	II	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Motts Garden	1168795	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
116, High Street	1194315	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
117 and 119, High Street	1285683	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
147, Angel Street	1036839	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
149 and 151, Angel Street	1351685	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
121, High Street	1036748	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Foundry House	1123066	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
120 and 122, High Street	1036773	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
22, 24 and 26, Ellis Street	1193677	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Greenbank	1193681	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Home Farmhouse	1036698	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
Fysh House	1285617	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Clip Bush Cottages	1300833	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
123–129, High Street	1036749	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Boxford House	1193712	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Thatched Cottage	1169846	II	Middleton	High	1km – 3km
124 and 126, High Street	1194322	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Valley Farmhouse	1251241	II	Flowton	High	1km – 3km
Holly Cottage	1200526	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
128, High Street	1351693	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Well House	1033485	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
16 and 18, Ellis Street	1351399	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
131, High Street	1194477	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Tring House	1036774	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Riverhall	1037403	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
White Horse Cottage	1351928	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
133, High Street	1351722	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Wild Man	1351646	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
8 and 10, Ellis Street	1193664	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
1, Bridge Street	1036810	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Outbuilding Next to and to East of Number 2	1036815	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
6, Ellis Street	1037401	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Walls Both Bordering the Road and Within the Site at Samsons Motorworks	1408083	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
2, Bridge Street	1036814	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Unnamed House	1169754	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Valley House	1036967	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
2 and 4, Lower Street	1193924	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Sycamore House	1250920	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Queens Beeches	1169855	II	Middleton	High	1km – 3km
11 and 13, Bridge Street	1036811	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Copdock Mill	1285761	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Ravensfield Farmhouse	1338113	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
15, Bridge Street	1036812	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Mere House	1036558	II	Little Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Bricks Farm Barn Approximately 50m North of Cottage	1123029	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Bricks Farm Cartlodge Adjoining Barn Item 4/166 to South West	1168844	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Stoke By Nayland Primary School	1200343	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Walnut Cottage	1193937	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
The Old School House	1193560	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Luckinghouse Farm Barn Approximately 45m Northeast of House	1123054	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Lower House and the Stores	1036925	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Mill House	1036892	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Alde House	1033512	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Outhouse Approximately 8m West of Rutters Farmhouse	1262551	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Peyton House	1193660	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Gads Hill	1351926	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Bricks Farm Cottage	1168806	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Pannels Ash Farm, Barn Approximately 35m Northwest of House	1122933	II	Castle Hedingham	High	1km – 3km
Luckinghouse Farm Outbuilding Adjacent to Road Approximately 20m East of House	1168478	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Luckinghouse Farm Outbuilding Approximately 40m Northeast of House	1123055	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Church of All Saints	1123271	I	Middleton	High	1km – 3km
Rutters Farmhouse	1251604	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
White Hart Inn	1351398	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Lavender Cottage	1033514	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Ancillary Building 15m Northwest of Ferriers Farmhouse	1338087	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Knollgate	1351414	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Bridge Over the River Brett	1036809	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Riverside House	1037392	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
15, Church Street	1193649	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1037396	I	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
K6 Telephone Kiosk	1037017	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Old Gaol	1193614	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
4 and 6, Butcher's Lane	1193620	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Junipers	1036675	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Pannels Ash Farm, Outbuilding Approximately 30m Northwest of House	1169123	II	Castle Hedingham	High	1km – 3km
Ferriers Farmhouse	1122879	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
13, Church Street	1037399	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Belldown	1194246	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
St Anthony's Cottage Walnut Tree Cottage	1200346	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
The Maltings	1037393	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
7–12, Polstead Street	1033510	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 55m East of Spoons Hall	1122825	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
18 and 20, Broad Street	1351436	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Luckinghouse Farmhouse	1168444	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
White Horse House	1351765	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
St Giles Cottage	1306995	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
34 and 36, Water Lane	1338104	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
The Old Forge	1193643	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Kemball House	1037391	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
War Memorial In St Marys Churchyard	1390730	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Church Cottage	1351980	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
12 and 14, Broad Street	1037390	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Tadworth	1351767	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
The Manse	1194700	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Spout House	1036671	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Cox Farmhouse	1037400	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Raydon Hall	1193333	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Mossings	1123053	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Baytree House	1036674	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Forge Cottage	1338012	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
The Old Chequers	1037398	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
The Railway Maltings	1122845	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Belsize The Close	1351437	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Pear Tree	1166237	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
The Fleece Hotel	1037389	II*	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Forge Cottage Former Smithy, Approximately 10m Northwest of Cottage	1168427	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Dairy Farmhouse	1263016	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Water Lane Cottage	1122848	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Chapel House	1033383	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Sunnyside	1200272	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
5, Church Street	1037397	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Barn About 50m Southwest of Sproughton Hall	1351647	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Wall of the White House	1166247	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Skippers	1338014	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Graham House	1351435	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1037438	I	Aldham	High	1km – 3km
Pannels Ash Farmhouse	1306695	II	Castle Hedingham	High	1km – 3km
Poplar Farmhouse	1033532	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Luckinghouse Farm Oast House Approximately 8m West of House	1338013	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
The Old Bakery	1351766	II*	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Church of All Saints	1351959	II*	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Sproughton Hall	1285915	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
2 and 4 Broad Street	1037388	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Chapel Cottages	1036679	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
1 and 3, Church Street	1286088	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Coram Farmhouse	1351746	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 35m North of Secretaries Farmhouse	1122850	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Bridge House and Boxford Stores	1037370	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Park Farmhouse	1194116	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Sunny Bank	1037394	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Sir Hugh's and Hope Cottage	1351890	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Assur	1033509	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Brook Cottage, Croft Cottage	1168500	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Barn at Copdock Hall	1351635	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Tudor Cottage and Shop	1036673	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
The Maltings	1033513	II*	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Sunday School to Bures Baptist Church	1194750	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
3 and 5, Swan Street	1351428	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
2 and 4 Swan Street	1037408	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Tithe Barn	1036926	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Dickhill Cottage	1300858	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Spoons Hall	1338102	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Old Forge House	1194715	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Postboys	1200286	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Crown	1036676	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Bures Baptist Church	1036678	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
The Cottage	1351678	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Coach House and Stable Block Approximately 10m North of Secretaries Farmhouse	1308990	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Shelley Lodge	1033382	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
7 Swan Street	1037371	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Angel Inn	1036672	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
21, Bridge Street	1193934	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Sun Court	1193958	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Almshouses	1351899	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Malthouse and Premises Occupied By W A Church (Bures) Ltd	1036677	II*	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Holly Tree Cottage	1351925	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Drift Cottage	1033515	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
The White House	1122847	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
River View	1036823	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Hendrick House	1193760	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Former Coach House to the Vicarage	1233875	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Secretaries Farmhouse	1122849	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
12 Swan Street	1193720	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Oak Bough	1351927	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
23, Bridge Street	1036813	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1200030	I	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Parsonage House	1276392	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
1–4, Church Close	1036923	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
The Old Guildhall Tudor Cottages	1200348	II*	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Milestone On South Verge Approximately 40m West of Pannels Ash Farm	1122932	II	Castle Hedingham	High	1km – 3km
Black Horse Inn	1033508	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
11 and 13 Swan Street	1037372	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Mill House	1193955	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
The Stables	1033511	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Two Tuns Cottage	1251035	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Malthouse Adjoining Number 23	1193944	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
20 and 22, Station Hill	1166227	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Mill	1036927	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
67, The Street	1250922	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Mead House	1033516	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Prospect Hill Farmhouse	1036629	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
15 Swan Street	1193769	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Spar Food Store	1263017	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
51, 53 and 55, The Street	1250921	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
16 and 18, Station Hill	1122846	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
16–20 Swan Street	1037365	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Corrie Hall	1351783	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
St Mary's Cottage	1351891	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Swan Inn	1037373	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
8 and 9, Bridge Street	1194623	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
St Giles Church of England School	1233869	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
3, Bridge Street	1166151	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
11, Bridge Street	1351744	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
10, Bridge Street	1036712	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Bures Antiques	1122880	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Numbers 74, 76 and 78 and That Part of Number 1 Raven's Lane Which Is Structurally Part of Number 78	1251072	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
22 Swan Street	1037366	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Monument to Doctor Rowland Taylor	1351660	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Lower Fen	1033517	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Newmans	1122881	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Copdock Lodge	1036890	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Cottage Approximately 120 Metres South of Brook and Croft Cottages	1123056	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
28–34, Bridge Street	1351672	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
War Memorial In the Churchyard of St Marys Church	1246134	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Chelmsloe House Dovecote Approximately 110m Northeast of House	1123083	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Aldham Hall	1037439	II	Aldham	High	1km – 3km
Thatchers Cottage	1033475	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
19 Swan Street	1286005	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Royal Oak House	1250923	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
24 Swan Street	1351425	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Boiler House and Laundry North of Jane Walker Hospital	1233724	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
Half Moon Cottage and Shop Adjoining	1351900	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Wall to the North East of the Old Vicarage	1200061	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
K6 Kiosk Outside Swan Public House	1140092	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Penn Cottage and the Old Castle House	1037374	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Oak Beams	1033480	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
The Cock Inn	1262986	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
26 Swan Street	1037367	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Angel Inn	1200277	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Ridgeway Cottage	1300749	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
The Old Farmhouse	1036699	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
War Memorial	1389598	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Peter	1194324	II*	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
The Vicarage	1200071	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Church of All Saints	1285956	II*	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
38 and 40, Bridge Street	1193972	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
28 and 30 Swan Street	1351426	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Victoria Cottage	1037375	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Red House Farmhouse	1180454	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
Beech Cottages	1033537	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Street House	1033538	II*	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Street Cottage	1200084	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Cherry Trees	1033479	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Bishops	1351911	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 20m Northwest of Shelley Dairy	1033414	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
The Swan Public House	1338114	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Cartlodge Approximately 30m North of Shelley Dairy	1194769	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Chapel Adjoining Northwest of Jane Walker Hospital	1351946	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
House Owned By Sir Joshua Rowley Old Butcher's Shop Occupied By K and K Electrical	1351921	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Hillside	1033518	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Honeycroft	1033478	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
27 Swan Street	1193804	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
The Old Vicarage	1033536	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Maynscroft and Maynscroft Cottage	1036668	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Cart Lodge to North West of Scotland Place	1272238	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
6, 8 and 10, The Street	1262946	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Outbuilding to Bishops	1033481	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Cemetery Lodge	1113275	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Myholme	1036816	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary the Virgin	1036711	I	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Crown Cottages	1033503	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Lilac Cottages	1033477	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Marvel's Garden	1122833	II*	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Commerce House	1037376	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
The Old Bakehouse and Fenwood	1300930	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Shelley Hall	1351981	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 40m Southwest of Shelley Hall	1351982	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Tudor Cottages	1033540	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
The Crown Inn	1033504	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Homestead	1033476	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Jane Walker Hospital	1233618	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
Tudor Cottage	1300937	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Chapel of St Stephen	1351742	I	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Giles	1337989	I	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
The Eight Bells Public House	1166168	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
1, Nayland Road	1285545	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
The White House	1351922	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Old Reading Room	1033539	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Scotland Hall	1300763	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
34 Swan Street	1037368	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Lichen Cottage	1338101	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Blacksmiths Cottage	1122841	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Wall and Gateway Attached to East of Northern Range, Shelley Hall	1033385	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Post Office	1036669	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Tanchin and Bondi	1351763	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
31 and 33 Swan Street	1285973	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
2–4, Nayland Road	1036680	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Shelley Dairy	1194719	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Park Street Stores	1033505	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
White Hart Inn	1193977	II*	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Street Farm Cottage	1250924	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Yew Tree Farmhouse	1037443	II	Aldham	High	1km – 3km
44, Bridge Street	1351673	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
35 Swan Street	1037377	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Lodge to Spider Hall	1036968	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
5–7, Nayland Road	1036681	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
The Cottage	1351901	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Friars Hall Farmhouse	1194074	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Manor Farmhouse	1194545	II	Wenham Magna	High	1km – 3km
Outbuiding, Probably A Former Bakehouse/Brewhouse, Approximately 4m Southeast of Shelley Dairy	1033412	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
81, Dyers Lane	1036697	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 10m South of Shelley Dairy	1285566	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
40 and 42 Swan Street	1037369	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Cartlodge Adjacent to South of Barn Listed 2/91 and Approximately 20m South of Shelley Dairy	1033413	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Barn to West of Scotland Place	1244713	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Archway/Stables 50m Southwest of Auberries	1123292	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
37 and 39 Swan Street	1285978	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Hill Farmhouse	1037320	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km
Wicker Street House	1285440	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
Park House	1351923	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Auberries	1337893	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Chelmshoe House Barn Approximately 100m Northwest of House	1168280	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Church Farmhouse	1262694	II	Somersham	High	1km – 3km
41 Swan Street	1037378	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Hill House	1033497	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Red House	1285933	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Chelmshoe House	1168268	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Park Street Cottages	1033506	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Lodge Farmhouse	1037252	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
Outbuildings to the Southwest of the Vicarage	1351764	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Scotland Place	1200445	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Dovecote Immediately Northeast of Scotland Place	1033519	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
43 and 45 Swan Street	1193829	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Thatched Cottage	1033595	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
Parsonage Hall	1122842	II*	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Garden Wall to Hill House	1033498	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Bures House	1194758	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
The Cottage	1300848	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Outbuilding at the Rear of the Cottage	1033507	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Goody's Farmhouse	1033594	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
47, Swan Street	1037379	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Goulding's Farm Barn	1401175	II	Newton	High	1km – 3km
Willow Farmhouse	1194124	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
Eleys Cottage	1037321	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km
Barn Circa 20m Southeast of Red House	1036924	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Spider Hall	1193209	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Grimsey Cottages	1351924	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Wynne House	1351427	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Barn Immediately Southeast of Goodlands Farmhouse	1234888	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
The Post Office and Adjoining Premises	1036970	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Malting Farm Cottage	1036683	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Coram Street Farmhouse	1036824	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Farend	1036700	II	Assington	High	1km – 3km
Gouldings Farmhouse	1351904	II	Newton	High	1km – 3km
Elm Farmhouse	1285442	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
Mullions Lower Houses Nook Green Cottage	1123297	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Rose Cottage	1250943	II	Little Blakenham	High	1km – 3km
The Vicarage	1036670	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Edwardstone Almshouses	1037380	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Maltings Cottage	1033482	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Scotland House	1351912	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Main Lodge to Tendring Hall Park	1200248	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Barn at Greys Hall	1036625	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Boat House Cottage The Boat House	1338110	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Cartlodge Adjacent to Road and Approximately 30m Northwest of Wenham Lodge	1033408	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Barn to Spider Hall	1351627	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Greys Hall	1036624	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
The Downs Farmhouse	1200113	II*	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Barn to South of Scotland Hall	1033474	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Houses About 24 Yards North East of the Downs Almshouses	1033542	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Hollies Cottage	1351487	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
Creems	1392208	II	Nayland-with- Wissington	High	1km – 3km
Nether Hall Farm Outbuildings Adjacent to Road and Approximately 50m Northwest Of Hall	1123074	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Hampers Farmhouse	1337981	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Wall On North Boundary of Grounds of the Castle	1036817	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
The Downs Almshouses	1033541	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Nether Hall Barn Approximately 50m North of Hall	1337983	II	Gestingthorpe	High	1km – 3km
Old Timbers	1168311	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
The Cottage	1338088	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Outbuilding, Probably A Former Dairy/Bakehouse/Brewhouse Adjacent to North of Wenham Lodge	1194677	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
United Reformed Church	1285985	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Wenham Lodge	1033407	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1286247	II*	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Raydon War Memorial	1466689	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Unnamed Cottage	1169747	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Watkinsons	1199435	II	Newton	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1251599	I	Somersham	High	1km – 3km
The Old Manse	1351429	II	Boxford	High	1km – 3km
Greys Hall Cottage	1351781	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Bleak Hall	1251669	II	Somersham	High	1km – 3km
Pilgrims	1166171	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Sproughton Manor	1036922	II	Sproughton	High	1km – 3km
Felcourt	1194223	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Millbank	1250914	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Curtis Farmhouse	1285443	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
The Leys Barn at End of Track	1123030	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Ballington Hall	1037550	II*	Sudbury	High	1km – 3km
Ivy Cottage	1123084	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
The Old Primary School and School House	1250918	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Church Farmhouse	1036971	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Bramford House	1250919	II*	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Walling and Gateway Along Road Frontage to Bramford House, With Return 10m West of House	1263015	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Barn to the North of Green Farmhouse	1033495	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
2, 4, 6 and 8, Church Green	1051965	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Bridge House	1250913	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Mill House	1250916	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Brook House	1351762	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Walnut Tree Cottage	1307074	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Set of 3 Gatepiers to Entrance of Driveway of Millbank	1250915	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Ruggs	1351629	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Church Lane Cottage	1037440	II	Aldham	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary the Virgin	1208235	I	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Daisy Cottage	1208226	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
September Cottage	1337990	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
3 and 5 Church Green	1033264	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 150m North of Little Wenham Castle and West of Church of St Lawrence	1194552	II*	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Green Farmhouse	1033494	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Mill Farm Barn Approximately 40m Southeast of House	1306977	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Timbers	1036972	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Mill Farm House	1168519	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Dovecote at Giffords Hall	1033533	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Pond Cottage	1200672	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Giffords Hall	1283138	I	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Thatched Cottage	1200685	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Brick House	1033493	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
April Cottage	1351920	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Shouldersticks Hall	1123051	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Pricketts Hall	1338111	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km
Round House Farmhouse	1351919	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Thatched Cottage East	1033496	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Mill Farm Stables Approximately 25m Southwest of House	1338015	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Baker's Hall	1122843	II	Bures Hamlet	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Sprites Primary Academy, Including Entrance Walls With Sculptural Relief Panels to Stonechat Road	1441403	II	Sprites	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Lawrence, Formerly Church of All Saints	1033410	I	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Elm Farmhouse	1251403	II	Little Blakenham	High	1km – 3km
Barn Approximately 35m West of Baggarett's Farmhouse	1170939	II	White Colne	High	1km – 3km
Table Tomb and Enclosing Railings Approximately 14m South of South Wall of Chancel Church of St Lawrence	1194704	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Wrongs Farmhouse	1180785	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Farm Buildings Complex to West of Barn and Buildings Listed 3/80 Little Wenham Castle	1351958	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Baggarett's Farmhouse	1123184	II*	White Colne	High	1km – 3km
Ruined Chapel of St Nicholas	1351897	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Teapot Cottage	1194781	II	Shelley	High	1km – 3km
Farm Buildings Complex Approximately 50m North of Little Wenham Castle Adjacent to South of the Churchyard	1194648	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Largess Farmhouse	1337866	II	Belchamp Walter	High	1km – 3km
Lawrence's Farmhouse	1168903	II	Castle Hedingham	High	1km – 3km
Garden Wall Approximately 20m Northwest of Little Wenham Castle	1033406	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Redhouse Farmhouse	1194612	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km
Belstead House	1036928	II	Pinewood	High	1km – 3km
Maltings Chase	1392267	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
Manor Farmhouse	1351488	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
Fox Farmhouse	1036969	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Hold Farmhouse	1351943	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Little Wenham Hall Farmhouse	1285599	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Hurrel's Farmhouse	1033582	II	Newton	High	1km – 3km
Little Wenham Castle	1033405	I	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Little Greys	1036626	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Wardens House	1123049	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Ballingdon Grove	1351355	II	Sudbury	High	1km – 3km
Great Lodge Farm, Barn Approximately 35m Southeast of House	1168915	II	Castle Hedingham	High	1km – 3km
Griggs Farmhouse	1337895	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Redhill Cottage	1037442	II	Aldham	High	1km – 3km
Kiln Farm	1375633	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Great Lodge Farmhouse	1122957	II	Castle Hedingham	High	1km – 3km
Wardens House Outbuilding Adjoining Road and Approximately 25m Southwest of House	1123050	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Church of Our Lady Immaculate and St Edmund King and Martyr With Attached Former Presbytery	1096060	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
King's Cottage, Street Farm and Lower Somersham Post Office	1251732	II	Somersham	High	1km – 3km
The Old Rectory	1263027	II	Little Blakenham	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1251408	I	Little Blakenham	High	1km – 3km
Sackers Green	1351784	II	Newton	High	1km – 3km
Barratt's Hall	1123048	II	Great Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Wayside	1193203	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Sherbourne House	1194566	II	Edwardstone	High	1km – 3km
Wenham Grove Farmhouse	1194667	II	Wenham Parva	High	1km – 3km
Bures Hall Farmhouse	1036682	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Wall Farmhouse	1351462	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km
War Memorial	1391366	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Parish Church of St Andrew	1169705	I	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Garden Wall to Sherbourne House	1351441	II	Edwardstone	High	1km – 3km
Threeways	1033404	II	Wenham Magna	High	1km – 3km
Redhouse Farmhouse	1351634	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Sulleys Manor	1286268	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
The Old Rectory	1033551	II	Newton	High	1km – 3km
Twin Gables	1037277	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km
Yew Tree Cottages	1037278	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Barn at Belstead Hall	1285906	II	Belstead	High	1km – 3km
Juglans	1037317	II	Edwardstone	High	1km – 3km
Barns at Redhouse Farm	1285790	II	Copdock and Washbrook	High	1km – 3km
Hunt's Hall Farmhouse	1122823	II	Pebmarsh	High	1km – 3km
Mill House	1036628	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Aldham Mill	1036755	II	Hadleigh	High	1km – 3km
Six Bay Barn at Sulleys Manor Farm	1351628	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Raydon House Nursing Home	1193318	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
Campion's Farmhouse	1351886	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
Wheelwright Cottages	1351463	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km
Malting Farmhouse	1033596	II	Nayland-with-Wissington	High	1km – 3km
The Gables	1250910	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
Millhouse East of Bures Mill	1351768	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Five Bay Barn at Sulleys Manor Farm	1193263	II	Raydon	High	1km – 3km
The Temple	1199934	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Bures Mill	1285546	II	Bures St. Mary	High	1km – 3km
Clematis Tin Tops	1306391	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Belstead Hall	1351648	II*	Belstead	High	1km – 3km
Portico to Former Tendering Hall	1033460	II	Stoke-by-Nayland	High	1km – 3km
Langley Cottage, Wartin	1306400	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Flemings	1036633	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Grove House; Little Grove; The Grove	1250917	II	Bramford	High	1km – 3km
The Duke of Malborough Public House	1251601	II	Somersham	High	1km – 3km
The Red House	1180656	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Cloggs Hall Farmhouse	1036632	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Thatch Cottage	1033581	II	Newton	High	1km – 3km
1 and 2, Mill Tye	1036627	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
The Cottage	1123295	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
120, 122 and 124, Bures Road	1036667	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km
Flemish House	1037441	II	Aldham	High	1km – 3km

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Kersey Vale Farmhouse	1037000	II	Kersey	High	1km – 3km
Clement Cottage	1306392	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Brambles Farmhouse	1337958	II	White Colne	High	1km – 3km
Rectory	1037279	II	Elmsett	High	1km – 3km
Deans Cottage	1123025	II	Little Maplestead	High	1km – 3km
Cock and Blackbird Public House	1337896	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
Edwardstone House	1194573	II	Edwardstone	High	1km – 3km
Church of St Mary	1194048	II*	Belstead	High	1km – 3km
2–10, Middleton Road	1180811	II	Sudbury	High	1km – 3km
House East of Cock and Blackbird	1169715	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
The Old Vicarage	1123293	II	Bulmer	High	1km – 3km
The Kings Head Inn	1351761	II	Great Cornard	High	1km – 3km

Table 2.2: Conservation Areas Within 3km of the Draft Order Limits

Name	District	Value	Distance
Polstead	Babergh	Medium	250m – 1km
Hadleigh	Babergh	Medium	250m – 1km
Bure St Mary	Babergh	Medium	250m – 1km
Pebmarsh	Braintree	Medium	1km – 3km
Boxford	Babergh	Medium	1km – 3km
Stoke-by-Nayland	Babergh	Medium	1km – 3km
Bures	Braintree	Medium	1km – 3km
Bulmer	Braintree	Medium	1km – 3km
Sudbury	Babergh	Medium	1km – 3km

Table 2.3: Scheduled Monuments Within 3km of the Draft Order Limits

Name	NHLE ID	Location	Value	Distance
Moated site at Moat Farm, 450m south of Cobbler's Corner	1019889	TM 07751 41837	High	draft OL – 250
Roman villa south of Alphamstone church	1011807	TL 87885 35387	High	250m – 1km
Remains of church and churchyard, 80m southeast of The Ryes	1019664	TL 86098 38492	High	250m – 1km
Roman villa 480m southeast of Hill Farm	1011806	TL 82867 38649	High	1km – 3km

Toppesfield Bridge	1006067	TM 02573 42151	High	1km – 3km
Circular cropmark at Ferriers Farm, 190m southwest of Hill Farm	1010501	TL 89612 34411	High	1km – 3km
Moated site and remains of demolished parts of Shelley Hall, a post-medieval great house	1019815	TM 02861 38222	High	1km – 3km
Bronze Age/Early Iron Age barrows identified by crop marks, Aldham Mill Hill	1461329	TM 02534 43342	High	1km – 3km
Wenham Castle (Little Wenham Hall)	1003759	TM 08078 39067	High	1km – 3km
Moated site at The Old Rectory, 150m northeast of Malting Farm	1019537	TM 05475 46694	High	1km – 3km
Stanley Hall moated site	1011476	TL 83640 32734	High	1km – 3km

Table 2.4: Registered Parks and Gardens Within 3km of the Draft Order Limits

Name	NHLE ID	Grade	Location	Value	Distance
Chantry Park	1000271	II	TM 13813 43976	High	1km – 3km
Tendring Hall Park	1000406	II	TL 99006 35712	High	1km – 3km

3. Non-Designated Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings

- 3.1.1 Non-designated heritage assets are referred by the unique ID provided by the Essex and Suffolk Historic Environmental Record (HER) where available. This includes cropmarks identified through Aerial Investigation and Mapping which are associated with records within the HER.
- 3.1.2 Heritage asset identified only through the Aerial Investigation and Mapping are referred to with the Site IDs provided in the reports (such as AIM Site C1, AIM Site 1) (Essex County Council (ECC), 2012; ECC 2021). Where no ID was provided within the reports, a unique numerical identifier preceded by ‘AIM’ has been created (e.g. AIM 01, AIM 02, etc.). Heritage assets identified only through geophysical survey have been identified with the unique field and feature numbers provided in the report preceded by ‘GS’ (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, 2013) (e.g. GS 1A, GS 1B, etc.). These identifiers have been maintained to allow for cross-referencing to the original documents.
- 3.1.3 Protected Lanes have been referred to by the Lane ID provided by the local planning authorities.

Table 3.1: Historic Buildings Within 250m of the Draft Order Limits

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Pillbox, Edgars Farm, Lamarsh	MEX1034884	Pillbox, Edgars Farm, Lamarsh.	Modern	Low	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Stour Valley Railway Line (Great Eastern Railway)	MSF35002	Stour Valley Railway Line. Opened between 1849 and 1865. Parts are still open.	19th century to Modern	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Pillbox, Spout Lane	MSF26067	Rectangular pillbox built into side of sunken lane.	Second World War	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Pillbox, Edgars Farm, Lamarsh	MEX1034883	Pillbox, Edgars Farm, Lamarsh.	Modern	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Pillbox, Dow's Hall, Lamarsh	MEX1034885	Pillbox, Dow's Hall, Lamarsh.	Modern	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Burstall Bridge	MSF15844	Bridge shown on Bowen's 1755 and Hodskinson's 1783 maps.	18th century to 20th century	Low	Draft OL – 250m

Table 3.2: Archaeological Remains Within 250m of the Draft Order Limits

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Lamarsh Hall	AIM 01	Drainage Channels	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 03	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary and Low Level Bank	AIM 09	Field boundary and low level bank associated with field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 13	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 15	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 16	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 17	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 19	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 20	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 21	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 22	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 23	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 28	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 29	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 30	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 32	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 33	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 34	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 35	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Moat Farm	AIM 38	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Field Boundaries	AIM 40	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundaries	AIM 44	Field boundaries	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Boundary On Course Of Footpath	AIM 47	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Field Boundary	AIM 48	Field boundary	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Bushy Park Wood	AIM 53	Field Boundary	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Orchards Lane	AIM 54	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Hunters Barn	AIM 55	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Hill View	AIM 56	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Coppins Farm	AIM 57	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Primrose Farm	AIM 58	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Hill Farm	AIM 59	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Series of EW Dams & Banks for Water Management (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 14	Earthworks of a series of dams along a wooded valley to the south of Sprotts Farm. The northern dam still has a body of water behind it, but other earthworks to the south no longer appear to be used.	Post Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Possible Drainage System/Water Management (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 15	Earthworks of a series of parallel drainage channels presumably used for water management along Alder Car	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Drainage Channels and Dam (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 16	Earthworks of a series of parallel drainage channels with a large earthwork forming a dam at the south end of the valley, presumably these features used for water management along Ash Ground	Post Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Possible Woodland Enclosure (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 17	Earthworks of a possible enclosure of unknown date in the corner of Waldegrave Wood.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Possible Truncated Enclosure and Other Possible Enclosures to the North and Field Boundaries (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 2	Cropmarks of a possible rectangular enclosure of an unknown date that has been truncated by the railway line. 325m to the northwest are further possible incomplete enclosures. Other cropmarks	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
		in the vicinity include of former field boundaries many of whi			
Holt Road	AIM Site 5	Cropmarks of an enclosure of a possible prehistoric date that has been truncated by a modern road was mapped during the 2012 project, additional field boundaries, that are marked on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s were mapped in 2021 in the vicini	Prehistoric	Medium	Within draft OL
Former Field Boundary (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 6	Cropmarks of former field boundary visible on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s but may have much earlier origins.	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Oblong Enclosure, Possible Circular Enclosure, Possible Round Barrow or Former Pond (AIM 2021). Oblong enclosure only element of this Site recorded within the HER (MSF38093).	AIM Site 7	Cropmarks of an oblong enclosure, possible incomplete small circular enclosure, field boundaries and possible round barrow (figure 4). The oblong enclosure is 33m by 18m with no visible entrances or internal features but has rounded corners. The size and	Prehistoric	High	Within draft OL
Truncated Circular Enclosure (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 8	Cropmarks of a large circular enclosure that has been truncated by a modern road. The enclosure is approximately 36m across with no visible internal features or entrances. This enclosure is located 220m to the north-northeast of the possible m	Prehistoric	High	Within draft OL
Upper Layham	AIM Site C1	Field boundary, double ditched enclosure, possible round house with a central pit	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Possible Ditches (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 11E	Possible additional ditches near D.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Possible Pit Group (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 11F	Group of pit-like features.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Possible Linear (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 19G	Linear feature of variable strength: perhaps recently infilled ditch or trench.	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Possible Pit Group (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 1A	Group of possible pit-like magnetic anomalies (but in area of natural background activity)	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Field Boundary (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 21H	Probable former field boundary.	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Possible Earthwork Bank (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 26J/K	Negative linear features could be traces of earthwork banks (perhaps former boundaries).	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Possible Linear (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 26L	Irregular positive linear anomaly: ditch, drain or boundary.	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Discrete Pit (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 31M	Isolated distinct pit-like feature (perhaps recent ?)	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Lamarsh	MEX1031685	Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Cropmarks, Wickham St Paul	MEX1031720	Cropmarks of field boundaries, mainly depicted on OS 1st edition	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Bulmer	MEX1031722	Cropmarks of former field boundaries- some depicted on OS 1st edition sheet 12	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Wickham St Paul	MEX1031729	Cropmarks of field boundaries, most on OS 1st edition.	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Near Lamarsh Hall	MEX29493	Polished stone axe found near Lamarsh Hall.	Neolithic	Negligible	Within draft OL
East side of Lamarsh	MEX29558	Cropmarks of at least one ring ditch in the field to the east of the railway at TL 894536 and at least two other, smaller ones in the field west of the railway.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
East of Lamarsh	MEX29728	Flint implements.	Prehistoric	Negligible	Within draft OL
Abbots (formerly Ivy Cottages)	MEX29882	Fragmentary moat.	Medieval	Medium	Within draft OL
Area east of Kings Farm, Alphemstone	MEX29891	Estate map of 1760 (in ERO) shows 'Kiln Field', field name, near moated site (see 9396).	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
East of Boutell's Farm	MEX30040	Red pot found while ploughing, 1936.	Unknown	Negligible	Within draft OL
Near Grasmere Farm	MEX30109	Cropmarks including ring ditches and rectangular enclosure.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Hill Farm House	MEX30154	Extensive cropmark complex comprising: one ring-ditch with central cross-trees, linear features, pits and block marks.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Medieval artefact scatter of pottery. (Med)	MSF11438	Pottery scatter (site I) found fieldwalking in 1974.	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Post Medieval artefact scatter of pottery. (PMed)	MSF11439	Post medieval pottery scatter found fieldwalking in 1974.	Post Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
College Farm (PMed)	MSF11448	Dark patches in field, sherds of Med grey wares.	Post Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Roman artefact scatter of grey ware pottery.	MSF11749	Grey ware pottery scatter found along a footpath.	Roman	Low	Within draft OL
Hintlesham Hall; Hintlesham Park	MSF11949	Hintlesham Hall and Park – Hall and outbuildings designated, but surrounding parkland is historic and not designated.	16th century to IPS: Post Medieval	Medium	Within draft OL
Ring ditch of unknown date, visible as a soilmark.	MSF13637	Pale soilmark – ring ditch/bank (approximately 30m in diameter).	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Rectangular Moat, Park Yards	MSF14017	Rectangular moat shown on 1830 Tithe Map and described as 'Park Yards'.	Medieval	Medium	Within draft OL
Medieval artefact scatter including a small oval buckle, bronze dagger chape and a casting of a human bust in pewter. (Med)	MSF14417	Metal detector finds: one small round/oval buckle; bronze dagger chape, probably C15 or C16; Med or later casting of human bust in pewter, with rough knob at base for attachment, larger and heavier than pilgrim's badge (S1).	Medieval	Negligible	Within draft OL
Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter of silver penny fragments of	MSF14418	Silver penny fragments of Edmund Memorial coin.	Saxon	Negligible	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Edmund Memorial coin. (Sax)					
Findspot of a copper alloy 'awl' with relatively blunt, pointed ends, of unknown date.	MSF14847	1994: Copper alloy 'awl' with relatively blunt, pointed ends.	Unknown	Negligible	Within draft OL
Dedmans hill field (tithe)	MSF15334	1842: 'Dedmans hill field' named on Little Cornard tithe apportionment (plot 161)(S1) Name suggests burial mound or possible gallows? Formerly recorded as COL MISC	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
The Old Hall	MSF16405	1995: Metal detected blade end of socketed axe.	Bronze Age	Negligible	Within draft OL
Sawyers Road	MSF18196	Medieval routeway known as Sawyers Road.	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Ramsey Wood; Hintlesham (Great & Little) Wood	MSF19516	Former ancient woodlands of Ramsey Wood and Hintlesham Wood.	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Dorking Tye Footpath, Bures St Mary, (Palaeolithic).	MSF19522	Handaxe.	MIS13 to Late Middle Paleolithic	Negligible	Within draft OL
Cuckoo Field (TM)	MSF20148	Field name suggests possible pagan place. Formerly recorded as LVH MISC	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Findspot of a Post Medieval bronze plate	MSF20183	Metal detector find: bronze plate. Formerly recorded as HNS MISC	Post Medieval	Negligible	Within draft OL
Deer Park, Pond Hall Park	MSF22837	Deer Park in the manor of Pond Hall.	14th century to 17th century	Low	Within draft OL
Bushy Coopers wood	MSF24625	Bushy Coopers wood: Ancient woodland seen on Tithe map. Missing from later OS maps.	Unknown	Low	Within draft OL
Unidentified linear cropmarks on site of previous ancient woodland (Bushy Cooper's Wood) shown on 1839 Tithe map.	MSF24626	Unidentified linear cropmarks on site of previous ancient woodland (Bushy Cooper's Wood) shown on 1839 Tithe map. Shown on 1999 and 2010 aerial photographs.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Ancient Wood, Hadleigh	MSF24633	Ancient Woodland identified on Tithe map but missing from 1950's OS map. Once like part of Ramsey wood in the adjoining parish of Hintlesham.	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Predominantly Roman artefact scatter of metalwork, including five brooches, coins and a knife (Rom) (and BACKLOG)	MSF25388	Predominantly Roman metalwork scatter identified during metal detecting.	Roman	Low	Within draft OL
Findspot Middle Saxon pin (Sax)	MSF25389	Middle Saxon pin recovered during metal detecting	Middle Saxon	Negligible	Within draft OL
Hadleigh Railway, disused branch line	MSF28976	Disused branch railway line from Hadleigh to Bentley. The railway opened in 1847, closed for passengers in 1932 and closed for freight in 1965.	19th century to Mid 20th century	Low	Within draft OL
Near College Farm Cottages, Hintlesham, (Prehistoric)	MSF32832	Flint scraper found on edge of track	Prehistoric	Negligible	Within draft OL
Findspot of a medieval coin and buckle at PS41	MSF32906	Findspot of a medieval coin and buckle found during metal detecting and field walking.	Medieval	Negligible	Within draft OL
Medieval coin hoard.	MSF38863	Coin hoard or purse loss consisting of eight silver coins.	Medieval	Negligible	Within draft OL
Ring ditch of unknown date.	MSF3983	Ring ditch, circa 25m in diameter.	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Bullen Green, Bramford	MSF43384	Green visible on Hodkinson's Map of 1783.	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Levenheath	MSF43446	Common visible on Hodkinson's Map of 1783.	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Town House – fruit farm	MSF5172	Site of Roman ?villa, partially excavated in 1950s.	Roman	Medium	Within draft OL
Chattisham Hall Farm	MSF5211	Moat? Irregular square of drains.	Medieval	Medium	Within draft OL
College Farm (Med)	MSF5215	Dark patches in field.	Medieval	Low	Within draft OL
Flint axe, grey, partly polished.	MSF5675	Flint axe, grey, partly polished.	Neolithic	negligible	Within draft OL

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Neolithic polished grey flint axe, Mussteads (MSF5682	Polished grey flint axe found during hoeing of sugar beet on the Mussteads (Nussteads TL 978 387). Formerly recorded as PLS MISC	Neolithic	negligible	Within draft OL
Rectangular enclosure of unknown date. (Un)	MSF5710	Rectangular enclosure	Unknown	Medium	Within draft OL
Findspot of Roman samian pottery sherds	MSF6849	Samian pottery sherds found in a field during tree planting circa 1940 to the south of the Hadleigh/Hintlesham Road between Kate's Hill Farm and California. Formerly recorded as HAD MISC	Roman	Negligible	Within draft OL
Twinstead Hall	AIM 02	Circular enclosure possible garden feature associated with hall? And associated field boundary	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
River Box	AIM 04	Ditch	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Primrose Farm	AIM 05	Possible Ring-Ditch	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Possible Rectangular Enclosure	AIM 06	Possible rectangular enclosure	Prehistoric	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Moated Site	AIM 08	Moated site	Late medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Possible Enclosure and Bank	AIM 10	Possible enclosure and bank associated with possible enclosure	Post Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Ditches Associated With Water Management	AIM 11	Ditches associated with water management	Post Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundary	AIM 12	Field boundary	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 14	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 18	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 25	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 26	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 27	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundary	AIM 31	Field boundary	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 36	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 37	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Field Boundaries	AIM 39	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 41	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 42	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 43	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 45	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries	AIM 46	Field boundaries	medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Twinstead Hall Farm	AIM 60	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Twinstead Hall	AIM 61	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Stanton's Farm	AIM 62	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
The Drift	AIM 63	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
The Drift	AIM 64	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Ivywell Cottage	AIM 65	Field Boundaries	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Incomplete Enclosure with Associated Banks and Sinuous Field System (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 10	Earthworks of a possible incomplete enclosure within Ramsey Wood. The enclosure has an internal bank, but neither the ditch or bank are visible on the northeast side, although it appears to be cut by a modern boundary. An earthwork ditch with	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundaries or Drainage (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 12	Earthworks of possible fields/paddocks along the River Brett. Some of the ditches run towards the river and may be associated with drainage and water management within the flood plain	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundary (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 3	Cropmarks of former field boundaries forming part of a field system, some of these features are visible on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s but may have much earlier origins.	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Possible Trackway and Field Boundaries (AIM 2021)	AIM Site 4	Cropmarks of a trackway of an unknown date, there are further cropmarks of former field boundaries although these are not marked on the	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
		1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s.			
Bushy Park Wood	AIM Site E2	Possible enclosure and possible circular enclosure	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Potential Enclosure (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 11D	Corner of rectilinear ditched enclosure.	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Field Boundary (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 1B	Probable former field boundary.	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Curvilinear Enclosure (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 35N	Curvilinear enclosure, perhaps with other associated activity: possible Iron Age settlement (or earthwork).	Prehistoric	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Rectilinear Enclosure (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 35O	Corner of rectilinear enclosure with pit-like features nearby.	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Possible Enclosure (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 36P	Possible weak traces of additional enclosure.	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Potential Enclosure (Geophysical Survey 2012)	GS 9Q	Magnetic anomalies correspond to corner of AP enclosure.	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Wickham St Paul-Gestingthorpe	MEX1031728	Cropmarks of field boundaries: most are depicted on OS 1st edition 6" sheet12	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	MEX1043428	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Late Iron Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age date.	MEX1045323	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age date.	Early Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	MEX1046006	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.	MEX1047634	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.	Roman to Early Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Moat Farm	MEX29828	Homestead moat.	Medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Lamarsh Hal	MEX30042	Conglomerate quernstone found 1965 by AG Ingram, Lamarsh Hall, Bures.	Unknown	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Gravel workings at Alphamstone	MEX30059	The scraper was made on a waste flake with cortex on one side.	Prehistoric	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Alphamstone gravel workings	MEX30065	During pit inspection in advance of gravel extraction at ARC gravel pit in 1974 the pit manager mentioned that a tile kiln (which was still remembered by an old man in the area) was uncovered at an earlier phase of working in the same pit.	Unknown	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Copey Farm	MEX30067	Possible moated site.	Medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Oak Farm	MEX30074	Possible moated site.	Medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Parish Church of the Holy Innocents, Lamarsh	MEX40805	A watching brief carried out on 17/8/95 noted one piece of Roman tile visible at the western end of the church.	Roman	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Coin (Ae 1) of Diocletian (AD 297–307)	MSF11783	Coin (Ae 1) of Diocletian (AD 297–307) found metal detecting. Formerly recorded as PLS MISC	Roman	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Scatter of tile and metalwork found at E end of cropmark features. (Rom)	MSF11886	Scatter of tile and metalwork found at E end of cropmark features.	Roman	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Thorpes Hill	MSF11952	1880s: rectilinear sided earthwork bank shown in field (?meadow) adjoining Belstead Brook.	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
The Old Hall	MSF12100	1595: Shown as D-shaped moat (parcel 357) on map of 1595 (R2).	Medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Four storey Post Medieval smock mill.	MSF12553	Four storey smock mill, built in 1867 by Collins of Melton.	19th century to Modern	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Overbury Hall	MSF1276	At a meeting of the SIA in Hadleigh, October 1857, the following was exhibited: a bag of silver coins, nearly 1000 in	16th century to 17th century	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
		number, from the reigns of Queen Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, and the Commonwealth, found in 1856, at Overbury Hall, Langham.			
Possible Medieval road with substantial ditches and banks	MSF13370	Medieval road (now track) with substantial ditches and banks. Formerly recorded as BSM MISC	Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Post Medieval artefact scatter of pottery, brick and tile fragments	MSF14276	Scatter of PMed sherds, Staffs combed ware, white brick, peg tile fragments etc. Formerly recorded as CTT MISC	Post Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Medieval artefact scatter of pottery, including a body sherd of coarseware	MSF14277	Body sherd of Med coarseware. Formerly recorded as CTT MISC	Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of a Medieval copper alloy weight	MSF14631	Copper alloy weight, from a nest of dished weights, has ring and dot decoration all around rim. Formerly recorded as HNS MISC	Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of a Medieval silvercut half-penny of William I of Scotland	MSF14678	Metal detector find. Formerly recorded as BSM MISC	Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Post Medieval brick kiln.	MSF15618	Brick kiln ?(S1) – Kiln, cottage (or cottage named `Kiln Cottage'?) and premises on tithe map and apportionment of 1837 (S2).	19th century to 20th century	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Hawkins Mill (1837); Assington Mill (1926); Mill Farm (1977)	MSF15620	A water mill is recorded in the Domesday Survey at Assington in 1086.	19th century to 20th century	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Site of post-medieval post mill	MSF15625	The site of an open trestle type post-medieval post mill.	19th century to 20th century	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Dorking Tye	MSF15716	Dorking Tye village green.	Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Dorking Tye	MSF15717	Farmstead with two buildings (one probably a porched barn) shown on the west side of `Dorking Tye' in 1817, now gone.	Post Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Old Mill House	MSF16790	A water mill and leat shown on map of 1595.	16th century to 17th century	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of an Iron-Age gold quarter stater of Cunobelin. (IA)	MSF17967	1997: Metal detector find of gold quarter stater of Cunobelin.	Iron Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork, including a plain bronze circular harness pendant and bronze annular brooch. (Med)	MSF17968	1997: Metal detector finds of plain bronze circular harness pendant and bronze annular brooch – details in (S1).	Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
River Brett	MSF17984	Timber structure protruding from south bank of River Brett at stated NGR.	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
A1071; Hurdle Makers Hill	MSF18242	Milestone – site of.	Post Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Kiln Field; Kiln Meadow	MSF18259	Kiln site suggested by field names `Kiln Field' & `Kiln Meadow'(S1). Formerly recorded as LYM MISC	Post Medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Sayers Tye; Sawyers Farm	MSF18675	Small former green or tye, formerly known as 'Sayers Tye'.	Medieval to 17th century	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of an Anglo Saxon bronze disc brooch decorated with sunken cross.	MSF18799	Metal detected bronze disc brooch decorated with sunken cross with expanded terminals containing degraded enamel.	Late Saxon	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of an Anglo-Saxon strap end.	MSF18819	Metal detector find of C9 strap-end.	Unknown	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Burnt House Field	MSF21457	Approximate location of Burnt House suggested by field name 'Burnt House Field'. Formerly recorded as PLS MISC	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of a Bronze-Age sword and socketed axe or chisel fragments.	MSF21474	Sword and small socketed axe/chisel fragments, probably from hoard.	Late Bronze Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Prehistoric artefact scatter of 6 flints	MSF21711	Six flints found whilst surface walking. Five probably natural or agricultural in origin, one	Bronze Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
		probably BA or later. Formerly recorded as HNS MISC			
Hintlesham (Great) Wood	MSF22175	Large former part on SW side of Hintlesham (Great) Wood as mapped in 1595 & 1721 – now mainly arable.	16th century to 18th century	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Former ancient woodland of unknown date, shown on maps of 1595 and 1721.	MSF22176	Former (ancient?) woodland to NE of Hintlesham Wood as shown on 1595 & 1721 maps (S1, S2).	16th century to 18th century	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Pond Hall; Pond Hall Farm; Manor of Lafham (1086)	MSF22836	Site of moat, crenallated manor house & chapel in manor of Pond Hall (Domesday manor of Lafham?).	Medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Overbury Hall garden	MSF23137	Undated small sub-square moat surrounding small square island with possible central square unroofed building (dovecot?) shown on 1880os OS map.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Line of postholes, Paridae, Cranfield Park, Burstall	MSF24349	Evaluation revealed seven postholes were recorded in a rough line, one providing a single sherd of either Roman or Medieval (12th–14th C) pottery.	Unknown	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Mill Field, Hadleigh (Tithe Map)	MSF24624	Field shown on Tithe map under the name of Mill Field, suggesting the location of a past Mill in the immediate area. Numbered 1147 in Tithe Apportionment. TM 0548 4180. Formerly recorded as HAD MISC	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Undated ditch and post-medieval knife, Land at Hill Farm Evaluation, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford	MSF28301	Evaluation identified a single undated ditch and a post-medieval / modern knife.	Unknown	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Undated oaks from a possible wooden structure at The Nussteads	MSF30254	Undated oaks from a possible wooden structure at The Nussteads	Unknown	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m

Name	ID	Summary (from HER)	Period	Value	Distance
Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flints	MSF31510	Surface finds of Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flints.	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of Medieval coin and lead object	MSF32501	Medieval silver coin and lead unidentified Medieval or Post Medieval object.	Unknown	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Medieval metalwork scatter	MSF32635	Findspot, gilded harness pendant, clasp, silver penny, stud and mount?,	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Hammered silver halfgroat and silver long cross penny	MSF32945	Hammered silver halfgroat and silver long cross penny	Medieval	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Post-medieval boundary ditches	MSF33395	Post-medieval boundary ditches identified during an archaeological evaluation.	Post Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Leaven Hall	MSF34601	Possible moated site with 15th or 16th century house on central platform	15th century to 16th century	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Cropmark Possible Neolithic Long Barrow or Mortuary Enclosure	MSF38093	Possible Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure	Neolithic	high	Draft OL – 250m
Garry Farm	MSF5170	Building rubble and pottery of C15–C17, and iron crossbow bolt.	Medieval	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Causewayed ring ditch with central pit.	MSF5184	Ring ditch (single), circa 25m in diameter, appears to have a causeway on NE side and a pit in centre.	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Many black patches with pottery (lost) (R1).	MSF5670	Many black patches with pottery (lost) (R1).	Iron Age	Low	Draft OL – 250m
Whitestreet Green	MSF5671	Belgic cremation cemetery found in 'gravel pit' in 1926.	Late Iron Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
? Part of rectangular enclosure. (Un)	MSF5673	? Part of rectangular enclosure.	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Findspot of a Bronze-Age stone axe-hammer.	MSF5701	Stone axe-hammer, Ashbee Type I (S1)(R1).	Bronze Age	Negligible	Draft OL – 250m
Ring ditch of unknown date.	MSF5708	Ring ditch, circa 20m in diameter.	Unknown	Medium	Draft OL – 250m

Table 3.3: Protected Lanes Within 3km of the Draft Order Limits

Name	Lane ID	Location	Value	Distance
Tymperley Farm Road	BTELANE79	Great Henny	Medium	Within draft OL
Old Road	BTELANE84	Twinstead	Medium	Within draft OL
Lorkins Lane	BTELANE85	Twinstead	Medium	Within draft OL
Ansells Farm Road / Henny Back Road	BTELANE86	Alphamstone	Medium	Within draft OL
Moat Lane	BTELANE87	Lamarsh	Medium	Within draft OL
Twinstead Road	BTELANE83	Twinstead	Medium	Within draft OL
Loshouse Farm Road	BTELANE81	Great Henny	Medium	Within draft OL
Gentry's Farm Road / Clay Hill	BTELANE78	Great Henny	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Newmans Farm Road	BTELANE88	Alphamstone	Medium	Draft OL – 250m
Tymperley Farm Road	BTELANE80	Great Henny	Medium	250m – 1km
Lamarsh Road	BTELANE89	Lamarsh	Medium	250m – 1km
Polsteads Farm Road	BTELANE111	Bures Hamlet	Medium	1km – 3km
Hornes Green Road	BTELANE90	Bures Hamlet	Medium	1km – 3km
Breakmoor Hill / Stonehouse Farm Road	BTELANE75	Middleton	Medium	1km – 3km
Ravensfield Farm Road	BTELANE112	Bures Hamlet	Medium	1km – 3km
Alphamstone Road	BTELANE113	Bures Hamlet	Medium	1km – 3km
Bennetts Road	BTELANE101	Little Maplestead	Medium	1km – 3km
Barretts Hall Road	BTELANE146	Great Maplestead	Medium	1km – 3km
Mill Lane	BTELANE149	Great Maplestead	Medium	1km – 3km
Stonylands Road / Stanley Hall Road	BTELANE102	Little Maplestead	Medium	1km – 3km
Sandy Lane	BTELANE74	Finchingfield	Medium	1km – 3km

Table 3.4: Historic Landscape Types Within 250m of the Draft Order Limits

Name	Value	Number of Parcels within 250m Study Area	Nearest Distance
Ancient Woodland	Medium	28	Within draft OL
Boundary Loss	Low	70	Within draft OL
20th Century Enclosure	Low	21	Within draft OL
Commons with a Built Margin	Low	1	Draft OL – 250m
Built-Up Areas – Urban Development	Low	106	Within draft OL
Irregular Enclosure	Low	14	Within draft OL
Piecemeal Enclosure by Agreement	Low	8	Within draft OL
18th–20th Century Woodland Plantation	Low	14	Within draft OL
Enclosed Meadow	Low	4	Within draft OL
Restored Land	Low	1	Within draft OL
Disused Mineral Extraction	Negligible	1	Within draft OL
Post-medieval Park and Leisure	Low	5	Draft OL – 250m
Post-1950 Agricultural Landscape	Negligible	38	Within draft OL
Pre-18th Century Enclosure	Medium	98	Within draft OL
Woodland (Not Ancient)	Low	40	Within draft OL
18th Century and Later Enclosure	Low	22	Within draft OL
Meadow or Managed Wetland	Low	26	Within draft OL
Industrial	Negligible	8	Draft OL – 250m
Communications	Low	2	Within draft OL
Horticulture	Low	6	Within draft OL

Appendix 8.2 Archaeological Framework Strategy

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Appendix 8.2 Archaeological Framework Strategy

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

- 1.1.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (hereafter referred to as National Grid) intends to submit an application for an order granting development consent to reinforce the transmission network between Bramford Substation in Suffolk, and Twinstead Tee in Essex. This would be achieved by the construction and operation of a new 400 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line over a distance of approximately 29km (approximately 18 miles), the majority of which would follow the general alignment of the existing overhead line network.
- 1.1.2 The reinforcement would be a combination of overhead line and underground cable, and it is proposed that approximately a section of the existing overhead line could then be removed between Burstall Bridge and Twinstead Tee. To facilitate overhead line removal, a new grid supply point (GSP) substation is required at Butler's Wood, south of Sudbury, in Essex.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

- 1.2.1 This appendix sets out the Archaeological Framework Strategy (AFS) relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as 'the project').
- 1.2.2 The AFS provides the principles for the scope of pre-Development Consent Order (DCO) archaeological desk based and field surveys and the proposed outline scope for post-DCO field surveys and archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 1.2.3 The AFS does not provide the scope for surveys being undertaken in relation to effects arising as a result of changes within the settings of heritage assets.
- 1.2.4 The AFS is considered to be iterative and may be revised prior to application.
- 1.2.5 The AFS is to be supported by:
- the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) which sets out the good practice measures that will be undertaken during construction of the project if it is granted consent;
 - an Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which will outline aims, objectives, broad methodologies and process by which the programme of archaeological mitigation will be delivered, including a provisional plan of the extent and location of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken pre- and during construction; and
 - detailed Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) to be produced by the archaeological contractor(s) for the works. The detailed WSI will outline the specific aims and objectives for individual sites or regions and will capture the specific working methods to be employed.

1.3 Overarching Principles

- 1.3.1 Generally, there are two overarching principles that apply to considering the approach to predicted effects on archaeological remains, these are:
- to protect and preserve *in situ* any high value archaeological remains that may be found; or

- to excavate (preservation by record) archaeological remains that may be found where preservation *in situ* is not warranted or proportionate.
- 1.3.2 A programme of investigations (see Section 2) is required to establish the extent and significance of archaeological remains so that a proportionate approach to mitigation can be determined. This will be achieved through a combination of desk-based and field-based investigations (non-intrusive and intrusive), which will be used to determine where preservation *in situ* can be applied and define where, and by what means, archaeological mitigation by record will be required.
- 1.3.3 Archaeological evaluation methods to be undertaken pre application comprise:
- desk based survey (DBS);
 - aerial investigation and mapping assessment (AIM);
 - archaeological geophysical survey (AGS);
 - targeted walkover survey;
 - geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental assessment (GPA); and
 - archaeological trial trenching (ATT).
- 1.3.4 Where preservation *in situ* is not warranted or proportionate, a range of archaeological techniques would be used to make a permanent documentary record of any archaeological remains removed or damaged by the project (see Section 3 and 4). It is likely that these would be comprised of the following methods to be undertaken in the period post application but prior to construction:
- archaeological strip, map and sample; and
 - archaeological watching brief.
- 1.3.5 Post excavation work and appropriate and proportionate reporting and publication would be undertaken on completion of the archaeological work (see Section 5).
- 1.3.6 Detailed WSIs will be prepared in consultation with the local authority archaeologist as advisor to the relevant planning authorities (hereafter ‘the local authority advisor’) for the archaeological field surveys outlined in Section 2.

2. Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Desk-based Survey (DBS)

- 2.1.1 The aim of the DBS is to gain an understanding of the historic environment baseline associated with the project.
- 2.1.2 The DBS will focus on detailing the baseline conditions for the historic environment. This includes:
- identifying the known archaeological remains within the study area as recorded in desk-based sources; and
 - assessing the potential for further unknown archaeological remains to be present.
- 2.1.3 The DBS will be provided as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) and will be used in conjunction with the full corpus of evaluations to inform any further archaeological works.

2.2 Aerial Investigation and Mapping Assessment (AIM)

- 2.2.1 The purpose of the AIM is to establish the presence and distribution of archaeological features which may be affected by the project within the Order Limits, as far as reasonably possible using this technique.
- 2.2.2 An Aerial Photographic Assessment was undertaken by Essex County Council Place Services in 2012. This assessment will be updated to accommodate the design evolution process and to incorporate more recent data sets.
- 2.2.3 The AIM will provide baseline data to inform the location and scope of any further archaeological works.

2.3 Archaeological Geophysical Survey (AGS)

- 2.3.1 The aim of AGS is to establish the presence and distribution of archaeological features within the Order Limits, as far as reasonably possible using this technique, which may be affected by the project. An AGS was undertaken in 2013 for the underground cable sections, using the 2013 draft working area.
- 2.3.2 This survey identified potential archaeological remains including two areas of more distinct and well-defined archaeological potential (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, 2013). These areas corroborate the results of the 2012 Aerial Photographic Assessment but also identify three anomalies interpreted as ditched enclosures, which were not previously identified in the aerial imagery. The site of one of these ditched enclosures has been interpreted as a curvilinear enclosure which may relate to Iron Age settlement within the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 2.3.3 A supplementary programme of AGS is proposed to accommodate the design evolution process and to address any gaps in the baseline data. Areas considered for supplementary AGS will include:
 - the GSP substation;
 - large construction compound areas; and
 - any substantial re-routing of the undergrounding cables beyond the 2013 alignment.
- 2.3.4 AGS is not proposed along the overhead line sections, where the construction works are likely to be more limited to around pylon bases and access tracks, further details will be provided within the Outline WSI.
- 2.3.5 The combination of the former geophysical survey, the additional geophysical survey and the AIM is considered to provide suitable coverage of the below ground features in order to inform the scope of any further archaeological works.

2.4 Targeted Walkover Survey

- 2.4.1 The aim of the targeted walkover survey is to better establish the baseline character, condition, and setting of known archaeological remains, and to identify the presence or absence of further archaeological remains as far as reasonably possible using this technique. It also aims to confirm ground conditions and identify potential constraints which inform the ability to undertake further archaeological investigations.
- 2.4.2 A walkover survey was undertaken in 2013 within the underground cable route; however, a further programme of targeted walkover survey is proposed to accommodate the design evolution process and to address any gaps in the baseline data. Areas considered for targeted walkover survey will include:

- the GSP substation;
- large construction compound areas; and
- any substantial re-routing of the undergrounding cables beyond the 2013 alignment.

2.4.3 The targeted walkover survey will inform the baseline understanding of the archaeological remains and the potential for constraints to intrusive archaeological investigations.

2.5 Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment (GPA)

2.5.1 The aim of the GPA is to assess the potential effects of the project on palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits and to identify the scope of any further work which may be required.

2.5.2 A watching brief was undertaken on ten boreholes during ground investigations within Dedham Vale AONB in 2013 (Oxford Archaeology East, 2013). The results of the watching brief predominantly recorded typical valley floor sequences of silty clays and gravels. The boreholes which had the most archaeological value, and included evidence of peat deposition, were the two boreholes (BH1 and BH4) located in the Box Valley and a further borehole (BH19) located in the Stour Valley. The report concluded that there is the potential for further deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest focused predominantly within the river valleys.

2.5.3 A desk-based geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist. This will identify and characterise the lithology in the study area and assess the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance and potential. This will review the geological and geotechnical data undertaken in 2013 and will include a review of borehole logs obtained during ongoing ground investigations.

2.5.4 The results of the GPA will inform the location and scope of any further palaeoenvironmental sampling and analysis to be undertaken in conjunction with intrusive archaeological works. This could include the collection of samples to determine the preservation diversity within the deposits of pollen, diatoms or other remains.

2.6 Archaeological Trial Trenching (ATT)

2.6.1 The aim of ATT is to determine the extent, complexity and state of preservation of archaeological remains.

2.6.2 National Grid is intending to complete a primary targeted phase of ATT in advance of the application for development consent. This would allow for the results of the targeted ATT to inform the ES and would provide evidence to inform the Outline WSI for any post application/pre-construction archaeological work.

2.6.3 Due to land access restrictions and to accommodate design evolution, it is not anticipated that all ATT can be achieved in one phase of work pre-application. A further phase (or phases) of ATT will be agreed post application in consultation with the local authority advisors.

2.6.4 The location and density of ATT will be based on the following guiding principles:

- Areas which are to be trial trenched (called 'archaeological assessment areas' (AAA)) will be defined within the draft Order Limits using land parcel boundaries and provided with a unique identifier.

- AAA are to be defined within areas of substantial impact which may result from the project, namely:
 - underground cable routes;
 - cable sealing end (CSE) compounds;
 - GSP substation;
 - large site compounds; and
 - biodiversity net gain areas where proposals would have ground impacts over a large area.
- Areas of the draft Order Limits not suited to trial trench evaluation will not be included in the AAA. The AAA will therefore exclude areas such as:
 - Highly vegetated or ecologically sensitive areas. For example, no trees or hedgerows will be removed during ATT and appropriate buffers will be given to sensitive habitats such as badger setts;
 - Areas with the potential for health and safety concerns. For example, safe working distances will be maintained from known services, water courses, and roads. Areas of identified contaminated ground will not be investigated;
 - Areas of pre-existing ground disturbance. This includes areas of historic landfill, quarry sites, areas which have previously been archaeologically evaluated or excavated, and previous development (including hardstanding);
 - Areas of the draft Order Limits where no below ground impact from the project is proposed, such as areas where protective matting is used;
 - Areas within the overhead line sections (such as pylon foundations and access tracks);
 - Areas of trenchless crossing (note that the drilling and receiving pits will be included in the ATT where suitable); and
 - Areas where a suitable sample evaluation cannot practicably be achieved.
- A suitable sample will be provided in each accessible AAA to provide a reasonable and robust assessment of the area that is proportionate to the archaeological potential and interest of the AAA.
- Within each AAA a suitable trenching array will be designed to target known anomalies and blank areas with archaeological potential. Trenches will typically measure 30m by 1.8m.
- The trench array will be designed to avoid known constraints such as services, field boundaries, and fences.

2.6.1 The primary targeted phase of ATT will be undertaken specifically in areas where the potential for more complex archaeological remains has been identified through DBS, AGS and/or AIM. This is to allow for the character and extent of these sites to be understood and so that the potential for impact on these sites can be fully assessed within the application.

2.6.2 Full excavation of features will not be undertaken at the evaluation stage. Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Complex structural features will be left in situ. Masking deposits, e.g. surface deposits, will be appropriately sampled by hand. The strategy for environmental sampling will be in accordance with Historic England's Environmental Archaeology (Historic England, 2011).

- 2.6.3 There is the potential for targeted test pits to be undertaken within trial trenches for the purposes of palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological sampling and analysis. The need for test pitting and the locations identified for this work would be informed by the results of the GPA and would be integrated into the ATT programme.

3. Archaeological Work (Post Application to Construction)

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Due to land access restrictions, a further phase of ATT is likely to be completed post application. This will be undertaken in line with the principles outlined in Section 2.
- 3.1.2 The results of all phases of ATT, in conjunction with the full corpus of evaluations, will inform the scope of any further archaeological works that would be required post application. This section describes the different methods that may be employed as part of the full suite of archaeological work.

3.2 Preservation *in situ* of Archaeological Remains

- 3.2.1 Where the conservation of the whole or a material part of the value of a heritage asset with archaeological interest is justified (e.g. for archaeological remains of demonstrably equivalent value to a scheduled monument), and where preservation *in situ* is achievable, the following techniques will be considered and would be secured through a commitment in the application for development consent, for example as an embedded measure:
- avoidance of the archaeological remain through a minor variation (within the Limits of Deviation) in the proposed working area;
 - use of non-open cut techniques, where practicable; and
 - protection of subsoil within the working area (e.g. trackway panels, topsoil retention, or other suitable technique).
- 3.2.2 Implementation of any of the above techniques would be undertaken in consultation with the local authority advisor, and could be influenced by other environmental constraints.
- 3.2.3 The contractor will be provided with the locations and descriptions of all known archaeological remains within and adjacent to construction works, including project approved commitments to protect specified archaeological features or sites.
- 3.2.4 The approach to preservation *in situ* is outlined in commitment H01 within Appendix 4.1: Outline CoCP which states that '*Locations of known archaeological interest/value, or areas where archaeological work is planned, will be signposted/fenced off to avoid unintentional damage*'.

3.3 Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) (During Construction Early Works)

- 3.3.1 An SMS aims to remove overburden under the direction of a suitably qualified archaeologist and ahead of the construction works (the 'strip'). Any exposed features are 'mapped' and a 'sample' of the feature is excavated.
- 3.3.2 The objective is to allow the monitoring archaeologist a clear view of previously undisturbed horizons which may reveal archaeological features, sites, artefacts or structures. This will allow for preservation through record and an advancement of our understanding of the evidential value of the archaeological remains.

- 3.3.3 The SMS would be undertaken within specified areas agreed through consultation and set out in the Outline WSI.
- 3.3.4 SMS may be used where impacts from the project would likely affect either a known area of more complex archaeological remains, or an area where a moderate to high risk of archaeological remains has been assessed but where evaluations have not been able to sufficiently confirm their extent or fully define their character.

3.4 Archaeological Watching Brief (WB) (During Construction)

- 3.4.1 A WB is a programme of observation and investigation which is carried out during intrusive ground works as part of the construction programme. It allows for the preservation through record of archaeological deposits which may be damaged or destroyed during the normal course of construction works. It also provides the opportunity for the identification of archaeological finds which may require more intensive archaeological investigations to be undertaken prior to construction.
- 3.4.2 WB may be undertaken in areas where there is a low potential for significant archaeological remains to be present or where there is a limited potential for impacts on archaeological remains.

4. Unexpected Archaeological Discoveries

- 4.1.1 The AFS has been designed to establish a robust predictive model that reduces the risk of encountering unexpected archaeological discoveries during construction.
- 4.1.2 In the event of unexpected archaeological discoveries during construction, work will cease in the vicinity and the appropriate project archaeologist will be contacted immediately. The area must be made safe, sufficient for the archaeologist to inspect the remains and advise on what, if any, further investigations are required.
- 4.1.3 In the case of small-scale non-complex archaeological remains, the archaeological team may be able to investigate and record them immediately, so that construction work may continue.
- 4.1.4 In the case of more extensive or significant discoveries, the archaeologist will liaise with National Grid and the local authority advisor in order that suitable mitigation may be agreed and implemented with limited delay.
- 4.1.5 The approach to unexpected archaeological discoveries is outlined in commitment H02 within Appendix 4.1: Outline CoCP, which states that *'where a previously unknown significant heritage asset is discovered, or a known heritage asset proves to be more significant than foreseen at the time of application, works in that area will be halted. The project will inform the relevant planning authority archaeologists and Historic England where relevant, and will agree a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practicable, within the project parameters'*.
- 4.1.6 The Outline WSI will further set out details of roles and responsibilities associated with unexpected archaeological discovery procedure.

5. Post excavation, Publication and Archive Deposition

- 5.1.1 In accordance with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England, 2015), once the archaeological work is completed a staged programme of post-excavation analysis, assessment and reporting will be undertaken.
- 5.1.2 A site archive will be prepared in accordance with MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015). This will contain all the data collected during the archaeological investigations. Arrangements for the deposition of the archive at an appropriate repository will be agreed with the local authority advisor.
- 5.1.3 In line with paragraph 5.8.20 in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Department for Energy and Climate Change, 2011a), National Grid is required to publish the results of the archaeological work. This may range from technical volumes (thematic or period-based) to popular booklets, and could include temporary exhibitions, work with schools or web-based initiatives. The scope of this will be developed in consultation with the local authority advisor.

Appendix 9.1 Water Environment Baseline

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Appendix 9.1 Water Environment Baseline

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 9: Water Environment of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. It sets out the Water Environment baseline relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as ‘the project’).
- 1.1.2 The structure of this appendix is as follows:
- Section 2: Surface Water Discharges and Abstractions: This contains the data provided by the Environment Agency on existing consented surface water discharges (Table 2.1) and existing surface water licensed abstractions (Table 2.2); and
 - Section 3: Water Quality Data: This contains the data provided by the Environment Agency on the water quality records including a summary of the location of the monitoring stations (Table 3.1) and the data for the four main rivers within the study area; the Belstead Brook (Table 3.2), the River Brett (Table 3.3), the River Box (Table 3.4) and the River Stour (Table 3.5).

2. Surface Water Discharges and Abstractions

- 2.1.1 Existing consented discharges to surface water and licensed abstractions from surface water sources have been provided by the Environment Agency (received March 2021). The information received is presented in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. The locations are shown in PEI Report Volume 3: Figure 9.1.

Table 2.1: Existing Consented Surface Water Discharges

Consent No.	Discharge Type	Receiving Watercourse	Volume (m ³)
PR2NF71	Domestic property (single)	River Brett tributary	5
ASENF1090	Wastewater treatment works (WwTW)/ sewage treatment works (STW) (water company)	River Brett	1700
AW2NFE07884	WwTW/STW (water company)	River Brett	Unspecified
PR2NFE03671	Undefined or other	River Brett tributary	Unspecified
PR2NF428	Domestic property (single)	River Box tributary	5
EPRGB3994AA	Domestic property (multiple)	Belstead Brook tributary	1.8
PRENF16868	WwTW (not water company)	Belstead Brook tributary	1
PR4LF175	Domestic property (single)	Belstead Brook tributary	1
PRENF16891	WwTW (not water company)	River Stour tributary	1
PR2NFE04160	Domestic property (multiple)	River Stour tributary	10
AW4NF515	WwTW/STW (water company)	Belstead Brook tributary	136
EPREb3197VL	Domestic property (single)	Belstead Brook tributary	0.75
PRENF20833	WwTW (not water company)	Belstead Brook tributary	1.6

Consent No.	Discharge Type	Receiving Watercourse	Volume (m³)
EPRTB3092AT	Domestic property (single)	Belstead Brook tributary	0.75
PR4NF1462	Domestic property (single)	Belstead Brook tributary	1
PR2NF92	Domestic property (single)	River Box tributary	4.5
PRENF11638	WwTW (not water company)	River Box tributary	4
PRENF16464	Domestic property (single)	River Brett tributary	1
AW2NFE01363	Pumping station on sewerage network (water company)	River Brett	Unspecified
PR2NF315	Domestic property (single)	River Brett	4.5
PRENF20462	WwTW (not water company)	River Brett	1.6
PR2NFE0783A	WwTW (not water company)	River Stour tributary	1
PRENF11293	WwTW (not water company)	River Box tributary	17
EPRBB3097WQ	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	1
AW2NFE08084	Pumping station on sewerage network (water company)	River Box tributary	Unspecified
PR2NFE03655	WwTW (not water company)	River Stour tributary	30
PRENF19402	Making of beverages/breweries	River Box tributary	350
EPRTB3393AW	Domestic property (multiple)	River Stour tributary	1.8
EPRBP3927GJ	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	0.81
EPRKB3395RU	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	1.2
EPRDP3928XR	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	0.81
PRENF15290	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	1.5
PR2LF910	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	4.5
AW2NF426	WwTW/STW (water company)	River Stour tributary	Unspecified
EPRNB3093AU	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	1.5
PRENF08680	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	2
EPRTB3495EL	Domestic property (single)	River Stour tributary	1

Table 1.2: Existing Licensed Surface Water Abstractions

Licence No.	Purpose/Use	Source	Licensed Quantity (Mega Litres – MI)
8/36/15/*S/0128	Agriculture/Spray irrigation	Tributary of River Stour	40,900
8/36/15/*S/0156	Agriculture/Spray irrigation	Tributary of River Stour	54,600
8/36/16/*S/0039	Agriculture/Spray irrigation	Tributary of River Box	22,700
8/36/15/*S/0117	Agriculture/Spray irrigation	Tributary of River Box	146,000

Licence No.	Purpose/Use	Source	Licensed Quantity (Mega Litres – MI)
8/36/17/*S/0096	Agriculture/Spray irrigation	Tributary of River Brett	13,700
8/36/17/*S/0110	Industrial	Tributary of River Brett	455,000
AN/036/0017/001/R01	Public Service/Top up water	Tributary of River Box	3,500

3. Environment Agency Water Quality Data

3.1.1 Apart from the Henny Meadow Fleet, the water quality of each of the main rivers within the study area is monitored by the Environment Agency. Data has been collected from the Environment Agency Water Quality Archive (Environment Agency, 2021b) and is summarised in Table 3.1 to 3.5. The monitoring locations are shown in PEI Report Volume 3: Figure 9.1.

Table 3.1: Monitoring Station Details

Station ID	Station Name (Main River)	Location in relation to the Draft Order Limits (OL)	Most Recent Data Available
AN-BEL020	Belstead Brook at The Grange	1km downstream of draft OL	March 2018 – March 2019
AN-BT0112	River Brett at Layham Mill	600m downstream of draft OL	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017
AN-BX0126	River Box at Wash Lane Boxford	1.3km upstream of draft OL	March 2019 – March 2020
AN-ST0604	River Stour at Pitmere Railway Bridge	85m upstream of draft OL	March 2019 – March 2020

Note: data for the River Brett is less recent than at other stations and it is acknowledged that this data may be less representative of present-day conditions, but still has some value in characterising the rivers water quality.

Table 3.2: Water Quality Data Summary – Belstead Brook AN-BEL020

Determinand	Mean Value ^a	Published Quality Standard
pH	8.03	Typical range 6–9
Conductivity	884µs/cm	Typical range for freshwater 100–1,500µs/cm
Biological Oxygen Demand	1.3mg/l	Water Framework Directive (WFD) high status ^b – 4mg/l
Nitrate	7.65mg/l	50mg/l for drinking water
Nitrite	0.04mg/l	1mg/l for drinking water
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.05mg/l	WFD high status – 0.3mg/l
Orthophosphate	0.26mg/l	WFD high status – 0.05mg/l
Dissolved oxygen	81%	WFD high status – 70%

a – from the most recent 12 samples

b – applicable to rivers at an altitude of less than 80m and having an alkalinity (CaCO₃) of > 200mg/l

3.1.2 The data in Table 3.2 shows that the majority of the determinands fall within the typical range for freshwaters and are recorded at concentrations that meet with published quality standards linked to WFD high status for the applicable river typology. Orthophosphate exceeds the concentration set for high status. The mean value for this determinand

slightly exceeds the concentration for moderate status (0.25mg/l). This is reflected in the WFD status of the waterbody, with reasons for not achieving high/good cited as including diffuse pollution from poor livestock management. Further details are provided in Appendix 9.2: WFD Screening Assessment.

Table 3.3: Water Quality Data Summary – River Brett AN-BT0112

Determinand	Mean Value ^a	Published Quality Standard
pH	8.05	Typical range 6–9
Conductivity	814µs/cm	Typical range for freshwater 100–1,500µs/cm
Biological Oxygen Demand	1.17mg/l	WFD high status ^b – 4mg/l
Nitrate	7.5mg/l	50mg/l for drinking water
Nitrite	0.03mg/l	1mg/l for drinking water
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.05mg/l	WFD high status – 0.3mg/l
Orthophosphate	0.13mg/l	WFD high status – 0.05mg/l
Magnesium	6.4mg/l ^c	50mg/l
Calcium	124mg/l ^c	250mg/l
Iron dissolved	Not monitored	1mg/l
Dissolved oxygen	88%	WFD high status – 70%

a – From the most recent 12 samples

b – applicable to rivers at an altitude of less than 80m and having an alkalinity (CaCO₃) of > 200mg/l

c – only two samples available

3.1.3 The data in Table 3.3 shows that the majority of the determinands are recorded at concentrations that meet with published quality standards. Orthophosphates exceed the concentration set for high status. The mean value for this determinand very slightly exceeds the concentration for good status (0.12mg/l).

Table 3.4: Water Quality Data Summary – River Box AN-BX0126

Determinand	Average Value ^a	Published Quality Standard / Comment
pH	7.96	Typical range 6–9
Conductivity	899µs/cm	Typical range for freshwater 100–1,500µs/cm
Biological Oxygen Demand	1.43mg/l	WFD high status ^b – 4mg/l
Nitrate	9.3mg/l	50mg/l for drinking water
Nitrite	0.03mg/l	1mg/l for drinking water
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.07mg/l	WFD high status – 0.3mg/l
Orthophosphate	0.25mg/l	WFD high status – 0.05mg/l
Magnesium	7.85mg/l	50mg/l
Calcium	139mg/l	250mg/l

Determinand	Average Value ^a	Published Quality Standard / Comment
Iron dissolved	0.06mg/l	1mg/l
Dissolved oxygen	84%	WFD high status – 70%

a – From the most recent 12 samples

b – applicable to rivers at an altitude of less than 80m and having an alkalinity (CaCO₃) of > 200mg/l

3.1.4 The data in Table 3.4 shows that the majority of the determinands are recorded at concentrations that meet with published quality standards. Orthophosphate concentrations exceed the concentration set for high status. The mean value for this determinand aligns with the concentration for moderate status (0.25mg/l). This is reflected in the WFD status of the waterbody, with reasons for not achieving good status cited as including diffuse pollution from poor livestock management and point source sewage discharges. Further details are provided in Appendix 9.2: WFD Screening Assessment.

Table 3.5: Water Quality Data Summary – River Stour AN-ST0604

Determinand	Average Value ^a	Published Quality Standard
pH	8.09	Typical range 6–9
Conductivity	905µs/cm	Typical range for freshwater 100–1,500µs/cm
Biological Oxygen Demand	1.48mg/l	WFD high status ^b – 4mg/l
Nitrate	7.9mg/l	50mg/l for drinking water
Nitrite	0.03mg/l	1mg/l for drinking water
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.04mg/l	WFD high status – 0.3mg/l
Orthophosphate	0.18mg/l	WFD high status – 0.05mg/l
Magnesium	7.2mg/l	50mg/l
Calcium	128mg/l	250mg/l
Iron dissolved	0.03mg/l	1mg/l
Dissolved oxygen	93%	WFD high status – 70%

a – From the most recent 12 samples

b – applicable to rivers at an altitude of less than 80m and having an alkalinity (CaCO₃) of > 200mg/l

3.1.5 The data in Table 3.5 shows that the majority of the determinands are recorded at concentrations that meet with published quality standards. Orthophosphate concentrations exceed the concentration set for high status and good status (0.12mg/l). The mean value for this determinand is lower than the concentration for moderate status (0.25mg/l). This is reflected in the WFD status of the waterbody, with reasons for not achieving good status cited as diffuse pollution from poor livestock management and point source sewage discharges. Further details are provided in Appendix 9.2: WFD Screening Assessment.

Appendix 9.2 Water Framework Directive Screening Assessment

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Appendix 9.2 Water Framework Directive Screening Assessment

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

- 1.1.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (hereafter referred to as National Grid) intends to submit an application for an order granting development consent to reinforce the transmission network between the existing Bramford Substation in Suffolk, and Twinstead Tee in Essex. This would be achieved by the construction and operation of a new 400 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line over a distance of approximately 29km.
- 1.1.2 The reinforcement would comprise of 19km of overhead line (consisting of up to 55 new pylons and conductors) and 10km of underground cable system (consisting of up to 20 cables with associated joint bays and above ground link pillars).
- 1.1.3 Four Cable Sealing End (CSE) Compounds would be required to facilitate the transition between the overhead and underground cable technology. The CSE would be within a fenced compound, and contain electrical equipment, support structures, a small control building and a permanent access track.
- 1.1.4 It is proposed that approximately 27.5km of existing overhead line and associated pylons would be removed as part of the proposals (25km of existing 132kV overhead line between Burstall Bridge and Twinstead Tee, and 2.5km of the existing 400kV overhead line to the south of Twinstead Tee). To facilitate the overhead line removal, a new grid supply point (GSP) substation is required at Butler's Wood, east of Wickham St Paul, in Essex. The GSP substation would include associated works, including replacement pylons and underground cables to tie the substation into the existing 400kV and 132kV networks.
- 1.1.5 The project meets the threshold as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined under Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008, hence National Grid requires a development consent order (DCO). Some aspects of the project, such as the underground sections and the GSP substation, constitute associated development.
- 1.1.6 Other ancillary activities would be required to facilitate construction and operation of the project, including (but not limited to):
- modifications to, and realignment of sections of the existing 400kV overhead line;
 - temporary land to facilitate construction activities including working areas for construction equipment and machinery, site offices, welfare, storage and access;
 - temporary infrastructure to facilitate construction activities such as amendments to the highway including bellmouths for site access, pylons and overhead line diversions, scaffolding to safeguard existing crossings, watercourse crossings and diversions of Public Rights of Way;
 - diversion of third-party assets and land drainage from the construction and operational footprint; and
 - land required for mitigation, compensation and enhancement of the environment as a result of the environmental assessment process, and National Grid's commitments to Biodiversity Net Gain.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

- 1.2.1 This appendix sets out the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Screening Assessment relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as ‘the project’).
- 1.2.2 The WFD Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) came into effect in the UK through the Water Environment (WFD) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (UK Government 2003). The WFD Regulations were amended by the Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (European Union (EU) Exit) Regulations 2019 (*‘the 2019 Regulations’*), specifically Regulation 20. This Regulation sets out that, following the EU Exit, the substance of the WFD regime which applied pre-EU Exit will continue to apply with only relatively minor amendments.
- 1.2.3 The WFD sets objectives for all waterbodies classified under the WFD and the overarching requirement was that they should reach at least ‘good’ status (or potential) by 2015. This date has been extended to 2027 for many waterbodies, where it was recognised that reaching the 2015 target would bring disproportionate burdens.
- 1.2.4 The WFD Screening Assessment identifies WFD waterbodies that have the potential to be impacted by specific project activities, targeting those waterbodies and activities that require further assessment. Waterbodies and project activities that would not compromise WFD compliance are screened out.
- 1.2.5 The screening assessment has followed a number of stages, which are described in the following sections.

2. Stage 1: Defining the Zone of Influence (ZOI) and Screening WFD Waterbodies

- 2.1.1 This stage of the screening assessment defines the Zone of Influence (Zol) of the project and identifies which WFD surface water and groundwater waterbodies are present within the Zol. It also screens those waterbodies to focus further stages of assessment only on those waterbodies having potential to deteriorate because of project activities.
- 2.1.2 The Zol is determined by considering the distance between waterbodies and construction, operation and decommissioning activities and the hydrological connectivity of waterbodies to the project. Waterbodies that are not considered to have the potential to be impacted, due to lack of direct or indirect connectivity, or due to distance, are screened out at this stage.
- 2.1.3 The Zol for this screening assessment has been defined to include land within 500m of the draft Order Limits. It has been defined to reflect the surrounding water environment and is sufficient for the inclusion of all potentially affected waterbodies.
- 2.1.4 Within this Zol, there are several WFD surface and groundwater bodies that are managed under the Anglian River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2015). These are described in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 respectively. These tables also provide details of the hydrological relationship between each water body and the project.

Table 2.1: WFD Surface Waterbodies within the Zol

Waterbody Name (WFD Waterbody ID)	Hydrological Relationship to the Project
Belstead Brook (GB105035040440)	This waterbody flows through land within the draft Order Limits and would be crossed by an overhead line section of the project. There would be limited physical disturbance to the river channel, bed, riparian corridor, or flow regime during construction. With the

Waterbody Name (WFD Waterbody ID)	Hydrological Relationship to the Project
	exception being new temporary crossings (in the form of a culvert) to facilitate access during construction of the project. The closest operational above ground infrastructure comprises the construction of the proposed pylons, which would be located outside of the riparian corridor and the temporary works to remove existing pylons situated within approximately 75m of the watercourse. These works would avoid the floodplain of the water body (defined by the extent of Flood Zone 3) ¹ . During operation of the project there would be no discharges to the water body and no other interactions with it.
River Brett (GB105036040930)	This waterbody flows through land within the draft Order Limits and would be crossed by an overhead line section of the project. There would be limited physical disturbance to the river channel, bed, riparian corridor, or flow regime during construction. With the exception being new temporary crossings (in the form of a culvert) to facilitate access during construction of the project. The closest operational above ground infrastructure comprises the construction of the proposed pylons, which would be located outside of the riparian corridor and the temporary works to remove existing pylons situated within approximately 75m of the watercourse. These works would avoid the floodplain of the water body (defined by the extent of Flood Zone 3). During operation of the project there would be no discharges to the water body and no other interactions with it.
River Box (GB105036040920)	This waterbody flows through land within the draft Order Limits and would be crossed by an underground cable section of the project, using an open cut technique. During construction existing pylons along the 132kV overhead line would be removed. The closest pylon is located approximately 90m from the river channel. There would be two CSE compounds, which would be situated distant from the waterbody and outside of the floodplain of the water body (defined by the extent of Flood Zone 3). A temporary crossing of the watercourse, in the form of a bailey bridge, would be needed to facilitate access for construction materials and plant.
River Stour (Wixoe to Lamarsh) (GB105036040941)	This waterbody flows through land within the draft Order Limits and would be crossed by an underground cable section of the project using a trenchless technique. During construction existing pylons along the 132kV overhead line would be removed. The closest pylon is located approximately 40m from the watercourse. There would be two CSE compounds and the GSP substation, which would be located distant from, but within the catchment of this waterbody. A temporary crossing of the watercourse would be needed to facilitate access for construction materials and plant. The crossing would comprise of a bailey bridge that is expected to be in place for up to two years. This would be of a sufficient size and design to allow existing navigation of the river by non-motorised vessels to continue during construction.

Table 2.2: WFD Groundwater bodies within the Zol

Waterbody Name (WFD Waterbody ID)	Hydrological Relationship to the Project
Essex Gravels (GB40503G0004000)	Extensive areas between Twinstead and Hadleigh, including in the valleys of the Rivers Stour, Box and Brett, crossed by both overhead line and underground cable sections of the project.

¹Flood Zone 3 is defined as land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year (ignoring the presence of any flood defences).

Waterbody Name (WFD Hydrological Relationship to the Project Waterbody ID)

North Essex Lower London Tertiaries (GB40502G400900)	Narrow bands in the main river valleys, crossed by the project in both overhead line and underground cable sections.
North Essex Chalk (GB40501G400700)	Present in the River Stour valley around Leavenheath and the River Brett valley and east of Hadleigh, crossed by both overhead line and underground cable section of the project.
Waveney and East Suffolk Chalk and Crag (GB40501G400600)	Present from Hintlesham to Bramford, underlying an overhead line section of the project.

2.2 Surface Water Bodies Screening

- 2.2.1 As described in Table 2. of this appendix, surface waterbodies within the ZoI would be crossed by the route of both overhead line and underground cable sections of the project. In cable sections, the waterbodies would be crossed by open cut techniques (except the River Stour, which would be a trenchless crossing). Temporary watercourse crossings would also be necessary to provide a haul route for movement of construction plant and personnel along the working area.
- 2.2.2 Appendix 4.1: Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) contains a suite of good practice measures to reduce the environmental effects of construction activities. On completion of the construction phase, landform (and watercourse crossings) would be reinstated to at least their current standard.
- 2.2.3 Two of the surface waterbodies described in Table 2.; the River Box and River Stour, are screened into the WFD assessment. This is because these are in underground cable sections of the project, where a wide corridor of topsoil strip is required (approximately 100m as standard) compared to the overhead line sections, and there would be direct interactions with these waterbodies. There would be construction activities in their riparian corridors and operational above ground infrastructure (the CSE compounds and GSP substation) would also be located within their catchments.
- 2.2.4 The Belstead Brook and the River Brett are screened out of the WFD assessment. This is because these waterbodies are located in overhead line sections of the project, where a narrow corridor of topsoil strip would be required (generally around pylon locations). There would be very limited interaction with the watercourses during construction, comprising a localised temporary crossing of each watercourse, via a culvert and bailey bridge respectively. During operation of the project, there would be no pollution pathways to the waterbodies nor physical disturbance to them.

2.3 Groundwater Bodies Screening

- 2.3.1 The groundwater bodies within the ZoI (Table 2.2) have been screened out for the following reasons:
- The project has a very small footprint in the context of the groundwater bodies in the ZoI and interactions with these waterbodies would be limited. Excavation works to create the underground cable sections would be near surface, with a typical

excavation depth of around 1.2m. The requirement to dewater excavations is therefore expected to be limited.

- Deeper excavations would be limited to localised areas, for example, at the trenchless crossing of the River Stour, as well as for creating foundations for pylons, the GSP substation and CSE compounds. There may also be localised deeper open cut works associated with crossing roads or other services. These works would be undertaken in accordance with Commitment GH06 in Appendix 4.1: Outline CoCP, which state that a Foundation Works Risk Assessment will be undertaken by the Contractor at pylons, the CSE compounds and GSP substation where piled foundations are proposed and will identify any additional measures required. This will help to safeguard groundwater quality and reduce the potential for breakouts of drilling muds.
- With the exception of rainwater pumped from excavations which would be encouraged to infiltrate to ground, no heavily silted or otherwise contaminated waters would be discharged to ground during construction or operation of the project.
- Operational drainage design for the GSP Substation and CSE compounds and land reinstatement would be such that there would be no change to existing groundwater recharge patterns (Commitment W12 in Appendix 4.1: Outline CoCP).
- During construction, temporary effects would be avoided or reduced by the commitments made within Appendix 4.1: Outline CoCP.

2.3.2 Potential for minor and localised effects on groundwater quality and flows are assessed in Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology This recommends that the good practice measures within the Outline CoCP would avoid any likely significant effects to groundwater receptors. It is therefore concluded that the project does not have the potential to cause further deterioration of the current Poor status of these waterbodies and they are screened out of the assessment.

3. Stage 2: Collating Baseline Data

3.1.1 This stage of the assessment comprises collating baseline data to characterise those waterbodies that have been screened in at Stage 1. Data is reported below, with additional water quality data provided in Appendix 9.1: Water Environment Baseline.

3.1.2 The WFD waterbodies that have been screened into the assessment at Stage 1 are described within this section along with their current WFD status, their specific objectives and any mitigation measures in place or planned are detailed. The information has been taken from the Anglian RBMP and the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer website, Cycle 2 (2019) data, (Environment Agency 2021). Data has also been obtained from site walkover surveys undertaken in June 2021, when a photographic record and field notes of baseline conditions were recorded.

3.2 River Box

3.2.1 The River Box, shown in Photograph 3.1 (left), is designated as a heavily modified waterbody and achieves an overall Moderate status, limited by its ecological quality (fish) and its physico-chemical quality (phosphate). Its chemical status is Fail, because of mercury and its compounds and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), which have been used in the manufacture of a wide range of products, including plastics. Table 3.4

presents a summary of Cycle 2 (2019) data, as well as field notes recorded during the site walkover undertaken in June 2021.

Table 3.4: Baseline Data for the River Box

Waterbody ID	GB105036040920
Length (km)	23.34
Catchment area (km ²)	66.15
Overall status	Moderate
Ecological status	Moderate
Biological quality	Moderate
Hydromorphology	Supports Good
Physico-chemical	Moderate
Specific pollutants	High
Chemical Status	Fail
Priority substances	Good
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment
Priority hazardous substances	Fail
Field Notes:	
Steep sided banks, channel width of between 2m and 5m.	
Banks of earth, vegetated with occasional trees, shrubs, grass and abundant herbs. Cattle grazing the riparian zone, watercourse banks are fenced.	
In-channel vegetation comprising occasional submerged macrophytes.	
Stony bed material. High flow velocity and depth of flow of approximately 1m.	

Photograph 3.1: River Box (Left) and River Stour (Right) (Taken Using a Standard Lens)



3.2.2 Reasons for the River Box not achieving Good status are reported as sewage discharges, poor land and livestock management practices, and physical modifications causing barriers to fish movement.

3.3 River Stour

3.3.1 The River Stour, shown in Photograph 3.1 (right), is designated as a heavily modified waterbody and has overall Moderate status. It is similarly limited by its physico-chemical supporting elements, in particular dissolved oxygen and phosphate. The chemical status of Fail is attributed to mercury, PBDEs and perfluorooctane sulphonate.

3.3.2 Cycle 2 (2019) data is presented in Table 3.5. The table also presents field notes recorded during the site walkover undertaken in June 2021.

Table 3.5: Baseline Data for the River Stour

Waterbody ID	GB105036040941
Length (km)	40.01
Catchment area (km2)	111.66
Overall status	Moderate
Ecological status	Moderate
Biological quality	High
Hydromorphology	Supports Good
Physico-chemical	Moderate
Specific pollutants	High
Chemical Status	Fail

Waterbody ID	GB105036040941
Priority substances	Good
Other pollutants	Good
Priority hazardous substances	Fail

Field Notes:

Shallow bank profile (< 45 degrees), channel width of between 5m and 10m.

Banks of earth, vegetated with occasional trees, frequent reeds/sedges and herbs. Cattle grazing the riparian zone, watercourse banks not fenced.

In-channel vegetation comprising abundant submerged macrophytes and frequent emergents.

Slow flow velocity and depth of flow of approx. 2m.

3.3.1 Reasons for the waterbody not achieving good status are common to those reported for the River Box, including point source sewage discharges, diffuse pollution from poor agricultural and land management practice and physical modifications.

3.4 Essex Combined Management Catchment Measures

3.4.1 Both the River Box and River Stour waterbodies are in the Essex Combined management catchment. A set of measures have been identified to deliver improvements in the status of waterbodies within this catchment. These centre on provision of additional treatment to reduce concentrations of phosphate from wastewater treatment works discharges, and habitat improvement projects to enable fish passage, for example, installation of fish passes.

4. Stage 3: Screening Project Components and Activities

4.1.1 Stage 3 of the assessment identifies the relationships between the components of the project, and the activities needed to construction and operate these, and screened in WFD waterbodies. Any components and activities with the potential to influence the screened in waterbodies are screened in for further assessment.

4.1.2 The options appraisal, detailed in the Project Development Options Report (National Grid 2021a) has sought to avoid environmental and socio-economic constraints, such as areas supporting valuable habitats and designated sites, and avoiding larger residential communities. The route corridor and alignments were selected based on balancing the technical, environmental, and socio-economic constraints. The project also includes embedded measures, such as undergrounding in areas of high landscape value and a trenchless crossing at the River Stour.

4.1.3 The project consists of three main components, described in Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report Chapter 4: Project Description:

- overhead line sections;
- underground cable sections; and
- a new GSP substation.

4.1.4 To facilitate construction of these permanent components there would also be a number of temporary components, such as construction compounds and haul routes and activities such as soil stripping, excavations and drainage works.

- 4.1.5 Table 4.2 details the components of the project and their relationship to the screened-in waterbodies where relevant. Project activities that are not considered to have the potential to cause waterbody deterioration nor prevent implementation of any planned measures, are screened out at this stage. This screening assessment has been informed by the preliminary water environment impact assessment presented in PEI Report Chapter 9: Water Environment.
- 4.1.6 Table 4.2 makes reference to the proposed good practice measures that are detailed in Appendix 4.1: Outline CoCP by the commitment number, e.g. GG14.

Table 4.2: Screening of Project Components and Activities

Development Activities	Proposed Measures to Prevent Waterbody Deterioration*	Scoped In/Scoped Out of Stage 4
Construction Phase (This assumes a rolling programme along the linear project corridor)		
Pollution risk associated with general construction activities	Adoption of good practice measures to prevent pollution (GG14), including in an emergency scenario (GG22). Measures to manage worksite runoff/drainage (GG15) and biosecurity (B04), as well as commitments regarding reinstatement (GG07).	Scoped out – given the implementation of the measures in the Outline CoCP, general construction would have negligible impacts on the screened in waterbodies.
Soil stripping, handling and storage resulting in silted runoff to waterbodies and changes to runoff rates/patterns	Management, storage and reinstatement of soils in accordance with good practice (GG18).	Scoped out – given the implementation of the measures in the Outline CoCP, this activity would have negligible impacts on the screened in waterbodies.
Establishment and use of construction compounds, with associated pollution risks and potential for physical disturbance of riparian corridors.	Compounds located to avoid encroaching into floodplains and riparian corridors. Adoption of good practice for construction compound establishment and use (GG14, GG16, GG18). Suitable surface water and foul water drainage provision (GG15, W13).	Scoped out – given the implementation of the measures in the Outline CoCP, general construction would have negligible impacts on the screened in waterbodies.
Construction works in, over, under or adjacent to waterbodies to create crossings for construction access, with effects on hydromorphology (physical change), flow regimes and water quality	Undertaking works in accordance with relevant consents/permits (W01). Temporary crossing design in accordance with good practice (W02, W04). Retaining riparian vegetation and natural substrates through temporary crossing structures (W03).	Scoped in – this development activity carries some risk of causing deterioration (albeit temporary) of waterbody status and is taken forward to Stage 4 for further consideration.
Construction works in, over, under or adjacent to waterbodies for cable trenching with potential effects on water quality associated with soil strip and drilling muds breakout risks	Undertaking works in accordance with relevant consents/permits (W01). Use of trenchless crossing techniques suited to local ground conditions for the River Stour (W11) and open cut crossings following good practice techniques (W02).	Scoped in – this development activity carries some risk of causing deterioration (albeit temporary) of waterbody status and is taken forward to Stage 4 for further consideration.

Development Activities	Proposed Measures to Prevent Waterbody Deterioration*	Scoped In/Scoped Out of Stage 4
Construction of foundations	Design and construction of foundations in accordance with good practice methodologies (GH06).	Scoped out – given the implementation of the good practice measures proposed, this activity would have negligible impacts on the screened in waterbodies.
Operational drainage of permanent GSP Substation and CSE Compounds	Surface water drainage managed using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in accordance with policy and guidance requirements of the Lead Local Flood Authorities (W12).	Scoped out – given the implementation of the SuDS, operational drainage discharges would have negligible impacts on the screened in waterbodies.
Operation Phase		
General maintenance activities	Maintenance activities would include routine checks and inspections. Overhead line sections would be inspected annually from the ground using a small van, or by helicopter to check for visible faults or signs of wear. Underground cables would be checked every three years and if needing replacement or repair, works involving breaking ground would be subject to similar environmental safeguards as described for construction.	Scoped out – negligible risk of causing deterioration of waterbody status.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1.1 This WFD screening assessment concludes that due to the nature of the project, both during construction and operation, there is limited potential for project activities to cause future deterioration of WFD waterbodies. In addition, implementation of future measures to improve their status would not be prevented.
- 5.1.2 Temporary effects during construction would be avoided or extensively reduced by implementing the good practice measures, contained within the Outline CoCP (Appendix 4.1). The project will also require consent for main river and ordinary watercourse crossings, in the form of Flood Risk Activity Permits (main rivers) and ordinary watercourse consent, which would be secured under the Environmental Permitting Regulations and Land Drainage Act.
- 5.1.3 Two surface waterbodies and a small number of project activities have been screened into the WFD assessment and will be assessed at Stage 4. Stage 4 will comprise preliminary assessment of the remaining components of the project, namely watercourse crossings for temporary access and for cable trenching, against the WFD elements that make up the overall WFD status of screened in waterbodies (River Box and Stour). The Stage 4 assessment will be reported in the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the application for development consent.

Appendix 10.1 Geology and Hydrogeology Baseline

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Appendix 10.1 Geology and Hydrogeology Baseline

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. It sets out the Geology and Hydrogeology baseline relevant to the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as ‘the project’).
- 1.1.2 The structure of this appendix is as follows:
- Section 2: Summary of Ground Investigations: This summarises the ground investigation data relevant to the project both in terms of existing data available from the British Geological Survey (BGS) and also ground investigation survey results undertaken for the project;
 - Section 3: Groundwater Abstractions: This summarises the data received from the Environment Agency regarding groundwater abstraction;
 - Section 4: Private Water Supplies: This summarises the data received from the local planning authorities on private water supplies; and
 - Section 5: Potential Contaminated Land: This summarises the results of data received from the local planning authorities on potential contaminated land. I

2. Summary of Ground Investigations

2.1 Desk Based Data

- 2.1.1 On the basis of the published geological maps of the area and available BGS boreholes records, the likely composition of natural superficial strata in the vicinity of the draft Order Limits is described in Table 2.1 for Sections AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham, C: Brett Valley and D: Polstead) and Table 2.2 for Section E: Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), F: Leavenheath/Assington, G: Stour Valley and H: Grid Supply Point (GSP) Substation).

Table 2.1: Conjectural Superficial Geological Succession Beneath Section AB, C and D

Geological Unit	Brief Description	Anticipated Thickness (m)
Alluvium	Normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel.	2–3m in river valleys only
Clay Head Deposits	Sandy, gravelly clay.	2-5m in river valleys only
Lowestoft Formation – Glacial Till Deposits	Brown and yellow chalky clay with flint. Possible interbedded with sand and gravel-rich lenses and rare peat.	Approximately 6m in Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham. Absent to >15m in Section C: Brett Valley and D: Polstead.
Lowestoft Formation – Fluvioglacial Sands and Gravels	Sand and gravel with rare clay interbeds; often cross-bedded.	Approximately 2-3m in Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham. Absent to >21m in Section C: Brett Valley and D: Polstead.
Kesgrave Sands and Gravels	Moderately sorted sands and gravels.	Approximately 2-3m in Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham. Absent to >21m in Section C: Brett Valley and D: Polstead.

Table 2.2: Conjectural Superficial Geological Succession Beneath Section E, F, G and H

Geological Unit	Brief Description	Anticipated Thickness (m)
Alluvium	Normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. A stronger, desiccated surface zone may be present.	Few meters within the River Box Valley and River Stour Valley.
Glaciofluvial Deposits (Terraced Valley Gravels, Glacial Sands and Gravels)	Sands and gravels	3-9m. Not present in Section F: Leavenheath/Assington.
Lowestoft Formation (Glacial Till)	Brown and yellow chalky clay and flint and beds of sand, gravel and silt	2-10m within the River Box channel. 5-7m in Section F: Leavenheath/Assington and G: Stour Valley.
Kesgrave Sands and Gravels	Sands and gravels	7-8m. Not present in Section F: Leavenheath/Assington.

2.1.2 The conjectural solid geological succession beneath the draft Order Limits for all sections is presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Conjectural Solid Geological Succession Beneath All Sections

Geological Unit	Brief Description	Anticipated Thickness (m)
Chilesford Church Sand Member	Well sorted, fine to medium grained, micaceous, buff to pale brown, quart sand. Commonly decalcified.	Only encountered in the western end of Section C: Brett Valley and only a few metres assumed.
Red Crag Formation	Coarse-grained, poorly sorted, cross-bedded, abundantly shelly sands.	18-20m in central areas of Section AB: Bramford Substation/Hintlesham and within Section F: Leavenheath/Assington. Absent to >10m in Section C: Brett Valley and Section D: Polstead. Outcrops at the surface on the western side of the River Box Valley, 1-2m Up to 7m in Section F: Leavenheath/Assington.
London Clay Formation	Fine, sandy, silty clay/clayey silt. Glauconitic at base	Approximately 2-45m. Shows thinning towards the River Box.
Thanet Sand and Lambeth Group	Glauconitic sands at base (Thanet Sand Formation), overlain by grey clays and sands with brackish fauna (Woolwich Beds), and interleaved red and variegated clays and sands (Reading Beds)	Approximately 10-20m.
White Chalk Sub-Group	Chalk with flints. With discrete marl seams, nodular chalk, sponge-rich and flint seams throughout	Approximately 50-100m, exposed in River Stour and Brett valleys.

2.2 Ground Investigation Surveys

- 2.2.1 Ground investigation surveys undertaken for the project in 2013 within Section E: Dedham Vale AONB included the drilling of boreholes in the vicinity of the River Box (CatSurveys Group Limited, 2013a). The boreholes encountered clay and silt deposits with gravel inclusions to a depth of between 0.7m and 2.6m below ground level (bgl), which were underlain by 0.3m to 1.7m bgl of fibrous peat and sand and gravel which extended to between 4.3m and 5.6m bgl. Below the granular material, a layer of clay/silt containing shell fragments and chalk was encountered, which was underlain by sand, gravel and cobbles to the base of the borehole.
- 2.2.2 Ground investigation surveys undertaken along Section G:Stour Valley, also undertaken within 2013, includes the proposed trenchless crossing at the River Stour (CatSurveys Group Limited, 2013b). The geology at the River Stour was found to comprise alluvium and fibrous peat to a depth of between 1.7m and 4.5m bgl. The peat and alluvium were found to be underlain by sands and gravels to a depth of between 9.0m and 10.0m bgl, deeper layers of peat were also encountered between 5.7m and 6.6m bgl extending to between 0.5m and 2.4m thick. This in turn was underlain by the chalk which was encountered between 7.0m and 8.1m bgl.
- 2.2.3 The geology at the Sudbury Branch Railway Line was found to comprise a granular stratum to approximately 2.5m to 5.4m bgl, which is underlain by silt/clay material to between 6.5m and 10.10m bgl. Some locations encountered layers of clay material within the granular material up to 1.5m thick. These in turn were found to be underlain by the weathered chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation. In some locations fibrous peat was encountered between approximately 0.5 to 1.0m bgl.
- 2.2.4 Table 2.4 summarises groundwater encountered during the historical ground investigation surveys (CatSurveys Group Limited, 2013a and b). The table gives the depth at which groundwater was struck and the standing depth after a period of 20 minutes had elapsed. This shows that even within these low-lying valley areas, a trench depth of 0.9m is unlikely to encounter groundwater.

Table 2.4: Groundwater Depths

Location	Groundwater Depth Strike (m bgl)	Groundwater Standing Depth (m bgl)
River Box west bank	1.9 – 2.5	3.5
River Box east bank	1.3 – 2.1	0.8 – 7.4
Dollops Wood – Option A east	10.4 – 16.0	15.0 – 16.0
Dollops Wood – Option A west	4.4 – 15.8	9.0 – 15.0
Dollops Wood – Option A at the base	2.0 – 9.0	0.3 – 3.1
Stour Valley – west	2.3 – 5.0	3.8 – 13.8
Sudbury Branch Railway Line	1.3 – 7.8	0.9 – 7.5
River Stour	1.7 – 10.0	0.9 – 10.0

3. Groundwater Abstractions

- 3.1.1 Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 present the licensed groundwater abstractions and the deregulated groundwater abstraction within 1km of the draft Order Limits respectively

(Environment Agency, 2021). The locations of these abstractions are shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 10.1.

Table 3.1: Licensed Groundwater Abstractions within 1km of the Draft Order Limits

Licence Number	Point Name	Purpose and Use	Aquifer
8/36/15/*G/0047	King's Farm, Pebmarsh	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic	Chalk
8/36/15/*G/0126	Dawes Hall, Lamarsh	Amenity – Make-up or Top Up Water	Fluvial Sands/Gravels
8/36/15/*G/0143	Willow Tree Farm, Assington	Agriculture – Spray Irrigation Direct	Glacial Sands/Gravels
8/36/15/*G/0104	Honey Tye FM, Boxford	Agriculture – Spray Irrigation Direct, General Farming & Domestic	Chalk
8/36/16/*G/0007	Borehole Hill Farm, Boxford	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic	Chalk
8/36/16/*G/0043	Borehole Hill Farm, Boxford	Industrial, Commercial and Public Services – Water Bottling, Process Water, General Washing/Process Washing	Chalk
8/36/19/*G/0081	Chartwell Nurseries, Hintlesham	Agriculture – Spray Irrigation Direct	Glacial Sands/Gravels
7/35/09/*G/0030	Bore at Hintlesham Hall	Agriculture – Spray Irrigation Direct	Chalk
7/35/09/*G/0029	Seepage Res Hillside Nurseries	Agriculture – Spray Irrigation Direct	Glacial Sands/Gravels
7/35/09/*G/0031	Well – Fen Farm, Burstall	Agriculture – Fish Farm/Cress Pond Throughflow	Glacial Sands/Gravels

Table 3.2: Deregulated Groundwater Abstractions within 1km of the Draft Order Limits

Licence Number	Location	Borehole/Well	Purpose and Use
7/35/*G/0021	Bore at Brook Fm, Flowton	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
7/38/08/*G/0209	Borehole at Burstall Hall Farm	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
7/35/08/*G/0153	Bore at White House FM, Burstl	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
7/35/09/*G/0007	Bore at Hill Fm, Hintlesham	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
7/35/09/*G/0012	Well of Hintlesham Priory	Well	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/19/*G/0040	Vauxhall, GT, Wenham	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/17/*G/0101	Well at Holbecks, Hadleigh	Well	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/17/*G/0037	Hill Farm, Hadleigh	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/17/*G/0015	Waterhouse Farm, Layham	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic

Licence Number	Location	Borehole/Well	Purpose and Use
8/36/17/*G/0028	Netherbury Hall, Layham	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/17/*G/0003	Wyncoll's Farm, Layham	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/16/*G/0017	The Bower Close, Nr Polstead	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/16/*G/0018	High Trees, Polstead	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/16/*G/0010	Newhouse Farm, Polstead	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/16/*G/0003	Peyton Hall, Boxford	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/16/*G/0008	Assington Hse Fm, Assington	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0161	Well at Little Cornard	Well	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0006	Grove Farm, Gt, Henny	Well	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/16/*G/0096	Grove Farm, Gt, Henny	Well	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0112	Boutells Farm, Lamarsh	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0048	The Valley Farm, Lamarsh	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0063	Hill Farm, Twinstead	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0024	Tymperley Farm, Gt, Henny	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0025	Lower Goulds Fm, Alphanstone	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/16/*G/0015	Well at Gentry's Farm, Lt, Henny, Sudbury	Well	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0001	Weel, Pelham Hall Est, Twinstead	Well	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic
8/36/15/*G/0016	Old Roses Farm, Twinstead	Borehole	Agriculture – General Farming & Domestic

4. Private Water Supplies

4.1.1 Data describing private water supplies has been provided by the relevant district councils (Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council, 2021 and Braintree District Council, 2021). The information received is presented in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2. The locations of these private water supplies are shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 10.1.

Table 4.1: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Private Water Supplies within 1km of the Draft Order Limits

Reference	Address	Water Source	Class of Supply
PW/000000103	Sawyers Farm, Slough Lane, Bures St Mary, Colchester, Suffolk CO10 ONY	BSM2	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000094	Konings Juices and Drinks Limited, Walkers Snacks Foods Ltd, Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Polstead, Colchester, Essex, CO10 5NY	BOF4	Large/ commercial supply

Reference	Address	Water Source	Class of Supply
PW/000000097	Peyton Hall, Stone Street, Boxford, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 5NS	BOF1	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000105	High Trees Farm, Holt Road, Polstead, Colchester, Essex, CO6 5BU	POL5	Small Supply
PW/000000178	Ivy Tree Farm, Polstead Road, Shelley, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5RE	SHE1	Large/ Commercial Supply
PW/000000151	Layham Lodge, Rands Road, Layham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5RW	Lay12	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000063	Hill Farm, Overbury Hall Road, Layham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5RR	Lay11	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000047	JR Smith & Co, Kates Hill Farm, Pond Hall Road, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5PP	HAD13	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000029	Ramsey Farm, Pond Hall Road, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5PR	HAD22	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000049	Chattisham Hall, Mill Lane, Chattisham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3PX	CHA1	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000010	Doves Cottage, Mill Lane, Chattisham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3PX	CHA4	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000014	Headlands, Church Land, Copdock and Washbrook, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3HF	WAS6	Small Supply
PW/000000012	The Croft, Church Land, Copdock and Washbrook, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3HF	WAS5	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000013	The Lindens, Church Land, Copdock and Washbrook, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3HG	WAS11	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000199	The Firs, Church Land, Copdock and Washbrook, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3HG	WAS1	Small Supply
PW/000000031	The Pigeons, Pigeons Land, Copdock and Washbrook, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3HH	WAS2	Small Supply
PW/000000017	Rotormotive Ltd, Hill Farm, Burstall Land, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3DJ	SPR3	Single Domestic Dwelling
PW/000000033	Mill Farm Cottage, Priory Road, Hintlesham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3NX	BUR3	Small Supply
PW/000000268	The Lost Garden Retreat, Camp Site at Home Wood, Hintlesham Hall Park, George Street, Hintlesham, Ipswich, Suffolk	-	Large Domestic Supply
PW/000000242	The Suffolk Escape, Northlands Farm, Priory Road, Hintlesham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3NX	-	Large Commercial Supply

Table 4.2: Braintree District Council – Groundwater Private Water Supplies within 1km of the Draft Order Limits

Eastings	Northings	Point Name	Type	Source
587340	234192	Lower Gaulds Farm	Borehole	Groundwater
583674	237401	Butlers Hall	Borehole	Groundwater
585075	225335	-	Borehole	Groundwater
588016	237542	Grove Farm	Borehole	Groundwater
588037	236759	Valley Farm	Borehole	Groundwater

5. Registered Contaminated Land

5.1.1 Table 5.1 provides data describing registered contaminated land which has been provided by the relevant district councils (Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council and Braintree District Council, 2021). Table 5.2 includes details of the status of landfills within 1km of the draft Order Limits. The locations are shown on PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 10.1.

Table 5.1: Registered Contaminated Land within Draft Order limits

ID	Site Name	Local Council Ranking
1	Bramford Substation – Electricity Sub Station	Very Low
12	Unknown Quarry – Industrial Mineral Extraction	Low
58	Great Eastern Railway, Hadleigh – Railway Land	Low
143	Unknown Quarry – Industrial Mineral Extraction	Low
46	Unknown Quarry – Industrial Mineral Extraction	Low
75	Gravel Pit – Industrial Mineral Extraction	Low
45	Gravel Pit – Industrial Mineral Extraction	Low
23	Railway Line	Low

Table 5.2: Authorised and Historic Landfills Within 1km of the Draft Order limits

ID	Site Name	Type	Status
BRE043	Layham Quarry Landfill	Inert	Closure

Appendix 14.1 Initial Construction Noise and Vibration Data

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Appendix 14.1 Initial Construction Noise and Vibration Data

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix has been produced to support Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. It sets out the noise and vibration assumptions that have been used when undertaking the preliminary assessment presented within the PEI Report.
- 1.1.2 The structure of this appendix is as follows:
- Section 2: Construction Noise: This presents the construction plant and their associated noise levels assumed for the preliminary assessment presented within the PEI Report;
 - Section 3: Construction Vibration: This presents the construction plant and their associated vibration levels assumed for the preliminary assessment presented within the PEI Report; and
 - Section 4: Construction Traffic Noise: This describes the initial indicative assessment of construction traffic noise on the existing road network and the preliminary results of the assessment presented within the PEI Report.

2. Construction Noise

- 2.1.1 The construction noise assessment has been undertaken with reference to the methods and empirical data outlined in BS 5228:2009+A1:2014 Part 1 (BS 5228-1).
- 2.1.2 Indicative construction plant and data associated with each proposed construction activity is provided in Table 2.1. The table also provides the average expected sound power level for each activity.
- 2.1.3 The calculation of activity sound power levels takes account of the following:
- the expected plant required to conduct the activity;
 - the expected number of each plant item to conduct the activity;
 - the expected percentage of the time that the plant will operate during a typical day (% On-time);
 - the plant sound pressure level at a distance of 10m, based on data provided in British Standard (BS) 5228-1 (applicable BS 5228-1 reference provided); and
 - the likely attenuation due to screening that can be applied to the plant as part of best practicable means.
- 2.1.4 Based on the data in Table 2.1, indicative construction noise levels over a range of distances are provided in Table 2.2 showing how noise levels reduce with distance.
- 2.1.5 Indicative distances within which significant observed adverse effect levels (SOAEL) may be exceeded during daytime, evenings and weekends, and night-time periods are provided in Table 2.3.

Table 2.1: Construction Activity Plant and Noise Data (Assumed Plant Based On Current Designs)

Activity	Plant Item	BS 5228 Reference	Number of Plant Items	% On-time	A-weighted Sound Pressure Level at 10m (dBA)	Likely Screening Attenuation (dB)	Average Activity Sound Power Level (dBA)
General Works							
Site Preparation	Tracked excavator	C2.7	2	70	70	0	107.1
	Dozer	C2.1	3	70	75	0	
Topsoil Strip	Tracked excavator	C2.7	2	70	70	0	107.1
	Dozer	C2.1	3	70	75	0	
Access/Haul Road/Piling Pads/ Crane Pads Construction	Wheeled backhoe loader	C2.8	1	60	68	0	106.9
	Dumper	C4.4	2	50	76	0	
	Water pump	C2.46	1	90	62	10	
	Paver and Tipper	C.5.30	1	50	75	0.0	
	Cement mixer truck	C.4.18	1	10	75	0.0	
	Compressor	C.5.5	1	25	65	10	
	Generator	C3.33	2	90	57	10	
	Vibratory roller	C2.40	1	70	73	0	
Underground Cable Construction							
Trenching	Tracked excavator	C2.7	1	70	70	0	97.3
	Tracked mobile crane	C3.28	1	25	67	0	
	Sheet piling (hydraulic jacking)	C3.11	1	25	59	0	
	Power pack	C3.12	1	25	63	10	
Lower and Lay	Side boom	C3.28	3	25	67	0	95.4
	Water pump	C2.46	1	90	62	10	
	Wheeled backhoe loader	C2.8	1	25	68	0	

Activity	Plant Item	BS 5228 Reference	Number of Plant Items	% On-time	A-weighted Sound Pressure Level at 10m (dBA)	Likely Screening Attenuation (dB)	Average Activity Sound Power Level (dBA)
Backfill Trench	Wheeled backhoe loader	C2.8	1	70	68	0	103.5
	Tracked excavator	C2.7	1	70	70	0	
	Dumper	C4.4	2	25	76	0	
	Vibratory roller	C2.40	2	10	73	0	
Reinstatement	Wheeled backhoe loader	C2.8	1	70	68	0	99.6
	Dumper	C4.4	1	25	76	0	
Transition Joint Pit	Generator	C3.33	3	90	57	10	94.9
	Welder	C3.31	3	25	73	10	
	Grinder	C4.93	2	10	80	10	
	Side boom	C3.28	1	25	67	0	
Cable Pulling	Conveyor Drive Unit	C10.21	1	50	76	5	96.0
	Field Conveyor	C10.23	2	50	53	5	
Horizontal Directional Drilling	Directional drilling	C2.44	1	70	77	0	104.1
	Tracked excavator	C2.7	1	50	70	0	
	Water pump	C2.46	2	90	62	10	
Overhead Line Construction							
Lattice Pylon Foundations	Tracked excavator	C2.7	1	70	70	0	110.3
	Steel tube piling rig	C3.2	1	25	87	0	
	Dumper	C4.4	2	25	76	0	
	Vibratory roller	C2.40	1	25	73	0	
	Cutter	C.3.34	1	25	68	10	
	Water pump	C2.46	2	90	62	10	
	Lorry with lifting boom	C.4.53	1	10	77	0	

Activity	Plant Item	BS 5228 Reference	Number of Plant Items	% On-time	A-weighted Sound Pressure Level at 10m (dBA)	Likely Screening Attenuation (dB)	Average Activity Sound Power Level (dBA)
	Compressor	C.5.5	1	25	65	10	
	Poker vibrator	C.4.34	1	10	69	5	
	Concrete pump	C3.26	1	50	75	5	
Lattice Pylon Assembly and Construction	Telehandler	C4.55	1	50	70	0	95.5
	Crane lifting pylon sections	C4.46	1	10	67	0	
	Cutter	C.3.34	1	25	68	10	
Pylon Conductoring	20 Ton Pilot Winch	Suppliers data	1	60	78.5	0	105.6
	Cutter	C.3.34	1	25	68	10	
	Lorry with lifting boom	C.4.53	1	10	77	0	
	20 Ton Puller/Tensioner	Suppliers data	1	60	72	0	
Overhead Line Removal							
Site Preparation	Tracked excavator	C2.7	1	90	70	0	97.5
Breaking up concrete	Excavator mounted pulveriser	C1.5	2	50	72	0	100.0
Dumping brick rubble	Tracked excavator	C1.10	1	10	85	0	103.0
Pylon removal/Breaking up/ Cutting steel	tracked excavator	C1.16	1	25	82	0	104.0
	Crane lifting pylon sections	C4.46	1	10	67	0	
Grid Supply Point (GSP) Substation Construction							
Site Preparation	Tracked excavator	C2.7	2	70	70	0	108.0
	Dozer	C2.1	3	70	75	0	
	Vibratory roller	C2.40	1	70	73	0	
	Concrete pump	C3.26	1	50	75	5	
Substation Assembly	Telehandler	C4.55	2	50	70	0	110.3

Activity	Plant Item	BS 5228 Reference	Number of Plant Items	% On-time	A-weighted Sound Pressure Level at 10m (dBA)	Likely Screening Attenuation (dB)	Average Activity Sound Power Level (dBA)
	Crane	C4.46	1	10	67	0	
	Generator	C3.33	2	90	57	10	
	Vibratory piling rig	C3.8	1	25	88	0	
Cable Sealing End (CSE) Compound Construction							
Site Preparation	Tracked excavator	C2.7	2	70	70	0	108.0
	Dozer	C2.1	3	70	75	0	
	Vibratory roller	C2.40	1	70	73	0	
	Concrete pump	C3.26	1	50	75	5	
CSE Assembly	Telehandler	C4.55	2	70	70	0	99.6
	Generator	C3.33	2	90	57	10	
	Crane	C4.46	1	10	67	0	
Construction Compounds							
Site Preparation	Tracked excavator	C2.7	2	70	70	5	102.7
	Dozer	C2.1	3	70	75	5	
	Vibratory roller	C2.40	1	70	73	5	
Road Construction	Dumper	C4.4	3	70	76	5	104.9
	Road Roller	C5.19	1	70	80	5	
Compound Buildings	Telehandler	C4.55	2	50	70	0	93.7
	Generator	C3.33	2	90	57	10	
	Crane	C4.46	1	10	67	0	
Compound Operation	Lorry	C2.34	1	25	80	5	98.5
	Telehandler	C4.55	2	50	70	5	
	Generator	C3.33	2	90	57	10	

Table 2.2: Construction Activity Noise Levels Over Distance (Assumed Based On Current Designs)

Activity	Average Activity Sound Power Level (dBA)	Sound Pressure Level (dBA) at Distance (m)					
		10	25	50	100	200	300
General Works							
Site Preparation	107.1	82	74	68	62	56	53
Topsoil Strip	107.1	79	71	65	59	53	50
Access Road	106.9	79	71	65	59	53	49
Underground Cable Construction							
Trenching	97.3	72	64	58	52	46	43
Lower and Lay	95.4	70	62	56	50	44	41
Backfill Trench	103.5	78	71	64	58	52	49
Reinstatement	99.6	75	67	61	55	49	45
Transition Joint Pit	94.9	70	62	56	50	44	40
Cable Pulling	96.0	71	63	57	51	45	41
Horizontal Directional Drilling	104.1	79	71	65	59	53	50
Overhead Line Construction							
Lattice Pylon Foundations	110.3	85	77	71	65	59	56
Lattice Pylon Assembly and Construction	95.5	71	63	57	51	45	41
Pylon Conductoring	105.6	81	73	67	61	55	51
Overhead Line Removal							
Site Preparation	97.5	73	65	59	53	47	43
Breaking up concrete	100.0	75	67	61	55	49	45
Dumping brick rubble	103.0	78	70	64	58	52	48
Breaking up/Cutting steel	104.0	79	71	65	59	53	49

Activity	Average Activity Sound Power Level (dBA)	Sound Pressure Level (dBA) at Distance (m)					
		10	25	50	100	200	300
GSP Substation Construction							
Site Preparation	108	83	75	69	63	57	53
Substation Assembly	110.3	85	77	71	65	59	56
CSE Compound Construction							
Site Preparation	108.0	83	75	69	63	57	53
CSE Assembly	99.6	75	67	61	55	49	45
Construction Compounds							
Site Preparation	102.7	78	70	64	58	52	48
Road Construction	104.9	80	72	66	60	54	50
Compound Buildings	93.7	69	61	55	49	43	39
Compound Operation	98.5	73	66	59	53	47	44

Table 2.3: Construction Activity Noise SOAEL Distances (Assumed Based On Current Designs)

Activity	Average Activity Sound Power Level, dBA	Distance Within Which SOAEL May be Exceeded (m)		
		Daytime (65dBA)	Evenings and Weekends (55dBA)	Night-time (45dBA)
General Works				
Site Preparation	107.1	71	225	712
Topsoil Strip	107.1	71	225	712
Access Road	106.9	70	220	696
Underground Cable Construction				
Trenching	97.3	23	73	232
Lower and Lay	95.4	19	59	186
Backfill Trench	103.5	47	149	472
Reinstatement	99.6	30	95	301
Transition Joint Pit	94.9	18	56	176
Cable Pulling	96.0	20	63	200
Horizontal Directional Drilling	104.1	50	160	505
Overhead Line Construction				
Lattice Pylon Foundations	110.3	103	326	1030
Lattice Pylon Assembly and Construction	95.5	19	60	189
Pylon Conductoring	105.6	60	190	60
Overhead Line Removal				
Site Preparation	97.5	24	75	238
Breaking up concrete	100.0	32	100	316
Dumping brick rubble	103.0	45	141	447
Breaking up/Cutting steel	104.0	50	159	503
GSP Substation Construction				

Activity	Average Activity Sound Power Level, dBA	Distance Within Which SOAEL May be Exceeded (m)		
		Daytime (65dBA)	Evenings and Weekends (55dBA)	Night-time (45dBA)
Site Preparation	107.1	79	250	792
Substation Assembly	110.2	103	326	1031
CSE Compound Construction				
Site Preparation	107.1	79	250	792
CSE Assembly	99.5	30	96	303
Construction Compounds				
Site Preparation	107.1	43	137	434
Road Construction	109.9	55	175	554
Compound Buildings	98.0	15	49	154
Compound Operation	98.5	27	84	265

3. Construction Vibration

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The main potential sources of vibration during construction activities are expected to be ground compaction, and percussive or vibratory piling. These processes may be required during the following activities:

- ground compaction with vibratory roller comprising setup of site compounds; site preparation; haul road construction; and cable laying; and
- piling comprising pylon foundations; and GSP substation construction.

3.2 Prediction of Construction Vibration

3.2.1 Peak particle velocity (PPV) vibration levels in mm/s generated by ground compaction and piling activities can be predicted using the guidance and empirical formulae in Table E1 of BS 5228-1. The formulae are shown below.

Vibratory roller calculation formula

$$v_{res} = k_s \sqrt{n_d} \left[\frac{A}{x+L_d} \right]^{1.5} \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

Where:

v_{res} = Resultant PPV, in millimetres per second (mm/s)

k_s = Scaling factor (and probability of predicted value being exceeded)

n_d = Number of vibrating drums

A = Maximum amplitude of drum vibration, in millimetres (mm)

x = Distance measured along the ground surface, in metres (m)

L_d = vibrating roller drum width, in metres (m)

Percussive piling calculation formula

$$v_{res} \leq k_p \left[\frac{\sqrt{W}}{r^{1.3}} \right] \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

Where:

v_{res} = Resultant PPV, in millimetres per second (mm/s)

k_p = Scaling factor (depending on soil conditions)

W = Nominal hammer energy, in joules (J)

r = Slope distance from the pile toe, in metres (m)

3.2.2 At this stage of the project, the following conservative assumptions have been made to predict vibration levels for a typical worst-case scenario:

Vibratory roller assumptions:

- Scaling factor of 75, representative of average conditions.
- Vibratory roller data based on worst case Bomag BW 213, 1 drum of 2.13m width and maximum amplitude of 1.1 mm.

Percussive piling assumptions:

- Typical value of nominal hammer energy of 25kJ.

- Scaling factor of 1.5 representative of typical soil conditions

3.3 Vibration Prediction Results

3.3.1 Equations 1 and 2 have been used to predict the minimum distances to achieve the vibration threshold values for potential building damage and to minimise human comfort impacts from vibration in terms of SOAEL and potential cosmetic building damage (1.0 mm/s, and 12.5 mm/s PPV respectively). The calculated distances in Table 3.1 are used in the preliminary assessment to identify areas where receptors are potentially affected by construction vibration.

Table 3.1: Indicative Construction Vibration Threshold Distances

Activity	Distance Within Which SOAEL May Be Exceeded(m)	Distance Within Which Cosmetic Building May Occur (m)
Ground Compaction	18	<2
Percussive Piling	70	<10

4. Construction Traffic Noise

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section describes the initial indicative assessment of construction traffic noise on the existing road network using the data set out within PEI Report Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport. The basic noise level, without (Do-Nothing) and with (Do-Something) project generated construction traffic, has been calculated for each proposed traffic route based on the provided data in accordance with Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (Department of Transport and Welsh Office, 1988). The assumed construction traffic routes are shown in PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 12.1.

4.1.2 The basic noise level is expressed in decibels and denoted by the L_{A10} suffix. It is defined as the noise level exceeded for 10% of the time at a distance of 10m from the carriageway edge, taking account of the traffic flows, the percentage of heavy goods vehicles, and the average traffic speed. Where the change in basic noise level due to the project is greater than or equal to 3dB, this is an indication of a potential significant adverse impact, depending on the duration.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The results of the preliminary assessment are provided in Table 4.1. For the purposes of this initial assessment, it is assumed that the average traffic speed is 50km/h (approximately 30mph) along all routes. This assumption will be updated for the Environmental Statement to take account of actual and/or predicted traffic speeds for each route for the Do-Nothing and Do-Something scenarios.

4.2.2 The results of the preliminary construction traffic noise assessment indicate that there is either no change or a negligible change in noise level along all routes, with the exception of CR 08 (Heath Road) and CR 10 (Millwood Road, south of Straight Road) both in Polstead Heath, where a small increase in noise is predicted. As such, construction traffic noise is **not significant** along all proposed routes.

Table 4.1: Initial Construction Traffic Noise Assessment

Route	Do-Nothing			Do-Something			Change Due to Project Construction Traffic, decibels (Magnitude/Significance)
	Traffic Flow	%HGV	BN (dB L _{A10})	Traffic Flow	%HGV	BNL (dB L _{A10})	
CR 2	2388	7.6	62.5	2493	10.0	63.3	0.8 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 3	1267	3.8	58.7	1267	3.8	58.7	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR 4	22114	2.7	70.8	22114	2.7	70.8	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR 5	981	14.0	60.0	987	14.3	60.1	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 6	4294	7.5	65.1	4303	7.6	65.1	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR 7	1580	9.6	61.2	1580	9.6	61.2	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR 8	938	4.6	57.7	1007	8.5	59.0	1.3 (Small/Not Significant)
CR 9	1049	11.1	59.7	1135	14.0	60.6	0.9 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 10	439	4.3	54.3	499	9.5	56.2	1.9 (Small/Not Significant)
CR 11	1027	41.5	63.5	1035	41.3	63.6	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR 12	181	6.0	50.9	181	6.0	50.9	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR 13	181	6.0	50.9	186	6.1	51.0	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 14	1536	8.2	60.8	1542	8.2	60.8	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR 15	8343	7.4	67.9	8395	7.7	68.0	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 17	5741	4.1	65.4	5784	4.5	65.5	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 18	881	6.1	57.8	900	7.2	58.2	0.4 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 19	5046	3.8	64.7	5123	4.5	65.0	0.3 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 20	6572	7.3	66.8	6648	7.8	67.0	0.2 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR 21	3968	6.5	64.4	3972	6.5	64.5	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR A1071/1	14763	8.9	70.8	14842	9.1	70.8	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/2	15998	11.6	71.7	16077	11.8	71.7	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/3	16680	8.3	71.1	16819	8.6	71.3	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/4	15626	10.2	71.3	15770	10.5	71.4	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)

Route	Do-Nothing			Do-Something			Change Due to Project Construction Traffic, decibels (Magnitude/Significance)
	Traffic Flow	%HGV	BN (dB L _{A10})	Traffic Flow	%HGV	BNL (dB L _{A10})	
CR A1071/5	18429	9.2	71.8	18625	9.7	71.9	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/6	22044	9.3	72.6	22240	9.7	72.7	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/7	22044	9.3	72.6	22240	9.7	72.7	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/8	22044	9.3	72.6	22313	9.8	72.8	0.2 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/9	20912	11.5	72.8	21258	12.2	73.0	0.2 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1071/10	26769	12.0	74.0	27119	12.5	74.1	0.2 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A1214	44268	16.3	77.0	44618	16.6	77.0	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A131	47336	8.3	75.7	47467	8.4	75.7	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR A131/0	41761	6.7	74.7	41893	6.9	74.8	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A131/1	25168	9.9	73.3	25299	10.2	73.4	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A131/2	15397	7.8	70.7	15528	8.3	70.8	0.2 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A131/3	16451	7.9	71.0	16478	8.0	71.0	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR A131/4	16451	7.9	71.0	16451	7.9	71.0	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR A134/3	26057	8.3	73.1	26057	8.3	73.1	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR A134/4	20230	6.4	71.5	20309	6.5	71.6	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR A134/5	19596	10.5	72.3	19675	10.6	72.4	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR A134/6	18232	5.4	70.8	18241	5.4	70.8	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR B1018	34721	10.0	74.7	34721	10.0	74.7	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR B1068/1	7868	6.6	67.5	7895	6.8	67.5	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR B1070/2	12313	2.8	68.3	12365	3.1	68.4	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR B1070/3	12313	2.8	68.3	12360	3.1	68.4	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR B1070/4	8526	7.6	68.1	8573	7.9	68.2	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR B1070/5	8655	2.9	66.8	8679	3.1	66.8	0.1 (Negligible/Not Significant)
CR B1113/1	13197	8.8	70.3	13197	8.8	70.3	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)
CR B1508/2	9070	7.8	68.4	9070	7.8	68.4	0.0 (No change/Not Significant)

Appendix 15.1 Cumulative Effects Supporting Information

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Appendix 15.1 Cumulative Effects Supporting Information

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 As set out in Chapter 3: Scoping Opinion and Consultation, the Planning Inspectorate recommended that updated baseline information should be included within the Environmental Statement (ES) for socio-economics; recreation and tourism; and health and wellbeing. This appendix presents the updated information, including cross references to other chapters as appropriate. It also confirms that the updated baseline information does not change the scoping assessment and conclusions made within the Scoping Report (National Grid, 2021b).
- 1.1.2 The structure of this appendix is as follows:
- Section 2: Health and Wellbeing Signposting to Other Chapters: This section summarises where health matters are already considered within other chapters, to support the conclusion that a separate health chapter is not required;
 - Section 3: Existing Baseline: This section presents the updated baseline information that has been collected based on the comments in the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2021b) or as a result of more recent data being available; and
 - Section 4: Conclusion: This section concludes that the updated baseline information would not result in any new or different likely significant effects as a result of the project, and therefore would not affect the conclusions made within the Scoping Report. This supports the justification that the ES would not require separate chapter reporting for socio-economic; recreation and tourism or and health and wellbeing.

2. Health and Wellbeing Signposting to Other Chapters

- 2.1.1 The Scoping Report (National Grid, 2021b) included a chapter on health and wellbeing. This concluded that in relation to general health and wellbeing, the effects are related to contributory factors already considered by other environmental topics of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- 2.1.2 No likely significant effects were identified during operation, and this was proposed to be scoped out of the assessment. The Planning Inspectorate agreed with this conclusion (see Chapter 3: Scoping Opinion and Consultation).
- 2.1.3 Many of the effects on health and wellbeing relating to construction can be found in the individual environmental topic chapters within the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, for example Chapter 13: Air Quality and Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration. Following discussions with the local planning authorities, National Grid has included a signpost to where health and wellbeing matters are considered in the relevant chapters. This is included in Table 2.1.
- 2.1.4 Further detail and baseline information on each topic is provided in the relevant chapter in the PEI Report. Where there is a potential intra-project effect (i.e. where a receptor is potentially affected by more than one source of direct environmental impact resulting from the project) during construction, this is considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment (CEA) in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects. Therefore, the Scoping Report concluded that general health and wellbeing would not require separate reporting in the ES.

Table 2.1: PEI Report Chapters that Link to Health and Wellbeing

PEI Chapter	Link to health	Project Phase
Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology	<p>The project may pass through areas of land that have contaminants present. In the absence of the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) and the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), the project has the potential to mobilise these contaminants through excavation works and leaks or spillages during construction could contaminate soils and watercourses. Pollutants in soil and watercourses could affect water supplies, or people farming the land which could affect health. Chapter 10 presents the likely significant effects of contaminated land on human health and other receptors.</p>	Construction
Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport	<p>Construction of the project will generate additional traffic movements during the construction phase, which could lead to a higher risk of accidents on the local road network. The project may also temporarily close or divert footpaths, which could affect people's health due to reduced access for recreation. Chapter 12 presents the proposed construction routes and the likely significant effects on the transport network. A Transport Assessment will be prepared as part of the application for development consent and will assess the effect of the project. It will also list the public rights affected and any measures proposed to maintain recreation access during construction.</p>	Construction
Chapter 13: Air Quality	<p>Particulate matter, mainly generated from construction activities, can adversely affect human health in varying degrees depending on its size, composition, origin and the length of exposure. Dust emissions can irritate the eyes and aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems, such as asthma. A dust risk assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Air Quality Management guidance. The dust risk assessment will be appended to the Outline CEMP submitted with the application for development consent.</p> <p>Exposure to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is associated with exacerbation of pre-existing respiratory conditions, such as asthma, with long term exposure and reduced lung function. Chapter 13 presents the likely significant effects in relation to air quality including the potential for elevation of NO₂.</p>	Construction
Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration	<p>Elevated environmental noise has the potential to cause health impacts such as hearing impairment, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, annoyance, and sleep disturbance. Chapter 14 presents the assessment of likely significant effects in relation to noise.</p>	Construction
Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects	<p>Local residents and businesses may experience cumulative effects on their health due to increased noise and reduced air quality during construction, which could affect physical health. There could also be increases in stress and anxiety as a result of disruption during construction. Chapter 15 sets out the preliminary assessment of the potential cumulative effects.</p>	Construction

3. Existing Baseline

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section sets out the updated baseline data for socio-economic; recreation and tourism and health and wellbeing based on both the feedback on the comments in the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2021b) or as a result of more recent data being available.

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 The baseline has been considered at two spatial levels: the draft Order Limits and the wider study area which encompasses the draft Order Limits and a further 2km extent around this. This is considered to be a suitable extent for gathering baseline data and is also used to identify the wider context of the baseline environment.

3.2.2 The exception is the baseline review of potential construction workers' accommodation, which is considered at a district/county level, as the workers are likely to seek accommodation over a wider area to benefit from wider market availability and proximity to the wider transport network.

3.2.3 The study area crosses the counties of Essex and Suffolk and the local planning authorities of Mid Suffolk, Babergh and Braintree districts. Baseline data are referenced at a county, district and in some cases a ward level, where the data are available and provide context to the existing baseline environment.

3.2.4 Public Rights of Way and cycle routes are considered within PEI Report Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport and are not duplicated within this baseline appendix.

3.3 Data Sources

3.3.1 The baseline assessment has been informed by a desk study which has drawn on the following key information sources:

- Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census data and annual population, business and employment surveys (Nomis, 2011 and 2021). Data from the 2021 census is not currently available across most areas;
- Indices of Deprivation data (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019);
- Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Profiles (PHE, 2021a);
- Public Health England Local Health dashboard (PHE, 2021b);
- Data at Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA)/Ward/District/County/Region/National level (NHS, 2021b);
- Suffolk Observatory (Suffolk County Council, 2020b);
- Suffolk Joint Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy Refresh 2019–2022 (Suffolk Health and Wellbeing Board, 2019);
- Suffolk 2015 Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Suffolk County Council, 2013);
- Essex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018–2022 (Essex County Council, 2018);
- District council business, tourism and recreation plans (Braintree, Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council websites, accessed 2021);

- Visitor economy and tourism reports (VisitEngland and VisitBritain, 2021);
- Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Stour Valley Project Management Plan (current plan 2016 and consultation draft 2021); and
- Online mapping applications including Google Maps, Google Earth, Defra MAGIC Map, AddressBase Plus mapping (various, 2021).

3.3.2 In some cases, baseline data are not available at a local (e.g. ward) level; therefore, the assessment is limited by the granularity of the data available, with most data available for the districts and counties within the wider study area. In addition, some data are not updated or recorded regularly. For example, the current available version of the Census data is from 2011 (Nomis) and this may not reflect the current baseline accurately. However, the data are considered to be sufficient for the CEA.

3.4 Baseline Environment

3.4.1 This section summarises the current baseline regarding the health and socio-economic characteristics of the wider study area and describes features of tourism or recreational value, with a focus on sites within the wider study area.

3.4.2 It is recognised that the description of baseline conditions does not list all socio-economic and land uses (including tourist and recreation features) within the study area exhaustively. However, the description includes features identified from the review of third-party data and is considered representative of the socio-economic, tourism and recreation conditions in the area for the CEA.

Characteristics of the Population

3.4.3 Population and population density data are provided in Table 3.1. This also includes a breakdown based on the wards that make up the extent of the wider study area. The draft Order Limits cross all wards, except Box Vale, Sproughton and Pinewood.

Table 3.1: Population and Population Density (Nomis, 2011)

Geographical Area	Population	Population Density (People/Hectare)
England	53,012,456	4.1
East of England (Region)	5,846,965	3.1
Suffolk (County)	728,163	1.92
<u>Mid Suffolk (District)</u>	96,731	1.1
Bramford and Blakenham (Ward)	3,950	1.9
<u>Babergh (District)</u>	87,740	1.5
Hadleigh South (Ward)	3,732	5.3
Copdock and Washbrook (Ward)	1,114	1.2
Sproughton and Pinewood (includes outskirts of Ipswich) (Ward)	5,718	10.9
Brett Vale (Ward)	2,181	0.7
Box Vale (Ward)	2,170	0.7

Geographical Area	Population	Population Density (People/Hectare)
Bures St Mary and Nayland (Ward)	3,544	0.6
Assington and Leavenheath (Ward)	1,772	1.0
Essex (County)	1,393,587	4
<u>Braintree (District)</u>	147,084	2.4
Stour Valley South (Ward)	2,180	0.5

- 3.4.4 In 2011, the total population for the wards listed in Table 3.1 was estimated to be 26,361 (Nomis, 2011). The population density for the same wards is generally lower than the East of England (3.1) and national (4.1) averages, with the exceptions being Sproughton and Pinewood, and Hadleigh South. The populations of the Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Braintree districts have grown by approximately 5%, 7% and 4% respectively, between 2011 and 2019. This is roughly in line with population growth estimates for Essex (6%), Suffolk (4%), the East of England (6%), and England (6%) for the same years (ONS, 2020a).
- 3.4.5 The age distribution for the districts within the wider study area is broadly in line with the regional and national age distributions (Nomis, 2011). Similarly, the proportion of male and female residents in the wards and districts is in line with the regional and national distributions (approximately 49% male, 51% female).
- 3.4.6 The Indices of Deprivation measure relative deprivation in small areas (LSOAs), using deprivation indicators (domains) such as income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime, and the living environment. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from the indicators in weighted proportions to measure the overall relative deprivation for an area. Areas are ranked from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).
- 3.4.7 There are 20 LSOAs within the wider study area, comprising two in Mid Suffolk (012A and 012B), 15 within Babergh (002C, 004A-E, 005A, 005C, 006A, 008E, 009A-D, 010G) and three within Braintree (002A-C). These are all ranked among the top 30% least deprived neighbourhoods, with the exception being Babergh 004A (Hadleigh), which is amongst the top 40% most deprived. Between 2015 and 2019, the relevant LSOAs either became marginally less deprived relative to other small areas (i.e. their rank value increased) or stayed the same (MHCLG, Indices of Deprivation Explorer, 2019).
- 3.4.8 At a district level, the three districts are among the top 40% least deprived districts (out of 317 districts nationally). Mid Suffolk is the least deprived district in the study area and is among the top 30% least deprived districts with an IMD score of 233 (out of 317). Braintree and Babergh are among the top 40% least deprived districts with IMD scores of 203 and 212 (out of 317), respectively.
- 3.4.9 In summary, the population growth and age distribution are similar to the UK as a whole. The wider study area is less deprived than the UK average. Overall, the baseline information does not highlight any one particular vulnerable or 'at risk' group of people within the surrounding community.

Health Characteristics

- 3.4.10 Health data have been obtained from Public Health England (PHE, 2021a; PHE, 2021b). Data have been obtained for the wards which coincide with the study area to provide an

indication of local health issues. This is based on aggregated population level data and the health of individuals within the study area will vary considerably. Wards in which health values are significantly worse than the average for England may indicate where the population would be more sensitive to changes affecting health.

- 3.4.11 Between 2017 and 2019, the life expectancy across all wards was better than or similar to the average for England (0.3 to 2 years more) and the Under-75 mortality rate was better than the average within England (26 to 88 fewer per 100,000). This did not change significantly when accounting for biological sex, or cause of mortality. In 2018/19, the percentage of adults who were obese or overweight across all wards was worse than or similar to the average within England with the worst ward, Babergh 66.3% were obese or overweight, 4% worse than average.
- 3.4.12 Emergency hospital admissions (between 46 and 144 fewer per 100,000 than the average for England), and alcohol related admissions were also better than the average for England across all wards, while smoking prevalence in adults was roughly the same as average. The local level of emergency hospital admissions across all wards, was lower than expected given the age structure of the local populations (PHE, 2021a).
- 3.4.13 Data for the prevalence of certain conditions are available by Clinical Commission Group (CCG) which own the responsibility for commissioning primary care services such as General Practices. In 2019/20, the prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, stroke, and asthma was worse than the average in England in Ipswich and East Suffolk CCG (up to 1.4% worse), and West Suffolk CCG (up to 1.8% worse). West Suffolk CCG also had a worse than average prevalence of diabetes (persons aged 17+) (0.5% worse) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (0.4% worse) (NHS, 2021a). Mid Essex CCG and the East of England NHS Region also showed worse than average prevalence of hypertension (0.5% worse) and asthma (0.3% worse).
- 3.4.14 The overall health characteristics, within the wards which coincide with the study area, are similar to the average in England in most instances. Overall, the baseline information does not highlight a vulnerable group of people within the surrounding community.

Health Facilities

- 3.4.15 The project falls within the area covered by the East Suffolk and North Essex National Health Service (NHS) Foundation Trust (NHS, 2021a). This provides hospital and community health care services for Colchester, Ipswich and local areas. The Trust has two urgent care and accident and emergency hospitals; Ipswich Hospital and Colchester Hospital. The Trust had a bed space occupancy of 68.4% (day only) and 79% (overnight) for the period January to March 2021, which was slightly less occupancy than the average for England at 69.5% and 80.9% respectively (NHS, 2021b).
- 3.4.16 There are no health facilities, such as health centres or doctor surgeries within the draft Order Limits. Table 3.2 lists the health facilities within the wider study area. These all fall within the Ipswich and East Suffolk CCG.

Table 3.2: Health facilities Within the Wider Study Area (IESCCG, 2021).

Health Facility	Approximate Distance From Draft Order Limits (km)
Hadleigh Health Centre	1.5
Hadleigh Group Practice	2.0

Local Businesses, Jobs and Employment

- 3.4.17 The wider study area is predominantly rural. Ipswich and the market town of Sudbury both lie outside of the wider study area, as they lie approximately 3km to the east and 4km to the north of the draft Order Limits respectively. Hadleigh is the largest settlement within the wider study area and lies approximately 1km north of the draft Order Limits. Other smaller settlements within the wider study area include Burstall, Hintlesham, Upper and Lower Layham, Polstead, Leavenheath, Assington, and Twinstead.
- 3.4.18 The proportion of economically active residents in the Babergh District (79.4%) is slightly lower than the Suffolk county (80.7%), the regional (81.2%) and national (79.8%) averages. Mid Suffolk district has a slightly higher proportion of economically active residents (81.7%) than the Suffolk county, regional and national averages. Braintree district has a significantly higher proportion of economically active residents at 88.3%, 8.1% higher than the Essex county average (80.2%) (Nomis, 2011).
- 3.4.19 Job density measures the ratio of total jobs to the total population aged 16–64. The jobs density in Suffolk county (0.86) is in line with the regional (0.86) and national (0.87) averages. Essex county has a lower job density (0.79) than the regional and national averages. The job density in Mid Suffolk is the highest of the three districts, at 0.79, though this is lower than the Suffolk county average. Job density in Braintree (0.73) and Babergh (0.69) are both lower than the respective county, regional and national averages (Nomis, 2011).

Tourism (General)

- 3.4.20 Tourism forms a significant proportion of the regional economy in Essex and Suffolk, generating an estimated total value of £3.5 billion and £2.1 billion to the respective economies (Destination Research, 2019a and 2019b). Tourism-related employment totals approximately 66,300 in Essex (9.6% of all employment in the county) (Destination Research, 2019a) and 44,500 in Suffolk (14.2% of all employment in the county) (Destination Research, 2019b). The detail at a district level is provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Estimated Contribution of Tourism to District Economies

Geographical Area	Estimated Value of Tourism (£M)	Number of Full Time Equivalent Jobs	Share of all Employment in the District
Suffolk (County)	2,143.8	44498	14.2%
Mid Suffolk (District)	177	2,927	9.5%
Babergh (District)	200	3,262	11.7%
Essex (County)	3,500	51,424	10.0%
Braintree (District)	185.7	2,984	5.2%

Sources: Babergh and Mid Suffolk figures (Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council website, 2016). Braintree figures (Braintree Tourism Plan for the District 2019-2021, 2017) Suffolk and Essex figures (Destination Research, 2019a and 2019b)

- 3.4.21 Tourism in the Dedham Vale AONB (parts of which lie within the draft Order Limits) was worth an estimated £68 million in 2019 and supported 1,490 jobs. Tourism in the Stour Valley Project Area (parts of which lie in the draft Order Limits) was worth an estimated £49 million and supported 1,283 jobs (Dedham Vale AONB, 2021). The ‘natural environment’, ‘peace and quiet’, and ‘walking opportunities’ are considered to be the top three most valued features of the AONB by visitors surveyed (LUC, 2019).

Tourist Accommodation

- 3.4.22 The dominant accommodation types in Babergh and Mid Suffolk are holiday dwellings and hotels. Hotels account for 75% of the accommodation stock in Braintree district, while in Ipswich the proportion is even higher (84% of the accommodation stock is hotels) (VisitBritain, 2016).
- 3.4.23 A more detailed study also looked specifically at accommodation within the Planning Authority of Ipswich and Suffolk Coasts (White Young Green, 2017). This identified 15 hotels within Ipswich, which is dominated by the budget market including Premier Inn and Travelodge. The report also identified a substantial level of new hotel provision planned, including the EasyHotel, Ipswich (which has since been constructed) and growth of Airbnb over recent years, with 300 rooms identified in the Ipswich area (White Young Green, 2017). It identified that occupancy rates at 68% (based on 2016 data) were lower than the national average and was identified as a consequence due to the rapid expansion of hotel room numbers in recent years. This suggests that there is capacity in the existing market to accommodate additional visitors, albeit there would appear to be limited capacity at peak times (White Young Green, 2017).
- 3.4.24 Table 3.4 summarises the number of bedspaces available at the district and county level. Babergh has the highest number of bedspaces available (2,336). Serviced accommodation, including hotels, account for approximately 85% of all bedspaces available in the four districts. Bed space occupancy rates were at 60% for the East of England during August 2019 (VisitEngland, 2019).

Table 3.4: Number of Bedspaces (VisitBritain Survey of Accommodation Stock, 2016)

Type of Accommodation	Babergh	Mid Suffolk	Ipswich	Braintree	Suffolk	Essex
Hotels and similar	1,871	1,201	1,884	1,769	12,233	24,315
Total serviced accommodation	1,871	1,201	1,884	1,769	12,233	24,315
Holiday dwellings	360	450	21	82	5,302	784
Tourist campsites	85	138	0	0	2,989	30,208
Other collective accommodation	20	13	0	0	96	61
Total non-serviced accommodation	465	601	21	82	8,387	31,053
Total accommodation	2,336	1,802	1,905	1,851	20,620	55,368

- 3.4.25 There are a number of accommodation facilities within the wider study area. Hintlesham Hall Hotel is the largest accommodation facility. The remaining accommodation facilities comprise bed and breakfasts and small self-catered facilities, including College Farm, Claremont Cottage, Sprotts Farm, Assington Mill Farm and Ansell's Farm.

Other Businesses

- 3.4.26 There are records of 13 addresses within the draft Order Limits (AddressBase Plus data, 2021b), as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Property Types Within the Draft Order Limits (AddressBase Plus, 2021b)

Property Type	Number	Notes
Residential	5	One at Burstall, two at Hadleigh, one at Assington and one at Twinstead.
Commercial	6	Offices, two electricity substations, a mobile phone mast and a caravan storage site
Tourism and recreation	1	A camp site
Development land	1	One development site
Community	0	None within the draft Order Limits

3.4.27 Large employers include Boxford Farm and Copella fruit juice business. These own established orchards to the northeast of Leavenheath. Brett’s Aggregates own Layham Quarry, which lies within Section C: Brett Valley and is an important business in terms of the local economy.

3.4.28 In summary, this shows that the local and regional economy is strong and has an active workforce. However, as for the UK as a whole, the economy is still likely to be affected by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Construction Sector

3.4.29 In 2020, the construction sector accounted for approximately 16% of businesses in the East of England region, 14% in Suffolk and 20% in Essex (ONS, 2020c). This is the second largest sector in the region, and the largest in Suffolk and Essex. The construction sector in the East of England accounted for approximately £14 billion in 2020 (ONS, 2021). Although this was an approximate £2 billion reduction in output when compared to 2019, this was likely due to the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

3.4.30 The project is anticipated to cost approximately £248 million to construct, which would be around £50 million per annum on average. If the whole construction budget were contributing to the East of England construction sector, it would result in a contribution of 0.36%. However, only a small proportion of the total construction budget would contribute towards the East of England as a large number of the workforce and materials would be sourced from outside of the region. Therefore, the contribution is likely to be significantly lower than 0.36%.

Planning and Development

3.4.31 There is an application for development consent that would tie into Bramford Substation, and falls within the draft Order Limits (EN010056: East Anglia Three Offshore Windfarm. There are also 13 major planning applications identified within the draft Order Limits and one site allocation. Six of these proposed developments are related to energy projects (wind and solar farms) around Bramford Substation and three (two applications and one allocation) are related to Layham Quarry. These are shown on Figure 15.1 and further details are provided in Table 3.6.

3.4.32 Other known developments that are not identified in the planning databases that potentially lie within the draft Order Limits include the following:

- Anglian Water 80km water pipeline between Bury St Edmunds and Colchester: Application has not yet been submitted but likely to require an EIA. The pipeline is likely to cross the draft Order Limits to the south east of Hadleigh.

- A new offshore high voltage direct current (HVDC) link between Suffolk and Kent option 1 (SCD1).
- East Anglia GREEN: For the purposes of this preliminary cumulative effects review, and while routing and substation siting options identification and appraisal is underway, it has been assumed that East Anglia GREEN would comprise a new 400kV double circuit connection from Norwich Main Substation to Bramford Substation, and a new 400kV double circuit connection from Bramford Substation to Tilbury Substation via a new connection substation in Tendring District. Other assumptions made to inform the review of potential significant cumulative effects are provided in Section 15.4 of Chapter 15 in the PEI Report.
- Uprating of the second Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh Main circuit (BPRE).
- Uprating of the remainder of Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh route (BBRE).
- Uprating of the Bramford to Norwich double circuit (NBRE).
- National Grid permitted development works at Bramford Substation.

Table 3.6: Proposed Developments and Allocations Within or Adjacent to the Draft Order Limits (Extracted from the Long List in Appendix 15.1)

Location	Application Reference and Description	Application Status	Date of Application
Development Consent Order			
This ties into Bramford Substation	EN010056: East Anglia Three Offshore Windfarm – construction and operation of up to 172 wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development. Although this is generally located outside of the draft Order Limits, it includes a connection into Bramford Substation.	Decided – Approved	07/08/2017
Planning Applications			
Lies to the northwest of Bramford Substation	DC/20/05895: Installation of renewable energy generating station, 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.	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	23/12/2020
Lies to the northwest of Bramford Substation	DC/21/00060: Installation of renewable led energy generating station 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.	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	05/01/2021
Lies to the northwest of	DC/17/02746: Erection and operation of battery storage unit.	Approved	16/11/2017

Location	Application Reference and Description	Application Status	Date of Application
Bramford Substation			
This ties into Bramford Substation	DC/19/04299: Installation of water pipes to supply East Anglia Windfarm. Although the wind farm is distant from the project, the water pipeline lies 400m to the north of Bramford Substation.	Approved	07/11/2019
Lies to the northwest of Bramford Substation	DC/20/04125: Proposed solar farm and battery storage facility.	Pre-application	09/11/2020
Hintlesham Hall Park, Hintlesham	DC/21/01002: 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.	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	19/02/2021
Hintlesham Hall Park, Hintlesham	DC/21/01001: 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.	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	19/02/2021
Home Wood, Hintlesham	DC/17/04737: Change of use of land for the erection of 4no. 'Safari tent' type holiday units with associated parking and landscaping.	Approved	19/12/2017
Benton End Farm, Hadleigh	DC/17/03633: Change of use of existing grazing area to dog running and exercise fields.	Approved	13/12/2017
Layham Quarry	Variation of conditions 3 (Cessation), 25 (Details of working and restoration) and 48 (Cessation of mineral working) of permission B/01/00045 to provide additional time periods for the completion of extraction and restoration.	Approved	31/10/2019
Layham Quarry	Variation of Condition of Planning Permission B/97/0765 (Landfilling and restoration to agriculture and silviculture) to extend completion of both by 15 years respectively; replace the phasing of operations plan and raise the height of perimeter bunding around Phases 4 and 5.	Approved	03/04/2014
Konings Juices and Drinks UK Ltd (Leavenheath)	DC/18/02836: Erection of extension to existing production premises, associated car parking, landscaping and drainage infrastructure.	Approved	15/03/2019
Boxford Farm (Leavenheath)	Construction of a fourth clamp adjacent to existing three clamps at the Boxford Anaerobic Digester plant.	Approved	01/08/2016
Allocations			
Layham Quarry	Minerals allocation: MP2: Proposed Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction, M5, Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020), Sand and Gravel Extraction.	Adopted	

Community Service Providers

3.4.33 Community service providers include education facilities (such as colleges and schools) and community facilities (such as village halls). They also include health centres which are covered in Table 3.2. Other businesses are also considered to be community facilities because they provide an essential community service, for example a private day nursery or care home. No community facilities are identified within the draft Order Limits, but there are educational facilities within the wider study area. These include:

- schools: Hintlesham and Chattisham voluntary controlled Church of England Primary School, Beaumont Community Primary School, Hadleigh Community Primary School, Hadleigh High School, St Mary's Church of England Primary School; and
- nurseries: Birch Farm Day Care Nursery.

Tourism and Recreation

Tourism and Recreation Assets

3.4.34 Sudbury is a large market town which lies 0.5km outside of the wider study area. Hadleigh is a market town within the wider study area that provides a focus of tourist accommodation, services and facilities. The town provides a venue for the annual (during May) Hadleigh Agricultural Show, which is a traditional agricultural show celebrating aspects of country living.

3.4.35 Great Cornard is a country park that lies on the southern edge of Sudbury approximately 100m beyond the of the wider study area. There are no National Trust properties or Countryside and Rights of Way Act Section 15 land within the wider study area or draft Order Limits. There are no National Trails within the draft Order Limits or the wider study area. Further details on PRoW can be found in PEI Report Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.

3.4.36 Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley are key visitor attractions, parts of which lie within the draft Order Limits. These have a strong cultural heritage due to their association with the artists John Constable, Alfred Munnings and Thomas Gainsborough (see PEI Report Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual and Chapter 8: Historic Environment). Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley also cater for a wide range of recreation activities including walking, riding, boating, wildlife watching, countryside sports and visiting historical sites and buildings.

3.4.37 Visitor attractions and areas of informal recreation within the draft Order Limits or immediately adjacent to it include:

- Recreation activity locations such as Hintlesham Golf Course, commercial coarse fishing lakes at Kate's Hill, Hadleigh Railway Walk, Stoke by Nayland Hotel Golf Course and Spa, the Painters Trail, Benton End Farm and Daws Hall Centre for Environmental Education (which offers regular public and educational events).
- General green spaces for walking and enjoying the countryside, including Ramsey and Hintlesham Woods (a Site of Special Scientific Interest and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reserve). Local Nature Reserves comprise Hadleigh Railway Walk within the draft Order Limits and Arger Fen, Tiger Hill and Broom Hill within the wider study area. Non-designated sites within the draft Order Limits comprise Valley Farm Meadow, Valley Farm Wood, Layham Pit Woodland and Meadow and the Dollops which are County Wildlife Sites and Loshes Meadow Complex, Moat Farm/Burnt House Marsh, Alphamstone Complex, Ansell's Grove/Ash Ground, Twinstead Marsh

and Waldegrave Woods Local Wildlife Sites. Further details of these sites can be found in PEI Report Chapter 7: Biodiversity.

- 3.4.38 There are three green spaces identified within the local plans within or immediately adjacent to the draft Order Limits. These comprise:
- Hintlesham Golf Club (immediately adjacent to the draft Order Limits);
 - Hadleigh Railway Walk (crosses the draft Order Limits); and
 - Brett Green Accessible Natural Green Space (ANGS) and Brett Green AGS 1 and 2, Upper Layham (immediately adjacent to the draft Order Limits).

Water-based Recreation and Navigation

- 3.4.39 The River Stour is navigable within both the wider study area and the draft Order Limits. Unpowered craft (i.e. those that are paddled, rowed or sailed) are permitted to travel the whole length of the Stour Navigation, from Brundon Mill (Sudbury) to Cattawade (on the Stour Estuary). Powered craft, with certain specified exceptions, such as the River Stour Trust trip boats, are restricted to the stretch between Ballingdon Bridge (Sudbury) and Henny Street (within the wider study area). The Environment Agency is the navigation authority for this section of the river. None of the other watercourses within the study area are navigable.

3.5 Future Baseline

Health

- 3.5.1 There is a general trend of gradual improvement across many areas of health, particularly over longer term timescales within the UK, which is due to the steady advance of medical science, and improvements in people's standards of living (Whitty, 2020). The health summary for shows that the trend for Suffolk and Essex is generally reflective of the England average (PHE, 2021c and 2021d).

Local Businesses, Jobs and Employment

- 3.5.2 The socio-economic baseline within the wider study area will be continually changing due to a number of factors, including inbound and outbound migration and changes to the regional, national and international economic climate.
- 3.5.3 In the reasonably foreseeable future, resident populations within the Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Braintree districts, Suffolk and Essex counties, the East of England, and England are all projected to rise based on current trends (ONS, 2020b). The local, regional and national age distribution is projected to skew older over time, with fewer young people and a greater proportion of the population over 60 years (ONS, 2020b).

Tourism

- 3.5.4 The trend, particularly in Ipswich, is a continued growth in hotel accommodation, particularly budget chains (which are relevant to the construction sector). In addition, there has been a continued rise of Airbnb rooms, often seen as a cheaper alternative to traditional hotel accommodation.
- 3.5.5 The trend in the tourism sector pre-Brexit was one of steady growth, with an increase in number of trips and length of overnight stays (Destination Research, 2019). However, issues around Brexit, foreign exchange rates and the slowdown in economic recovery generally raised a degree of uncertainty, particularly outside the London Market. A weaker pound could make the UK a more affordable location to visit for overseas visitors and this may also increase the number of staycations (White Young Green, 2017).

- 3.5.6 Subsequent to the reported trends noted in paragraphs 3.5.4 and 3.5.5, COVID-19 restrictions have had a significant effect on the economy and businesses. Data from the Office of National Statistics (2021) showed that accommodation occupancy rates during 2020 were much lower in the East of England than the equivalent numbers for the same months in 2019. In August 2020 (after the first lockdown had been lifted) occupancy rates were at 55% compared to 79% in 2019.
- 3.5.7 As restrictions have started to be lifted, it is difficult to predict the effect that the COVID-19 pandemic will have on the economy and businesses in the long-term, however economic recovery in the short term is generally regarded to be strong, supported by government stimulus and aspects such as pent-up consumer and domestic travel demand. It is likely that the construction industry will continue to grow as the Government encourages spending on infrastructure to boost the economy and also as part of delivering the net zero commitments. This could lead to a shortfall in available skilled construction workers due to the high level of demand in this sector. However, other sectors, such as those relating to tourism, may find continuing effects relating to COVID-19 restrictions, until all restrictions (including those relating to international travel) are lifted entirely.
- 3.5.8 Tourist numbers and revenue are likely to fluctuate year-on-year, primarily due to external factors such as the economy, foreign exchange rates and the weather. Current numbers and forecasts are likely to be affected by COVID-19 restrictions, which have both restricted the opening of visitor attractions and will have restricted movements of visitors to the area. These may lead to a change in patterns of tourist numbers and tourism revenue going forward.

Planning and Development

- 3.5.9 Major developments that have received planning permission may alter the socio-economic and recreation baseline, although this is unlikely to be a level that would change the overarching summary presented within this appendix. In addition, new proposed developments will be submitted for planning. These are likely to include a number of minor housing developments to help accommodate the growing population in the region. The project will continue to review the planning registers and work with the local planning authorities to understand for emerging proposals that could affect the project.

4. Conclusion

- 4.1.1 This appendix has presented updated baseline data as requested within the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate 2021b), and to reflect the use of the draft Order Limits instead of the Scoping Boundary. The updated baseline information would not result in any new or different likely significant effects as a result of the project, and therefore would not affect the conclusions made within the Scoping Report that there are no individual significant effects in relation to Health and Wellbeing or Socio Economics, Recreation and Tourism (National Grid, 2021b). Potential intra-project cumulative effects as a result of effects from multiple sources are considered in PEI Report Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects.

Appendix 15.2 Intra-Project Cumulative Effects Matrix

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Appendix 15.2 Intra-Project Cumulative Effects Matrix

Legend

Symbol	Description
Y	Effects on landscape; already discussed in Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual.
Y	Effects on ecology receptors; already discussed in Chapter 7: Biodiversity.
Y	Effects on heritage receptors; already discussed in Chapter 8: Historic Environment.
Y	Effects on water and hydrogeology receptors; already discussed in Chapter 9: Water Environment and Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology.
Y	Effects on people and communities; already discussed in Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils.
Y	Effects on traffic and transport; already discussed in Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.
Y	Indicates that either: only a single effect has been identified for this receptor, hence there are no intra-project cumulative effects on this receptor; or it is not considered likely that this effect would lead to a significant effect on a receptor in combination with other effects (i.e. the significance of effect would be negligible/neutral)
	Indicates that this effect has either: not been assessed in a topic chapter because in isolation the effect would not be significant, but in combination with other effects it could be significant; or it is assessed in more than one topic chapter, indicating a potential intra-project cumulative effect. Where an effect is assessed in more than one chapter, this is indicated using initials (e.g. T&T = Traffic and Transport; N&V = Noise and Vibration; HE = Historic Environment).

Construction Phase

Sensitive Receptors	Effects Due to Construction Machinery and Vehicles				Effects Due to Land Take of Temporary Works						People, Services and Goods			Further Explanation of Potential Effects
	General construction activities (e.g. excavation of trenches, constructing pylons)	Set up of site compound including site offices, material storage and receipt of deliveries	Increase in traffic during construction	Noise and vibration generated by construction activities (e.g. at trenchless crossings)	Light spill from construction lighting	Temporary land take during construction	Deep excavations at trenchless crossings	Material storage such as topsoil and subsoil heaps	Changes to accesses to improve access and visibility	Installation of haul roads for temporary works, including temporary bridges over watercourses	Construction staff living and working within the area	Materials being purchased for the project	Wastes generated from the project	
Landscape														
Dedham Vale AONB	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				Construction activities will change the landscape through the removal of vegetation and from the presence of construction vehicles. Increases in construction traffic, noise and light will temporarily alter the setting and tranquillity of landscape designations and features. These effects are considered within Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual.
Stour Valley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				
Special Landscape Areas (Gipping Valley, Brett Valley, Stour Valley and Box Valley)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				
Ecology														
Habitats including designated and non-designated sites	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y				Habitats can be disturbed and fragmented during construction. Excavation of trenches can lead to lowering of the water table affecting groundwater dependent habitats. Protected species can be harmed by construction vehicle movement and can be disturbed through increases in light, noise and vibration associated with construction activities. These effects are considered within Chapter 7: Biodiversity.
Protected species	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y				
Cultural heritage														
Listed buildings	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y							Heritage assets can be damaged or disturbed during construction activities such as excavations at trenchless crossings. Changes to groundwater levels resulting from deep excavations may cause subsidence near to heritage assets. The setting of heritage assets can be impacted by noise and vibration and visual intrusion associated with construction activities. These effects are considered within Chapter 8: Historic Environment. Protected lanes are covered in Chapter 8: Historic Environment but also have links with other topics, for example traffic and transport and landscape. Therefore, this has been identified as a potential intra-project receptor that could experience significant effects.
Other cultural heritage assets	Y			Y			Y							
Historic landscapes	Y		Y	Y						Y				
Protected Lanes	Y		HE T&T	HE N&V					HE T&T	Y				

Sensitive Receptors	Effects Due to Construction Machinery and Vehicles				Effects Due to Land Take of Temporary Works						People, Services and Goods			Further Explanation of Potential Effects
	General construction activities (e.g. excavation of trenches, constructing pylons)	Set up of site compound including site offices, material storage and receipt of deliveries	Increase in traffic during construction	Noise and vibration generated by construction activities (e.g. at trenchless crossings)	Light spill from construction lighting	Temporary land take during construction	Deep excavations at trenchless crossings	Material storage such as topsoil and subsoil heaps	Changes to accesses to improve access and visibility	Installation of haul roads for temporary works, including temporary bridges over watercourses	Construction staff living and working within the area	Materials being purchased for the project	Wastes generated from the project	
Water and hydrogeology														
Rivers and watercourses	Y						Y	Y						Trenchless crossings could affect aquifer water quality due to the potential introduction of new contaminants (e.g. drilling fluids) and contaminant pathways. Temporary physical disturbance to watercourse channels, banks and riparian corridors, and temporary changes to flow regimes, may occur during construction of underground cable crossings. Temporary works and the creation of soil stockpiles can temporarily reduce the area of floodplain or impede flood flows. These effects are considered within Chapter 9: Water Environment and Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology.
Functional floodplain					Y		Y							
Aquifers and private water supplies						Y								
People and communities														
Local economy (including tourist industry)	Y								Y	Y	Y	Y		A temporary increase in the population due to construction workers may benefit the local economy through induced spend by construction workers. Materials being purchased from local businesses may also benefit the local economy. The tourist industry may be temporarily affected due to a temporary loss of access to green spaces, temporary road closures and diversions, and Public Right of Way (PRoW) diversions. These effects were scoped out of the assessment as an individual effect in the Scoping Report. However, the potential for a significant cumulative effect across different areas is identified here.
Sudbury			Y								Y			Sudbury, Hadleigh and other communities may be affected by an increase in traffic. This is considered in Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport. The Scoping Report considered the potential effect of the construction workers requiring accommodation locally, but this was considered not significant due to the relatively small numbers of workers and the availability of accommodation. This would not result in an intra-project effect.
Hadleigh			Y								Y			
Other communities (Upper Layham, Polstead Heath, Leavenheath)			Y								Y			

Sensitive Receptors	Effects Due to Construction Machinery and Vehicles				Effects Due to Land Take of Temporary Works						People, Services and Goods			Further Explanation of Potential Effects
	General construction activities (e.g. excavation of trenches, constructing pylons)	Set up of site compound including site offices, material storage and receipt of deliveries	Increase in traffic during construction	Noise and vibration generated by construction activities (e.g. at trenchless crossings)	Light spill from construction lighting	Temporary land take during construction	Deep excavations at trenchless crossings	Material storage such as topsoil and subsoil heaps	Changes to accesses to improve access and visibility	Installation of haul roads for temporary works, including temporary bridges over watercourses	Construction staff living and working within the area	Materials being purchased for the project	Wastes generated from the project	
Local residents	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y			Local residents may be affected by temporary PRow diversions, road restrictions, diversions and closures, an increase in traffic, and dust, noise and light spill close to construction working areas. This could result in a potential intra-project effect.
Recreational users / tourists (using rights of way or navigation)	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y				Recreational users (including walkers, cyclists and horse riders) and tourists may be affected by temporary restrictions and diversions of PRow. These effects are considered within Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.
Landowners and businesses	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Agricultural land would be lost through temporary land take during construction, reducing agricultural productivity. Agricultural operations may be affected due to disturbance, fragmentation, access restrictions, disruption to water supply, or land drainage. Soils can be disturbed through access for overhead line installations and removals and excavation and soil stripping from working areas. These effects are considered within Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils.
Vehicle users			Y								Y	Y		Users of the local road network may be affected by an increase in traffic during construction (construction vehicles and staff commuting), and temporary road closures. These effects are considered within Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.

Operational Phase

Sensitive Receptors	Normal operation (including inspection visits)					Maintenance activities (e.g. refurbishment)							Further Explanation of Potential Effects
	New above ground structures (overhead line, CSE Compounds and GSP substation)	New below ground features (underground cables)	Restrictions on planting associated with the legal land rights	Permanent land take due to footprint of above ground structures, e.g. GSP substation	Small increases of traffic due to inspections	Construction activities associated with maintenance activities	Increase in traffic during maintenance activities	Temporary land take during maintenance activities	Temporary loss of vegetation during maintenance activities	Construction staff during maintenance activities	Materials being purchased for the project	Wastes generated from the project	
Landscape													
Dedham Vale AONB			Y			Y		Y	Y				The setting of landscape designations and features will be altered by new above ground structures and associated permanent land take, and by maintenance activities which result in temporary land take and loss of vegetation. Maintenance activities may also affect tranquillity due to noise and visual intrusion. These effects are considered within Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual.
Stour Valley	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y				
Special Landscape Areas (Gipping Valley, Brett Valley, Stour Valley and Box Valley)	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y				
Ecology													
Habitats including designated and non-designated sites			Y					Y	Y				New above ground structures in the landscape could have a severance/displacement effect on mobile species in flight. Planting restrictions associated with the legal land rights could create severance between habitat areas. Changes to groundwater flows or levels due to underground features such as cables and foundations may affect groundwater-dependent habitats. These effects are considered within Chapter 7: Biodiversity.
Protected species								Y	Y				
Cultural heritage													
Listed buildings	Y		Y			Y							The setting of cultural heritage assets and historic landscapes will be altered by new above ground structures, restrictions on planning, a small increase in traffic during inspection
Other cultural heritage assets	Y		Y			Y							
Historic landscapes	Y		Y			Y							
Protected Lanes						Y							

Sensitive Receptors	Normal operation (including inspection visits)					Maintenance activities (e.g. refurbishment)							Further Explanation of Potential Effects
	New above ground structures (overhead line, CSE Compounds and GSP substation)	New below ground features (underground cables)	Restrictions on planting associated with the legal land rights	Permanent land take due to footprint of above ground structures, e.g. GSP substation	Small increases of traffic due to inspections	Construction activities associated with maintenance activities	Increase in traffic during maintenance activities	Temporary land take during maintenance activities	Temporary loss of vegetation during maintenance activities	Construction staff during maintenance activities	Materials being purchased for the project	Wastes generated from the project	
						Y							visits and maintenance activities, construction works and a temporary loss of vegetation during maintenance activities. These effects are considered within Chapter 8: Historic Environment.
Water and hydrogeology													
Rivers and watercourses						Y		Y					New below ground features (underground cables), temporary land take, and construction activities during maintenance may temporarily affect water quality. These effects are considered within Chapter 9: Water Environment.
Functional floodplain													
Aquifers and private water supplies		Y											
People and communities													
Local economy (including tourist industry)													No potential significant effects have been identified.
Sudbury													As maintenance activities would be limited and infrequent there are unlikely to be significant effects outside of the immediate vicinity of the working areas. Increases in traffic during maintenance activities are expected to be low and would have a limited effect on local communities outside of the amenity working areas. Temporary land take for maintenance activities may affect PRow. These effects are considered within Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.
Hadleigh													
Other communities (Upper Layham, Polstead Heath, Leavenheath)					Y	Y	Y						
Local residents					Y	Y	Y						
Recreational users / tourists (using rights of way or navigation)						Y	Y	Y	Y				
Landowners and businesses	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Agricultural land and associated soils will be permanently lost due to the new CSE compounds, GSP substation and associated access routes. Temporary land take and loss of vegetation during

Sensitive Receptors	Normal operation (including inspection visits)					Maintenance activities (e.g. refurbishment)							Further Explanation of Potential Effects
	New above ground structures (overhead line, CSE Compounds and GSP substation)	New below ground features (underground cables)	Restrictions on planting associated with the legal land rights	Permanent land take due to footprint of above ground structures, e.g. GSP substation	Small increases of traffic due to inspections	Construction activities associated with maintenance activities	Increase in traffic during maintenance activities	Temporary land take during maintenance activities	Temporary loss of vegetation during maintenance activities	Construction staff during maintenance activities	Materials being purchased for the project	Wastes generated from the project	
													<p>maintenance activities may affect agricultural land. These effects are considered within Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils. There may be a small amount of induced spend by construction staff, and materials purchased for the project may benefit local businesses, but this is likely to be not significant. Only small amounts of waste are anticipated, and these would be reused and recycled in accordance with National Grid processes.</p>
Vehicle users					Y		Y						<p>Only small increases in traffic are anticipated during operational inspection visits and maintenance activities. These effects are considered within Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.</p>

Appendix 15.3 Long List of Other Developments

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Appendix 15.3 Long List of Other Developments

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) within 50km of the project										
1	EN010056	East Anglia Three Limited	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	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
2	TR010060	National Highways	Junction 19 to Junction 25 of the A12, Essex	Widening of the A12 between Junctions 19 and 25 to three lanes throughout in both directions and associated junction works	12	Pre-application	Application expected Q2 2022	Tier 2	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
3	EN010118	Longfield Solar Energy Farm Limited	Land north east of Chelmsford and north of the A12 between Boreham and Hatfield Peverel	Longfield Solar Farm – new photovoltaic array generating station co-located with battery storage and grid connection infrastructure	21	Pre-application	Application expected Q3/Q4 2021	Tier 2	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
4	EN010060	Progress Power Limited	Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Mid Suffolk	Progress Power Station – construction, operation and maintenance of a gas-fired power station	30	Decided – Approved	23/07/2015	Tier 1	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
5	EN010111	Bradwell B	Bradwell-on-Sea, Maldon, Essex	Bradwell B Nuclear Power Station – construction and operation of a nuclear power station comprising two nuclear reactors and associated development	30	Pre-application	Application expected TBD	Tier 3	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
6	EN010077	East Anglia ONE Limited	Southern North Sea approx. 36km from the Suffolk Coast. Onshore cable route connecting to onshore substation	East Anglia ONE North 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	Recommendation	07/07/2021	Tier 1	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
7	EN010078	East Anglia TWO Limited	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	Recommendation	07/07/2021	Tier 1	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
8	EN010106	Sunnica Limited	Sunnica East (south of Chippenham, Suffolk) and Sunnica West (south of Worlington, Cambridgeshire)	Sunnica Energy Farm – installation of solar photovoltaic generating panels and electrical battery storage technology across two proposed sites (Sunnica East and Sunnica West)	34.5	Pre-application	Application expected Q3 2021	Tier 2	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
9	EN010012	NNB Generation Company	Sizewell, Suffolk	The Sizewell C Project – construction, operation, and maintenance of a generating nuclear power station together with associated development	35	Examination	27/05/2020	Tier 1	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
		(SZC) Limited								
10	N/A	National Grid Ventures	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 between the transmission systems of Great Britain and Belgium. The project would involve the construction of a converter station in each country and the installation of offshore and onshore underground direct current cables (HVDC) between each converter station and underground alternating current cables (HVAC) between the converter station and substation in each country.	37	Pre-application	Application expected Q2 2023	Tier 3	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
11	N/A	Anglian Water	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	Within 50km study area for NSIPs.	Yes.
12	N/A	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Ltd	Offshore approx. 24.5km from the Port of Lowestoft. Onshore connection within Tendring	North Falls Offshore Windfarm – 504MW capacity. Possible grid connection within Tendring District Council administrative boundary.	Not known.	Pre-application	Application expected Summer 2023	Tier 2	Not known.	Yes.

Major Developments within 10km of the project

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

13	DC/17/03633	Mrs Zoe Manterfield	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.
14	DC/18/02836	Konings Juices and Drinks UK Ltd	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, due to the distance from the project.
15	DC/20/05895	Bramford Green Limited	Land to the South of Church Farm, Somersham, IP8 4PN and Land to the East of The Channel, Burstall, IP8 4JL	Installation of renewable energy generating station, 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, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the project.
16	DC/21/00060	Bramford Green Limited	Land to the East of The Channel, Burstall Hill	Installation of renewable led energy generating station 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,	0	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	05/01/2021	Tier 1	All topics	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the project.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
				other ancillary infrastructure, landscaping, and biodiversity enhancements including Nature Areas						
17	DC/19/04299	Ms Catherine Sibley	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, due to the distance from the project.
18	DC/17/02746	Astra Ventures Ltd	Land at Brook Farm, off Church Hill Road, North of Burstall, Ipswich	Erection and operation of battery storage unit.	0	Approved	16/11/2017	Tier 1	All topics	Yes, due to the distance from the project.
19	DC/20/04125	Bramford Green Limited	Land South of Church Farm, Somersham, IP8 4PN, and Land East of The Channel, IP8 4JL	Request for formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Opinion. Proposed solar farm and battery storage facility	0	Pre-application	09/11/2020	Tier 2	All topics	This application has been superseded by ID 15 (application ref DC/20/05895).
20	DC/21/01002	Harry Howton	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 21 (application ref DC/21/01001).
21	DC/21/01001	Harry Howton	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, due to the distance from the project.
22	DC/21/02579	Assington Autos	Assington Autos, Cotton Wood Barracks Road, Assington, CO10 5LP	Change of use of land to extend an Authorised Treatment Facility (salvage yard); construction of 5no storage buildings, and other associated operational works.	0.1	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	30/04/2021	Tier 1	All topics	Yes, due to the distance from the project.
23	DC/18/05613	Williams Homes & Developments Ltd	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, due to the distance from the project.
24	B/16/01204	Assington Dog Company	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	Hintlesham Hall Farms Ltd	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/21/02860	JJ Hartman Homes	Barn at Lafham Hall Estate, Pond Hall Road, Hadleigh, IP7 5PP	Change of Use of agricultural building to a dwelling house (Use Class C3), and for demolition and associated works (including new coach house annexe, swimming pool, granny annexe, driveway, landscaping, and boundary treatments).	0.2	Approved	09/07/2021	Tier 1	All topics	Yes, due to the distance from the project.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
27	DC/17/03982	Hintlesham Hall Farm	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	Yes, due to the distance from the project.
28	B/16/00928	Stoke by Nayland Club Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	Yes, due to the distance from the project and the nature/scale of the development.
29	DC/21/00476	Mr T Thain	Land East of Assington Barns, The Street, Assington, CO10 5LW	Erection of 18 dwellings.	0.5	Refused	25/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism; Surface water; Hydrogeology; Noise and Vibration	No. Application refused (to be reviewed for potentially successful appeals).
30	B/15/01348	Mr T Thain	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.	0.5	Approved	19/04/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
31	DC/21/02958	Statkraft	Greybarn Solar Energy Farm, Land at Bramford, Flowton And Burstall Suffolk	Request for formal EIA Scoping Opinion – Proposed solar panel array and battery storage scheme	0.72	Approved	23/06/2021	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	Yes, due to the distance from the project and nature/scale of development.
32	DC/20/05137	Mr Philipp Munson	Land at Cobbolds Farm, Ipswich Road, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 6BG	Employment land for use as Class E Business buildings up to 1900m ² and Classes B2 and B8 buildings up to 4200m ²	0.8	Submitted - Not Yet Determined	13/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport; Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	Yes, due to the distance from the project and the nature/scale of the development.
33	B/14/00392	Rod Lock AGRI Contractors	Woodlands Farm, Rockalls Road,	Erection of steel framed outbuilding for storage of animal feed.	0.9	Approved	31/07/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport;	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
			Polstead, Colchester, CO6 5BF						Biodiversity; Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	generate significant cumulative effects.
34	DC/19/05419	Persimmon Homes Anglia	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.	1.1	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	19/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
35	B/15/00993	Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd & Building Partnerships Ltd	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, including the erection of up to 475 dwellings (10.74ha).	1.3	Approved	29/08/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
36	DC/19/00567	Pigeon Land 2 Ltd	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) and associated infrastructure.	1.3	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	04/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
37	DC/19/02571	Taylor Wimpey Strategic Land	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This screening request is related to ID 40 (application ref. DC/21/02671), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
38	DC/20/04147	Suffolk County Council	Land South East of Back Lane, Copdock And Washbrook, Suffolk	EIA Screening Opinion. Outline planning permission for construction of up to 226 dwellings.	1.4	Pre-application	14/10/2020	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 47 (application ref. DC/21/02073), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
39	DC/17/05901	Enzygo Limited	Land North of Bullen Lane, Bramford (Near Postcode IP8 4JJ)	EIA Screening Opinion. Development of a gas fired energy reserve facility.	1.4	Pre-application	15/12/2017	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 41 (application ref. DC/19/00046), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
40	DC/21/02671	Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd.	Land North of The A1071, Ipswich	Outline planning permission (some matters reserved, access to be considered) Town and Country Planning Act 1990 – Erection of up to 750No dwellings, and up to 3ha of primary education land, public open space, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), landscaping and highway improvements (accompanied by Environmental Statement (ES).	1.4	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	06/05/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the distance from the project and nature/scale of development.
41	DC/19/00046	Enzygo Limited	Land North of Bullen Lane, Bramford, Suffolk	Development of a 49.9 MW gas powered standby electricity generation facility. Associated areas of hardstanding, access road and ancillary infrastructure.	1.4	Approved	11/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
42	DC/19/05738	Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	Land to The North and South of Poplar Lane Sproughton Suffolk	Non-Material Amendment to Planning Permission B/15/00993.	1.5	Approved	11/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 35 (application ref. B/15/00993), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
43	DC/17/03902	Persimmon Homes Anglia	Land South of Ipswich Road, Hadleigh, IP7 6BE	1. Full Planning Application – 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
44	DC/20/00330	Catesby Development Land Limited	Land to The East of Sand Hill, Boxford, CO10 5AD	Erection of up to 64 dwellings and provision of land for a community building (Use Class D1)	1.8	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	11/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
45	DC/19/04308	Sunnyside Nursery	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). Erection of extension to provide leisure facilities. Extension to car park.	1.9	Approved	27/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
46	DC/19/04128	Lynmore Homes	11 The Green Hadleigh Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6AE	Erection of 15 dwellings with associated garages and parking, creation of vehicular access and provision of open space (following demolition of existing dwelling)	1.9	Approved	11/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
47	DC/21/02073	Phase 2 Planning	Land South East of Back Lane, Copdock And Washbrook, Suffolk	Application for Outline Planning Permission – Residential development of up to 170 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
48	DC/18/02010	Hopkins Homes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
49	DC/17/06058	Ipswich Borough Council	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.	2.3	Approved	20/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
50	DC/17/05687	Ipswich Borough Council	Former Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton Road, Sproughton,	Development of an Enterprise Park comprising up to 90,000sqm of employment floorspace (B1/B2/B8), 9,000sqm of motor vehicle sales (sui generis), a local centre (accommodating with up to	2.3	Approved	03/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
			Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 5AL	1,250 sqm 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 (highways, parking, cycle and pedestrian routes), utilities (including gas, electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunications) and SuDS), and engineering works (including demolition of existing structures and buildings, breaking-up and recycling of hardstanding and ground remodelling and enabling works).						
51	B/17/00091	Landex Ltd	Land to The South of Daking Avenue, Boxford	Erection of up to 24 dwellings with access	2.3	Refused	13/11/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
52	DC/21/03136	Messrs G and C Apter	Land to North Road Between Prospect Hill and Greys Hall Corner, Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk	Change of use of agricultural land to use for dog walking with associated parking area and landscaping	2.38	Submitted –Not Yet Determined	28/05/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
53	DC/19/01401	Mrs R M Wintour & Hopkins Homes Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
54	DC/20/05283	Mr & Mrs Keeley	Land to The South of Daking Avenue, Boxford	Erection of 6 dwellings, ancillary outbuildings, vehicular access, and associated works (Including access to Primrose Wood)	2.4	Refused	25/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed for potentially successful appeals).
55	DC/18/00799	Messrs Turner	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
56	DC/17/04936	Ipswich Borough Council	Former Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton Road, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 5AL	EIA Screening Opinion – Proposed redevelopment of the site to provide an Enterprise park.	2.7	Pre-application	17/10/2017	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This screening request is related to ID 49 (application ref. DC/17/06058), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
57	B/16/00903	Orchard Valley Homes Ltd	Land North of Castle Road, Hadleigh	Erection of 14 dwellings. Construction of new estate road, footpaths, and access to Gallows Hill.	2.8	Approved	19/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
58	B/14/00080	Mr Cook	Russetts, Hadleigh Road, Sproughton, Ipswich, IP2 0BT	Demolition of existing dwelling. Erection of 13 dwellings.	2.8	Refused	28/04/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
59	DC/18/02469	K Martin (Sudbury) Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
60	DC/19/00870	Clarice Leisure Plc	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
61	DC/18/00339	Moody Homes Ltd	Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk	Erection of 9 No. detached dwellings and change of use of land for the provision of a Local Nature Reserve.	3	Approved	25/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
62	DC/19/05964	Mr and Mrs S Bradshaw	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
63	B/14/00804	Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Limited	Land East of Carsons Drive, Great Cornard, Suffolk	Erection of 166 dwellings. New vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access. Provision for public open space and play areas. Proposed woodland planting, provision of new wildlife habitat.	3	Approved	15/02/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
64	B/17/01009	Propertize Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
65	DC/18/02327	Mr Ben Moore	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
66	DC/18/03114	Hopkins and Moore Development Limited	Land South West of Main Road, Somersham, Suffolk	Residential development of 42 dwellings, together with associated public open space, access roads, garaging and car parking.	3.1	Approved	22/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
67	B/14/00227	Kier Construction (Eastern)	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
68	0408/17	M.C.C. Development s Ltd	By-Pass Nurseries, Bramford Road, Bramford	Change of use of land from commercial nursery to residential – Erection of up to 20 no. new dwellings, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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69	DC/18/02316	Heathpatch Ltd	Land on The South Side of Whatfield Road, Elmsett, Suffolk	Residential Development comprising 42 dwellings, creation of new vehicular access and public open space.	3.2	Refused	14/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
70	DC/19/03445	Heathpatch Ltd	Land on The South Side of Whatfield Road, Elmsett, Suffolk	Erection of 37 dwellings including creation of vehicular access road and public open space.	3.2	Refused	17/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
71	DC/17/05204	Mr Nigel Monk	Land at Shrubland Nursery, Whatfield Road, Elmsett, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 6LZ	Erection of up to 18 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature/scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
72	B/14/00209	Brisko Metal Resources	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
73	B/14/00215	Brisko Metal Resources	Hanson Concrete Products, Sproughton Road, Sproughton, Ipswich, IP1 5AN	Erection of 12 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
74	0156/17	Hopkins Homes Limited	Land Adjacent to Bramford Playing Field, The Street, Bramford, IP8 4DJ	Erection of 130 residential dwellings, garages, public open space, and vehicular access.	3.3	Approved	14/07/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
75	B/16/01365	Hopkins Homes Limited	Land to The North and West of Capel Community Church, Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk	Erection of residential development comprising 100 dwellings 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
76	B/17/00122	Hopkins Homes	Land North and West of Capel Community Church, Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk	Residential development of 97 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
77	DC/18/05083	Ms Beth Shillingford	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 6 shepherd huts and beehives. Erection of new shower hut and storage hut.	3.4	Withdrawn	27/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
78	DC/17/02820	Clarice House Leisure PLC	Clarice House Bramford Road Bramford Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4AZ	Erection of 7 dwellings and construction of additional car parking spaces.	3.4	Withdrawn	26/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
79	DC/19/01633	Luna Land Investments Ltd	Land on The North Side of The Street Elmsett Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6PA	Erection of up to 35 dwellings with access from The Street, Elmsett.	3.4	Refused	30/03/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
80	B/16/00447	Gracewood Housing Ltd	Land Adjacent to The Malting Whatfield Road Elmsett Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6LZ	Erection of 7 dwellings and associated works, including the construction of a new vehicular access.	3.4	Approved	15/11/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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81	DC/18/00233	CEMEX Operations UK Ltd	Land East of The Street and Loraine Way Bramford Ipswich IP8 4NS	Residential development of up to 190 homes, pre-school facility, with areas of landscaping and public open space, new access from Loraine Way and pedestrian and cycle links.	3.5	Approved	09/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
82	B/17/01128	Arbora Homes	Land South East of The Bungalow Harpers Hill Nayland with Wissington Suffolk	Erection of 5 residential units, with associated garages, parking, private drive, and access	3.5	Approved	01/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
83	DC/18/01869	Arbora Homes	Land South East 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This relates to ID 82 (application ref B/17/01128), an application that will not be progressed to Stage 2.
84	DC/17/03130	Ms Jennifer Stevens	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
85	B/14/00037	N/A	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.	3.66	Approved	19/08/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
86	B/14/00355	Miss Stephanie Sage	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 stables, tack room and store.	3.7	Approved	06/06/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
87	DC/21/01320	Mr and Mrs Pressley	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 3 Storage Containers	3.7	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	05/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
88	DC/17/06318	Persimmon House Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
89	DC/20/00732	Mr Steve Delarabell	Kersey Mill Hadleigh Road Kersey Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6DP	Erection of 4 Commercial Units (Use Class A1, A2, B1 and D1)	3.8	Approved	06/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
90	DC/17/04326	Foxley Country Homes Ltd.	Land East of Bulmer Road Sudbury Suffolk	Erection of up to 43 dwellings.	3.8	Approved	18/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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91	B/13/00917/OUT	Sandhurst Newhomes Ltd	Land East of Bulmer Road Sudbury Suffolk	Erection of up to 43 dwellings.	3.8	Approved	08/04/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 90 (application ref DC/17/04326), a reserved matters application which will be taken to Stage 2.
92	DC/21/02186	Sue Prickett	Chalk Hill Cats Lane Sudbury Suffolk CO10 2SF	Erection of attached two storey school buildings with accommodation block, construction of MUGA, ancillary structures, parking area and landscaping (following part demolition of existing buildings)	3.89	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	12/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
93	DC/19/02252	Mr E Buckland	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
94	DC/18/01346	M Scott Properties Ltd	Land at Red Lane, Capel St Mary, Suffolk	EIA 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
95	DC/20/05590	APT Holdings Limited	Holton Hall Farm, Hadleigh Road, Holton St Mary, Suffolk, CO7 6NN	Erection of a 28-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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
96	B/14/00100	Mr & Mrs Southgate	Land West of Pine Dell and Ashcroft Old London Road, Copdock And Washbrook, Suffolk	Outline – Erection of up to 24 dwellings, incorporating new access road.	4.2	Approved	01/06/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
97	DC/18/00257	British Gaskets Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
98	B/16/01072	Bypass Nurseries Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
99	DC/19/02548	Ms S Frost	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
100	DC/19/02288	Notcutts Limited	Land South of Naughton Road Whatfield Suffolk	Erection of 15 dwellings and creation of new vehicular access.	4.7	Refused	25/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
101	DC/19/02489	Mrs V and Mr R Riddleston	Land to The South East of Wheatfields Whatfield Suffolk	Erection of 25 dwellings and access.	4.7	Refused	25/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
102	DC/21/01114	Kinetic Science Foundation	Unit 14 Hill View Business Park Old	Use of vacant office B1, as educational training centre F1a (provision of education), F1c (museum services) and C2 (residential training centre) for	4.7	Approved	21/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

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			Ipswich Road Claydon Ipswich Suffolk IP6 0AJ	provision of interactive STEM services by registered charity.						generate significant cumulative effects.
103	DC/20/03810	Perrywood Sudbury Garden Centre	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	Approved	11/06/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
104	DC/18/00187	Wright Farms (Middleton) Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
105	1832/17	Ashfield Land Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 108 (DC/20/03704), an approved reserved matters application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
106	DC/18/05313	Country House Homes Ltd	Land on The South Side of Bildeston Road Offton Ipswich Suffolk IP8 4RR	Erection of 32 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
107	B/14/01520	Bellway Homes Ltd	Harp Close Meadow (North) Alder Way Sudbury Suffolk	Erection of 100 dwellings with associated garages, car parking and access roads.	5	Approved	16/03/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
108	DC/20/03704	Bellway Homes Ltd (Essex)	Land West of Old Norwich Road, Whitton, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 6LQ	Residential development for up to 190 dwellings (Use Class C3) with public open space, vehicular access, and associated infrastructure.	5	Approved	19/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
109	DC/19/05624	Burnt Wood Ltd	Land West of Vicarage Lane Vicarage Lane Wherstead IP9 2AE	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
110	DC/18/02200	Tidal Hill Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
111	DC/20/01175	Curzon De Vere Ltd	Land Adjacent Port One Business and Logistics Park Blackacre Hill	Extension to Port One Business and Logistics Park, together with associated works including	5.4	Approved	15/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 113 (application ref 2351/16), an

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			Bramford Road Great Blakenham Suffolk IP6 0RL	drainage lagoons, ecology mitigation and landscaping						application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
112	1755/17	Curzon De Vere Ltd	Land at Blackacre Hill, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham, Suffolk	Application for variation of condition 20 following grant of planning permission 2351/16.	5.4	Approved	29/10/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 113 (application ref 2351/16), an application that will be taken to Stage 2.
113	2351/16	Curzon De Vere Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
114	DC/18/02924	W D Chaplin Farms Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
115	DC/20/02426	WD Chaplin Farms	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
116	DC/20/02426	Mr A & P Chaplin	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
117	DC/19/00291	Mr D Baker	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
118	DC/20/00654	Triple Jersey Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
119	DC/20/05039	Mr Rupert Ely	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.	5.9	Refused	22/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
120	DC/18/04309	Lynch	Land Off Bantocks Road Great Waldingfield Suffolk	Erection of 32 dwellings (including 11 affordable units) and garages.	5.9	Approved	26/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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121	DC/18/00200	Lynch	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 120 (application ref DC/18/04309), a reserved matters application which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
122	DC/21/01457	Mr M Walton	Land North of Pesthouse Lane Barham Suffolk	Erection of 20 dwellings.	5.9	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	11/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
123	DC/18/03541	Mr D Hearne	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
124	3837/16	Mr Godfrey Spanner	Land at Column Field Quarry Bramford Road Great Blakenham	EIA 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 sporting facilities including a golf course and water sports. (as granted Outline Planning Permission under reference OL/100/04 & 1969/10 – known as 'SnOasis')	6.1	Pre-application	14/10/2016	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is superseded by ID 125 (application ref 4494/16), an application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
125	4494/16	Mr Godfrey Spanner	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
126	DC/20/05183	Taylor Wimpey (East London) Limited	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, SuDS and associated services, infrastructure, landscaping, and ecological enhancements details pursuant to Outline Planning Permission Ref. B/15/01718.	6.1	Approved	29/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to nature/scale of development.
127	B/15/01718	Taylor Wimpey (East London) Limited	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;	6.1	Approved	22/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 126 (application ref DC/20/05183), a reserved matters application which will be taken to Stage 2.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
				sustainable transport links; community woodland; open space (including children's play areas); SuDS; sports pavilion (D2) and playing fields; allotments; and associated ancillary works.						
128	DC/19/04650	Anderson Design and Build Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 126 (application ref DC/20/05183), a reserved matters application which will be taken to Stage 2.
129	DC/17/04052	Anderson Design and Build Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to nature/scale of development.
130	B/16/01406	Mr & Mrs Bryant	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
131	DC/20/04333	NTA Properties	The Smallholding Sudbury Road Long Melford Sudbury Suffolk CO10 9HE	Erection of 3 two-storey Georgian style dwellings and cart lodges. Renovation and extension of existing property	6.3	Refused	08/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
132	DC/21/02475	Valley Ridge Holdings Limited	Valley Ridge. Land at Field Quarry Great Blakenham Suffolk	Request for formal EIA Scoping Opinion – Redevelopment of the former quarry and associated land to provide new family leisure resort (Sui Generis), incorporating a snow dome with indoor ski slope, waterpark, indoor and outdoor sports and recreation facilities, waterpark, guest accommodation, restaurant, and retail uses, with associated access, parking, and landscaping.	6.3	Approved	08/06/2021	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 125 (4494/16), an approved reserved matters application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
133	B/16/01092	Hills Building Group	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This development will be assessed as part of ID 134 (application ref DC/20/04663), an application that will be taken to Stage 2.
134	DC/20/04663	Hills Building Group	Land East of The Constable Country Medical Centre, Heath Road, East Bergholt	Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval B/16/01092 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

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135	DC/20/04406	c/o Phil Cobbold Planning Ltd	Land Adjacent to Mulletts Barn Willisham Road Barking Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8HY	Erection of 3 detached dwellings with garages.	6.6	Refused	30/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
136	DC/18/02352	Patrick Allen & Associates Ltd	Land to The South of The Acorns Willisham Road Barking Ipswich Suffolk IP6 8HY	Erection of 3 detached dwellings with new accesses garages/cart lodges.	6.8	Approved	02/08/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
137	1856/17	Pigeon Investment Management Ltd and Mr John Cutting	Land North West of Church Lane Barham Suffolk	Phased development for the erection of up to 269 dwellings and affordable housing, together with associated infrastructure.	7	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	08/05/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
138	B/15/00180/OUT	Kier Living Ltd	Land North of Ropers Lane Rodbridge Hill Long Melford	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
139	B/16/01581	Kier Living Ltd	Land North of Ropers Lane Rodbridge Hill Long Melford	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 138 (application ref B/15/00180/OUT), an application which will not be taken to Stage 2.
140	DC/19/04526	Miss Zoe Willingham	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
141	DC/17/06230	As attorney for Pauline Cutler under the lasting power of attorney	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
142	B/14/00364	Southsea Properties Ltd	Land North of Ropers Lane Rodbridge Hill Long Melford	Outline – Erection of 80 residential dwellings.	7.2	Withdrawn	10/02/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
143	DC/21/02319	Mr Stephen Lee	Land to The East of Station Road Long Melford Suffolk CO10 9HP	Erection of 150 dwellings and associated infrastructure.	7.2	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	19/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 147 (application ref. DC/18/00606), an application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
144	DC/19/04339	Towns Green Farm	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	7.3	Approved	19/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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145	DC/20/00154	Medusa Design Ltd	Land North of B1078, Great Bricett	Change of use of site for use as a builder's 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Change of use is temporary. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
146	DC/20/04026	Charles Simpson Organisation Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
147	DC/18/00606	Gladman Developments Ltd	Land to The East of Station Road Long Melford Sudbury Suffolk CO10 9HP	Erection of up to 150 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, SuDS and a vehicular access point.	7.5	Appeal – Approved	13/11/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
148	4933/16	Mr A Strawson	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
149	DC/21/00193	Mr A Strawson	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	Approved	12/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
150	DC/19/03126	Bloor Homes Eastern	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
151	DC/20/01775	Rainier Developments Limited	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.	7.8	Withdrawn	02/07/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
152	DC/19/03179	Aspen Build (East Anglia) Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
153	DC/19/00490	Acorn Farms	Land Off Clay Hall Lane Acton Sudbury Suffolk CO10 0AQ	Erection of 4 traditional dwellings with detached garages.	7.8	Appeal – Approved	04/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
154	DC/19/04105	Gladman Developments Ltd.	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, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).

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155	3153 / 14	Hopkins Homes Ltd, MDS Suffolk Ltd & Idlerock Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
156	DC/17/03568	Mr John Cooper	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
157	DC/20/05587	Birch's Park Homes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
158	DC/20/04728	A. F. Machinery Ltd	Land to The East of The Street Little Waldingfield Suffolk	Residential development comprising of 14 dwellings, with associated access and parking facilities.	8	Withdrawn	21/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
159	DC/20/02459	Hopkins Homes Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
160	3506/16	Hopkins Homes Ltd	Land on The North West 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) and associated infrastructure.	8.1	Refused	04/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
161	DC/20/05046	Hopkins Homes Ltd	Land on The North West Side of Barking Road Needham Market Suffolk	Erection of 279 dwellings and access.	8.1	Refused	18/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
162	DC/17/02751	Innominate Trust & Leith Planning Investments (Suffolk) Ltd	Land South East 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application was renewed (see ID 163, application ref DC/20/05361).
163	DC/20/05361	Innominate Trust & Leith Planning Investments (Suffolk) Ltd	Land South East of Barrow Hill Acton CO10 0AS	Residential Development for up to 100 dwellings, play space, scout hut, canoe storage and community orchard (following demolition of Beaulieu High Street, Acton CO10 0AJ)	8.1	Approved	01/06/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

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164	DC/18/05177	Granville Developments	Brantham Place, Church Lane, Brantham, Manningtree, Suffolk, CO11 1QA	Erection of 15 dwellings. Conversion of existing dwelling to provide 6no. apartments. Alterations to 2no. vehicular accesses.	8.2	Approved	03/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
165	DC/21/00930	Mr Bahri Celebi	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
166	B/16/01718	Suffolk County Council	Former Monks Eleigh C of E 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 Churchfield to replace existing together with associated landscape and related improvements.	8.3	Approved	12/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
167	DC/20/03821	Hutton Ltd	Land Rear of Enniskillen Lodge, The Street, Little Waldingfield, CO10 0SU	Erection of 6 dwellings.	8.3	Refused	05/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
168	DC/20/05223	Acorn Farms	Land to The North West of Barrow Hill Acton Suffolk	Erection of 5 dwellings.	8.4	Refused	18/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
169	3153/14	Mr R Eburne	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	N/A. Duplicate of ID 155 (application ref. 3153/14).
170	DC/19/04175	Mr and Mrs Smith	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
171	DC/21/01684	Mr Chris Burnard	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 outbuilding 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	Withdrawn	19/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
172	DC/17/05793	Nicholas King Homes	Sheltered Accommodation Site at Orchard Brook Hall	Erection of 15-unit sheltered apartment block	8.7	Approved	16/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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			Street Long Melford CO10 9JN							
173	DC/21/02405	Mr Joe Durso	Land East of Artiss Close and Rotheram Road Bildeston Suffolk	Erection of 48 dwellings.	8.75	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	22/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
174	DC/17/02664	Webb Truck Equipment Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
175	B/17/01080	Mr T Smith	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
176	B/16/00777	Hopkins Homes Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
177	0326/17	Needham Market Football Club	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
178	DC/20/05007	Mr Mark Wilson	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
179	DC/18/04811	Mid Suffolk District Council	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
180	DC/21/01747	R Daff	J Breheny Contractors Ltd Flordon Road Creting 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	Withdrawn	07/06/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
181	DC/19/04923	Mr D Penfold	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 home, 2no. touring caravans and erection of 1no. Dayroom	9.4	Refused	26/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).

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182	3679/13	Mr Peter Haylock	Land West of Anderson Close Hill House Lane Needham Market	Outline planning application for residential development	9.5	Appeal – Approved	22/08/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
183	DC/21/03745	Strutt and Parker (Farms) Limited	Hill Farm Lavenham Road Brent Eleigh Suffolk CO10 9PB	Conversion of 3no poultry buildings to new Class E(g)/B8 Uses, demolition of 2no poultry buildings and retention of 2no existing B2 Use vehicle workshop buildings.	9.54	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	02/07/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
184	DC/21/03639	Mr A Mexome	Manor Farm Church Road Battisford Suffolk IP14 2HE	Erection of 6 dwellings (following demolition of existing agricultural buildings).	9.6	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	25/06/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
185	B/16/01458	Persimmon Homes Ltd	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)		Refused	21/07/2017	Tier 1	All topics	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals). This application has been superseded by ID 88 (application ref DC/17/06318).
Braintree District Council										
186	18/01487/FUL	Mr Whittle	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
187	16/00323/FUL	Mr M Sharp	Broomhills Farm, Catley Cross, Pebmarsh, CO9 2PD	Feed and Straw Storage Building	1.4	Approved	13/04/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
188	19/00443/FUL	Mr Pullinger	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
189	16/01913/LBC	Kate Abbott	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	Approved	12/01/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
190	16/01912/FUL	Kate Abbott	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	Approved	12/01/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
191	18/01159/FUL	Mr and Mrs Mayne	The Ryes, CO10 7EA	Conversion and alteration of part of The Ryes to form two units of holiday accommodation	1.8	Approved	01/10/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

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										generate significant cumulative effects.
192	19/01248/FUL	Mr Firth	Rectory Farm, CO9 3AU	Extension to the East of Rectory Farm to provide additional bedrooms and living accommodation.	2	Refused	06/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
193	17/00962/FUL	Mr M Firth	Rectory Farm Audley End Gestingthorpe Essex CO9 3AU	Provision of garden terrace and plunge pool	2	Approved	21/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
194	16/01491/OUT	Granville Developments & Mr N. Burke	Land Adjacent to Havenground Cottages Church Road Bulmer Essex	Outline Planning Permission for up to 10 village dwellings with associated garages.	2.3	Refused then Dismissed on Appeal	17/10/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused and dismissed on appeal.
195	18/02201/REM	Balkerne Gate Developments (South East) Ltd	Land Rear of Windy Ridge Colne Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Erection of 9 detached dwellings	3	Approved	23/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
196	17/00582/OUT	Balkerne Gate Developments (South East) Ltd	Land Rear of Windy Ridge Colne Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Outline planning application for the erection of 9no. 3 detached dwellings with all matters reserved except access	3	Approved	09/06/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
197	17/02291/OUT	Gladman Developments Ltd.	Land East of Colchester Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 98 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, SuDS, and vehicular access point from Colchester Road. All matters reserved except for means of access.	3.3	Appeal – Dismissed	26/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused and dismissed on appeal.
198	18/01640/OUT	Gladman Developments Ltd.	Land Off Colchester Road Bures Hamlet Essex	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 98 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, SuDS, and vehicular access point from Colchester Road. All matters reserved except for means of access.	3.3	Refused	17/12/2018	Tier 2	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
199	18/01680/FUL	Jason Wright	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	Approved	27/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
200	17/02231/FUL	G B Newton & Sons	Little Lodge Farm, CO9 3AG	Proposed poultry building	3.7	Approved	14/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
201	21/00250/FUL	Michel and Mette Assouline	Land Adjacent to Nightingales Farm, Brickhouse Road,	Proposed stables and covered arena	4.1	Submitted – Not Yet Determined		Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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			Colne Engaine, CO6 2HJ							
202	16/02094/FUL	Vaizey North Estate Trust	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
203	18/00007/SCR	Bellway Homes	Land East of Sudbury Road Halstead Essex	EIA Screening Request – Full application comprising residential development 6.72 ha, up to 218 dwellings and open space 13.53 ha.	4.3	Approved	06/12/2018	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This screening request is related to ID 204 (application ref. 18/01749/FUL), which will be taken forward to Stage 2.
204	18/01749/FUL	Bellway Homes Ltd – Jennifer Carroll	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
205	17/00575/OUT	Vaizey North Estate Trust & Gladman Developments Ltd	Land east of Sudbury Road, Halstead, CO9 2TH	Outline planning permission for up to 205 residential dwellings, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
206	19/00168/OUT	Gladman Developments Ltd.	Land west of Sudbury Road	Outline planning permission for up to 200 residential dwellings, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
207	16/01472/VAR	Bloor Homes Eastern	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 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.	4.6	Withdrawn	10/10/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
208	16/01628/REM	Myriad Housing Limited	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	Approved	13/04/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
209	17/02282/FUL	Dean Barrell	Barrells Meadow, CO9 3EA	Proposed new machinery storage barn	4.9	Approved	23/03/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
210	19/00119/FUL	Joby Humm	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	5	Approved	29/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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				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.						
211	20/01647/FUL	Eastlight Community Homes	Cherry Tree Close, Halstead, CO9 2UA	Erection of 22 dwellings and the construction of access road and 50 car spaces.	5	Withdrawn	21/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
212	19/00668/FUL	Mike Stannard	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
213	18/01803/OUT	Lee Weatherall	Land on the eastern side of Halstead at the junction of Brook Street and Fenn Road	Outline planning permission for up to 70 dwellings, landscaping, public open space, and SuDS with all matters reserved apart from access.	5.2	Refused	06/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
214	20/01761/LBC	Mr and Mrs Harris	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	Approved	12/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 215 (application ref 20/01760/FUL), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
215	20/01760/FUL	Mr and Mrs Harris	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	Approved	12/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
216	17/00579/FUL	Wincer Kievenaar Architects Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
217	20/01474/FUL	PL & DL Lewis	Units 1, 2 & 3, Sixth Avenue, Bluebridge Industrial Estate, Halstead, CO9 2FL	Erection of B1 & B8 Commercial Units	5.4	Submitted – Not Yet Determined		Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
218	19/00519/OUT	Oak Home Developments Limited	Land North of Slough Farm Road, CO9 1XR	Residential development of up to 29 dwellings and access	5.4	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	19/03/2019	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
219	16/01517/FUL	Robert Harlow	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
220	20/01568/FUL	Whitehouse Holdings Halstead Ltd	Whitehouse Business Park, CO9 1PB	Demolition and removal of existing buildings. Erection of Warehouse Extension with associated ground works	5.5	Approved	18/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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221	19/00648/PLD	Mr Simon Bragg	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
222	18/02154/FUL	Halstead Residential Limited	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	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	03/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
223	19/01532/OUT	Go Homes Ltd	Crowbridge Farm, CO9 1JS	Outline application for up to 40 dwellings with associated infrastructure and public open space.	5.7	Appeal – Dismissed	06/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
224	19/01908/OUT	AAH Planning Consultants	Land to the West of Prayers 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
225	20/02066/FUL	Christopher Minter	Purkis House, Lower Farm Road, CO10 7AG	Proposed stables development and 25m x 45m equestrian arena	5.7	Refused	23/06/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed for potentially successful appeals).
226	20/02238/REM	Stonebond Properties (Chelmsford) Limited	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	Approved	28/05/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
227	18/00774/OUT	Tesni Properties Ltd	Land to the west of Mount Hill, Halstead	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 226 (application ref 20/02238/REM), a reserved matters application which will be taken to Stage 2.
228	19/02257/OUT	Heyhill Land	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 space, SuDS, and formation of new vehicle access off Station Road.	6.1	Refused	03/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
229	19/00802/REM	Bellway Homes Ltd (Essex)	Land off Station Road, Earls Colne, CO6 2ER	Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval 18/00121/OUT – Relating to the development of the site to provide 90 residential dwellings (Use Class C3) and associated infrastructure works.	6.1	Approved	27/09/2019	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
230	18/00121/OUT	Gladman Developments Ltd	Land off Station Road, Earls Colne	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 115 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application is related to ID 229 (application ref 19/00802/REM), an approved reserved matters application that will be progressed to Stage 2.
231	17/01892/FUL	C/o Percival & Company	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.

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232	16/01475/FUL	Mark Bedding – Crest Nicholson Eastern	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.	6.2	Permitted with s106	22/05/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
233	18/00371/REM	CALA Homes (North Home Counties) Ltd	Land Adjacent to Colne House, CO6 2LT	Erection of 56 dwellings with associated open space, landscaping, new access road and highway improvements	6.2	Approved	20/05/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 234 (application ref 18/02004/REM), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
234	18/02004/REM	Mr Phillip Wright	Land North East of Station Road Earls Colne Essex	Erection of 56 dwellings with associated open space, landscaping, new access road and highway improvements	6.2	Appeal – Approved	20/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
235	16/01646/OUT	Pauline Hennessey	Land South East of Blamsters Farm	Residential Development to include a total of sixteen supported living homes and nine market homes falling within Use Class C3 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order	6.2	Application Permitted With s106	30/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
236	20/02027/FUL	A Buck	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	Approved	02/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
237	16/00560/FUL	A Buck	Bridge End Nursery, CO10 7AB	Proposed stable block (demolition of existing temporary stable block) together with construction of menage in connection with continued use of paddocks for equine purposes	6.2	Approved	24/05/2016	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
238	16/01903/FUL	A Buck	Bridge End, CO10 7AB	Proposed Siting of Four Mobile Shepherds' Huts to be used as Tourist Accommodation	6.2	Approved	21/12/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
239	20/00040/FUL	Paul Whight	Colne Priory, Upper Holt Street, Earls Colne, CO62PG	Proposed extension of historic driveway and associated re-siting of menage	6.3	Approved	16/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
240	20/01493/OUT	Orchestra (Mount Hill) Ltd	Land at Mount Hill	Up to 130 dwellings with new landscaping, open space, access, and associated infrastructure	6.3	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	09/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
241	18/01570/FUL	Robert Browning & Sons	Land at Fox and Pheasant Farm, Colchester Road, White Colne	New agricultural building for lambing and implement store	6.5	Approved	08/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
242	18/00740/FUL	Browning Bros	Chalkney Lakes Log Cabin, Colchester Road, White Colne, CO6 2PP	Erection of 3no buildings for use as holiday lets	6.5	Approved	24/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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243	18/01039/FUL	Gosfield School	Gosfield School, CO9 1PF	New Centre for Performing Arts	6.5	Approved	06/11/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
244	17/01952/REM	Bloor Homes Eastern	Land south of Oak Road, Halstead	Development of 183 residential dwellings (including up to 30% affordable housing), convenience store, parking, structural planting and landscaping, informal public open space, children's play area, surface water attenuation and associated ancillary works.	6.5	Approved	25/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
245	18/01021/VAR	Push Energy	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	Approved	13/09/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
246	20/02205/REM	Persimmon Homes Essex	De Vere Grove, Land to the South of Halstead Road	Erection of 80 dwellings, open space and associated ancillary works	6.6	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	21/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
247	17/01769/OUT	GREENHUNT	Land at Morleys Road, Earls Colne	Outline planning application to include up to 20 dwellings (C3), vehicular access from Morleys Road, public open space, and associated landscaping, drainage, infrastructure, and ancillary works. Detailed approval is sought for access arrangements from Morleys Road, with all other matters reserved.	6.6	Application Permitted With s106	28/11/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
248	17/01665/REM	David Wilson Homes	Land south of Oak Road (East), Halstead	The erection of up to 292 residential dwellings, convenience store, parking, structural planting and landscaping, informal public open space, children's play area, surface water attenuation, 3 no. vehicular access points from A131 (1) and Oak Road (2) and associated ancillary works.	6.6	Approved	11/05/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
249	17/01960/OUT	Arboretum Partners	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, including 40% affordable housing, accesses, associated infrastructure, and open space.	6.6	Refused	12/04/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
250	18/00214/OUT	Mr & Mrs Robinson	Land Rear of Springtrees, Russetdene, 6–28 Tey Road and West of 36 and 63 Lowefields, Earls Colne, CO62LG	Erection of 30 dwellings and associated garages, Lay Out Parking, Amenity Areas, Public Open Space, Estate Roads, Private Drives, Drainage Infrastructure and Landscaping	6.7	Application Permitted With s106	20/05/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
251	20/00352/REM	Simon Earl – B D G	Land rear of Tey Road, Earls Colne, CO6 2LG	Erection 23 No. Detached and semi-detached, 1-, 2-, 3-, & 5-bedroom dwellings and associated garages, lay out parking, amenity areas, public	6.7	Application Permitted With s106	26/10/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

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		Design (South) Ltd		open space, estate roads, private drive, drainage infrastructure and land scaping.						generate significant cumulative effects.
252	16/01467/FUL	Spencer Davis	Land Adjacent Stonebridge House, CO6 2NL	Construction of new agricultural building	6.7	Refused	21/02/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
253	18/01876/OUT	Famco Estates Ltd	Land at Oak Field, CO9 1LX	Outline planning application (all matters reserved) for up to 70 residential dwellings, public open space, and associated development	6.7	Application Permitted With s106	19/12/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
254	17/01172/AGR	Plandescil Ltd	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 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
255	16/01495/FUL	Chris Dodds	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
256	19/00493/OUT	Gladman	Land Off Bournebridge Hill, Greenstead Green, Essex	Outline application 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.	6.9	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	14/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
257	17/01051/ELD	The David Angus Small Sipp	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	Approved	12/09/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
258	18/00279/OUT	Stockplace Investments Limited	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 and Restoration of Listed Barn for Employment Use.	6.9	Refused	29/03/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
259	19/01072/FUL	MACE / Park Hall	Gosfield Airfield, CO9 1SA	Construction of an assembly and distribution facility	7	Refused	09/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
260	19/01804/OUT	Marfleet Developments Ltd	Land at Hedingham Road, CO9 1PN	Outline planning permission for a new residential development comprising of up to 23 dwellings alongside associated works with all matters reserved apart from Access	7	Refused	19/02/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
261	17/01607/FUL	Marfleet Developments Ltd	Hedingham Road, Gosfield, Essex, CO9 1PN	40 residential dwellings.	7	Refused	11/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
262	18/02165/FUL	Angling Couture Ltd	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	7.1	Approved	05/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

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				use of land for siting two mobile units to provide anglers' toilets and a tool shed						generate significant cumulative effects.
263	18/01475/REM	Miss Hannah Short	Land at Hunnable Industrial Estate, CO9 4HD	Erection of up to 60 no. dwellings and community use area	7.1	Approved	04/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
264	18/00312/FUL	Countryside Properties	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
265	18/01902/VAR	Mr Dixie Walker	Police Station High Street Great Yeldham Essex	Change of use from Police Station to residential (8 self-contained units) incorporating extensions and conversion.	7.2	Approved	06/08/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
266	18/02239/FUL	D F Middleditch & Son	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	Approved	30/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
267	16/01352/FUL	Messrs e: N. & A. Browning	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
268	20/00653/REM	Abbey Developments	Land to the west of Hedingham Road, CO9 1PJ	Outline application with all matters reserved except access for 35 dwellings – access from Meadway	7.4	Approved	17/04/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
269	17/01066/OUT	Baylight Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 269 (application ref 20/00653/REM) which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
270	21/01479/FUL	Frank Ladkin	Land West of Rosemary Lane Halstead Essex	Erection of 2no. buildings comprising 7no. commercial units (B2) with associated access road, paths, bin stores and electrical substation.	7.44	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	06/05/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
271	17/01551/FUL	Charlie Butler	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	Approved	15/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
272	17/01664/OUT	Go Homes Ltd	Crowbridge Farm, CO9 1JS	Outline application for up to 70 dwellings with associated infrastructure and public open space.	7.7	Appeal – Dismissed	04/01/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused and dismissed on appeal.
273	20/01107/FUL	NextPower SPV 11 Limited	Land to the north of the B1064 / The Street, and the east of Pentlow Hill	Solar farm and associated development	8.2	Approved	23/04/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

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274	18/02263/FUL	E Hobbs (Farms) Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
275	19/00306/FUL	Direct Transportation Limited	Direct Transportation Limited, CO6 2JX	Construction of Goods in Transit Shed.	8.6	Approved	13/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
276	21/00396/REM	Strutt And Parker	Land at The Airfield Earls Colne Essex	Erection of up to 10,220m ² of B1, B2 and B8 employment floor space. Reserved matters relating to the development of the southern parcel of the site for B8 external storage and ancillary parking.	8.7	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	05/02/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application relates to ID 278 (application ref. 17/01157/OUT), which will be progressed to Stage 2.
277	17/00002/SCR	Marks Hall Estate	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 2	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This item relates to ID 278 (application ref. 17/01157/OUT), which will be taken to Stage 2.
278	17/01157/OUT	Trustees of Marks Hall Estate	Development Area Earls Colne Industrial Park	Outline Planning Application with all matters reserved for the erection of up to 10,220m ² of B1, B2 and B8 employment floor space.	8.8	Application Permitted With s106	25/11/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
279	20/00827/LBC	Marks Hall Estate	Marks Hall Estate, CO6 1TG	Proposed cycle route and improvements to visitor facilities	8.8	Approved	17/08/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 280 (application ref. 20/00826/FUL), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
280	20/00826/FUL	Marks Hall Estate	Marks Hall Estate, CO6 1TG	Proposed cycle route and improvements to visitor facilities	8.8	Approved	17/08/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
281	20/01912/AGR	Mr REAIN	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
282	18/01699/FUL	R J + B Hughes and C Kemp	Blackwells Yard, CO6 2JX	Permeable paving of existing grassed area for outside storage of vehicles and containers	9	Approved	08/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
283	18/01740/FUL	Mr Berry	Foxearth Fisheries, CO10 7GA	Erection of building for storage of machinery and equipment	9	Approved	13/12/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
284	20/01283/FUL	Marks Hall Estate	Marks Hall Estate, CO6 1TG	Full planning application for the creation of a lake as a landscape feature within the arboretum	9.2	Approved	18/11/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
285	18/01872/FUL	Essex Wildlife Trust	Brookes Nature Reserve, CM77 8BA	Creation of pond and scrape on former arable land. Soil to be used on site to create a raised	9.2	Approved	16/04/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

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				permissive footpath for all year access and also to create bunds and hibernacula on site.						generate significant cumulative effects.
286	19/00456/AGR	D&J Drysdale	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
287	20/01463/LBC	Strutt and Parker	Great Nuntys Farm, CO9 1RJ	Change of use of barn and re-construction of collapsed barns to form three separate residential dwellings	9.5	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	04/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 288 (application ref. 20/01462/FUL), which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
288	20/01462/FUL	Strutt and Parker	Great Nuntys Farm, CO9 1RJ	Change of use of barn and re-construction of collapsed barns to form three separate residential dwellings	9.5	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	04/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
289	17/02171/FUL	Simon Cornwell	Grass Green Farm, Stambourne Road, CO9 4NB	Change of use from agricultural land to equestrian – creation of manège arena	9.5	Approved	07/02/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
290	20/00364/FUL	Flowline Builders Ltd	Land adjacent to Wavers Farm	Change of use from agriculture to land for rescued horses and ponies.	9.9	Approved	08/06/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
291	21/00726/FUL	Chelsteen Homes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
292	21/00929/OUT	Q Development s Ltd	Land South of Chapel Road Ridgewell Essex	Development of up to 24 dwellings including details of access into and within the site, parking arrangements, garages, open space, landscaping, drainage measures and all other associated works.	10.7	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	23/03/2021	Tier 1	No.	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
Colchester Borough Council										
293	145577	Mr Charles Owen	Thrift Farmhouse, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
294	211291	Mr R Strathern	Fordham Place, Bergholt Road, Fordham Colchester CO6 3NU	Application to determine if prior approval is required for proposed excavation of reservoir for agricultural irrigation purposes with access track	5.55	Withdrawn	01/06/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
295	161570	Barry East	Fordham House Farm, CO8 5AZ	The addition of originally proposed conservatory to South East elevation. Introduction of proposed but previously refused dormer windows; better, more in keeping with Georgian design. Addition of gate and pillars set back from roadway.	5.8	Refused	07/09/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).

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296	150391	Fairfields Biogas Ltd	Fairfields Farm, CO6 3AQ	Erection of Farm Based Biogas Digester and associated works	6.3	Approved	31/07/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
297	144589	Thomas Bates & Son Ltd	Hill Farm, Boxted Cross, Boxted Colchester CO4 5RD	Outline application for residential development comprising up to 45 new homes, public open space, landscaping, new access, and highways associated and ancillary development.	6.5	Refused	09/07/2014	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
298	170997	Mr Bates	Land at, Hill Farm, Carters Hill, Boxted, Colchester, CO4 5RD	36 residential dwellings, public open space, landscaping, new access and highways, associated and ancillary development.	6.5	Approved	10/08/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application has been superseded by ID 299 (application ref 180540).
299	180540	Lynton Homes Ltd	land at, Hill House, Carters Hill, Boxted, Colchester, CO4 5RD	Reserved matters application following outline approval 170997 – erection of 36 residential dwellings, public open space, landscaping, new access, and highways, associated and ancillary development	6.5	Approved	05/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
300	160365	East Anglian Railway Museum	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
301	172806	P, C and L Colman	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
302	162775	Fillpots Nursery	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
303	181007	Fillpots Nursery	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
304	191554	Fillpots Nursery	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	7.7	Approved	20/09/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. This application is related to ID 303 (application ref 181007) which will not be progressed to Stage 2.
305	192000	Gary Bennell	46 Straight Road, CO4 5HW	A. Removal of already approved storage of car internally within the barns and to apply for the storage of 16 cars externally. B. Change of use within the existing barns from car	7.8	Approved	20/01/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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				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. C. Increase of hours for the complete site to 7am–8pm Mon–Sat and Sundays 10am–4pm. D. Change of use to store builders' materials and Contractor's vehicles within the rear compound and storage units/infill.						
306	182513	Gary Bennell	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
307	182723	Kier Construction (Eastern)	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
308	191487	Mr & Mrs Wykes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
309	210097	Mr K Dillaway	Field adjacent Chaplins Farm, Langham Lane, Langham Colchester	Application for a Lawful Development Certificate for existing use of land for: 1. 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 which additionally comprise operational development, as well as supporting the use, and have been on site for more than 4 years	8.3	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	14/01/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
310	142090	Mr Andrew Hawe	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
311	191830	Mr G Williamson, Mr D Williamson and Lin	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
312	146546	Mr Watts	Wickhams, CO6 3DW	Proposed 2 No. Stables and Tack room	8.5	Withdrawn	17/02/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
313	182045	Mr Hawe	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to

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										generate significant cumulative effects.
314	190302	K De La Garza	Land to the east of, Nayland Road, Great Horkesley Colchester	Outline planning application for 80 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
315	190693	G&J Barron	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 2	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
316	146334	Hills Residential Ltd.	Land adjacent to Hallfields Cottages, Manningtree Road, Dedham, CO7 6AE	Application for demolition of farm outbuildings and erection of 9 affordable homes, 8 market homes, associated works, and access/parking.	9.2	Approved	04/06/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
317	180438	Ms Lois Bowser	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
318	201099	Colchester Borough Council	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
319	151585	Your Life Care Solutions	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. The Siting of two administrative offices in portacabins for the running of business on and off site, the construction of an additional residential annexe (2) and increased parking area to serve these facilities.	9.3	Approved	02/12/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
320	152866	Mrs Norcliffe	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
321	200586	Flint Farm Ltd	Flint Farm, CO6 3LN	Creation of a detached, three-bedroom farmhouse.	9.3	Withdrawn	22/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
322	170454	Stane Park Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
323	172417	Stane Park Limited	Lodge Park, CO4 5NE	Change of use of Agricultural Chemical store buildings from B8 use (storage and distribution) to B1 use (offices), part one and two storey extension	9.4	Approved	14/11/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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				together with new bin store, additional cycle storage						
324	192151	Stane Park Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
325	162302	Mr David Moseley	Land Adjacent to Axial Way, Colchester	Detailed planning application for residential development to provide 88 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), comprising 62 houses (2 –2.5 storeys) and three buildings containing 26 apartments (3 to 4 storeys), associated car parking, cycle parking.	9.6	Approved	08/03/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
326	202575	Flakt Woods Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
327	210648	Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd	Parcels R01, R02 & R03, G1, G3, G4 And Osf1 North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Construction of 201 dwellings.	9.6	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	10/03/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
328	180531	D Byford	Tile House, New Road, Aldham Colchester CO6 3PN	Revised application for the erection of two detached properties served from existing access including new private drive, garages, and landscaping.	9.7	Approved	11/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
329	182134	Mr Hughes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
330	200203	Mersea Homes	Neighbourhood Centre, North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Up to 75 dwellings in the Neighbourhood Centre.	9.96	Withdrawn	25/08/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
331	201014	Mersea Homes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
332	180732	NEEB Holdings Ltd	Land adjacent, Colchester Road, West Bergholt Colchester	Outline application for 14 dwellings, 32 retirement living/sheltered accommodation units, 60 bed care home, vehicular and pedestrian access from Colchester Road, public open space, and landscaping with details of access and	9.99	Refused	15/06/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).

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333	173127	Gladman Developments Ltd	Land adjacent, Hill House Farm, Colchester Road, West Bergholt Colchester CO6 3JX	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 97 dwellings with public open space, landscaping and SuDS and vehicular access point from Colchester Road. All matters reserved except for means of access.	9.99	Dismissed (Appeal)	02/08/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application dismissed on appeal.
334	191933	Mersea Homes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
335	192890	Mersea Homes	North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval 121272 – Construction of 17 dwellings at Parcel NC1	9.99	Approved	25/09/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
336	181272	Mersea Homes	North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	This application has been superseded by ID 331 (application ref 201014), an application that will not be progressed to Stage 2.
337	182116	Mersea Homes	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
338	170200	Gladman Developments	Land off Bakers Lane, Colchester	Outline planning application for the erection of up to 122 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, SuDS, and vehicular access points from Bakers Lane. All matters reserved except for means of access.	10.1	Refused	25/05/2017	Tier 1	No.	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
339	201267	Mr Minns	Land west of Coggeshall Road, CO7 6EU	Use of land for the siting of 6 no. holiday pods including new access	10.2	Refused	18/09/2020	Tier 1	No.	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
340	192841	Gladman	Land off Halstead Road, Eight Ash Green	Outline planning application for the development of up to 150 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, SuDS and vehicular access points from Halstead Road and Fiddlers Hill. All matters reserved except for means of access.	10.6	Approved	29/07/2020	Tier 1	No.	Yes. This development is 0.6km outside of the maximum ZOI, however it will be progressed due to the scale of development.
Essex County Council										
341	ESS/82/19/BTE	T&K Weavers	Ferriers Farm Pit, CO8 5DL	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
342	ESS/95/20/BTE	Tile Kiln Farm	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
343	ESS/59/19/BTE	Tile Kiln Farm	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application refused (to be reviewed again for potentially successful appeals).
344	CC/BTE/80/19	Real8 Group	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
345	ESS/34/20/COL	CSH Environmental	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
346	ESS/09/18/COL	CSH Environmental	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
347	ESS/29/16/COL	Colchester Skip Hire	Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford, Colchester, CO6 3AH	Timber recycling compound	6.6	Approved	02/11/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
Suffolk County Council										
348	SCC/0018/19B/VOC	Brett Aggregates Ltd	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, due to the distance from the project.
349	SCC\0132\16B	Boxford (Suffolk) Farms Ltd	(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, due to the distance from the project.
350	B/13/01127/CM A	Brett Group	Layham Quarry, Rands Road, Layham, Ipswich, Suffolk	Variation of Condition of Planning Permission B/97/0765 (Landfilling and restoration to agriculture and silviculture) to extend completion of both by 15 years respectively; replace the phasing of operations plan and raise the height of perimeter bunding around Phases 4 and 5	0	Approved	03/04/2014	Tier 1	All topics	Yes, due to the distance from the project.
351	B/13/00855A27c 4/7/12	Director for Children & Young People	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
352	B/15/00104	Director for Children & Young People	The Bridge School Secondary Campus, Sprites Lane, Belstead, IP8 3ND	Biomass Boiler with an 18m high Flue.	2.5	Approved	01/05/2015	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature/scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
353	SCC\0193\17B	FCC Environment	Hadleigh Household Waste Recycling Centre, Crockatt Way, Hadleigh, Ipswich, IP7 6RD	Double storey welfare facility.	2.6	Approved	19/12/2017	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature/scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
354	SCC\0178\16B	TD & AM Bugg Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
355	SCC\0099\19B	TD & AM Bugg Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
356	SCC\0099\17MS	Director for Children & Young People	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
357	SCC\0157\17B	Mr J T Few	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature/scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
358	SCC\0199\16B	Waste Services	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
359	SCC\0043\21IP	Sue Cook	Chantry Academy Mallard Way Ipswich IP2 9LR	Proposed new two storey standalone block expansion from 900 to 1050 places, along with associated carparking, hard and soft landscaping works.	3.87	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	18/05/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
360	MS/1816/15	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Bramford Landfill Site, Paper Mill Lane, Bramford, IP8 4DE	Aftercare	4	Approved	27/06/2016	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
361	SCC\0271\16B	Brett Group	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
362	SCC\0057\18MS	Viridor	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature/scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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363	SCC\0061\17NS	SITA UK	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
364	SCC/0043/20MS /SCOPE	Viridor	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
365	SCC/0143/16MS	Claydon Skips	Claydon Skips Ltd Land and Buildings at, Masons Landfill Site, Great Blakenham, IP6 0JX	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
366	SCC\0246\16B	Director of Resource Management	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Application withdrawn.
367	SCC/0044/19B	Mr James Reay	St. Josephs Rc V A Primary School Beaconsfield Road Sudbury CO10 1JP	Proposal to construct two extra classrooms. The building will be constructed from wood and will contain 2 classrooms, a small foyer and 3 small rooms for toilets. Installation of a concrete slab, construction of the building and connection to relevant utilities.	5	Approved	17/07/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
368	SCC\0155\17MS	Director for Children & Young People	Claydon Academy Primary School, Lancaster Way, Claydon, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0DX	Construction of a two -storey teaching block, minor internal alterations to the main school and site works involving circulation, car, cycle and scooter parking, hard play extension and new pedestrian access.	5.6	Approved	25/09/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
369	SCC\0022\16\B	John Pooley	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
370	SCC\0263\16B	Director of Children and Young People	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
371	SCC/0004/21MS	George Tanner (Shalford) Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
372	SCC\0145\17MS	George Tanner	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 2	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
		(Shalford) Limited								generate significant cumulative effects.
373	B/15/01403	Shotley Holdings Ltd	Folly Farm, Tattingsstone, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2NY	Planning application seeking the installation and use of a soil 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature/scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
374	SCC\0024\17B	Shotley Holdings Ltd	Folly Farm, Tattingsstone, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature/scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
375	SCC\0209\17B	Shotley Holdings Ltd	Folly Farm, Tattingsstone, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2NY	Erection of a multipurpose building.	6.8	Approved	26/02/2018	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
376	MS/2432/15	Tarmac Trading Ltd	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
377	SCC/0068/19MS	Brett Aggregates Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
378	SCC/0006/21MS /VOC	Brett Aggregates Limited	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
379	B/14/01492	Shotley Holdings Ltd	Folly Farm, Tattingsstone, 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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
380	SCC\0007\18MS	Sackers Recycling	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects. The application is retrospective.
381	SCC/0111/18MS	Director for CYP	Bosmere Primary School Quinton Road Needham Market Ipswich IP6 8BP	Extension to the school building to include two new class bases, two group rooms, staff work room, senior office, and office. Two existing classrooms to be converted into one large studio with divider.	9	Approved	19/02/2019	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

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382	SCC/0090/18	Suffolk County Council	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
383	SCC/0045/21B	Mrs Sue Cook	Brooklands Primary School Palfrey Heights Brantham CO11 1TU	Expansion to include 4 additional teaching spaces, ancillary spaces, demolition of swimming pool, additional car, scooter and cycle parking and artificial grass pitch.	9.35	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	18/05/2021	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
Tendring District Council										
384	20/00594/FUL	Flying Trade Group PLC	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	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	12/05/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
385	20/01783/FUL	RVL Properties Ltd	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	Submitted – Not Yet Determined	09/12/2020	Tier 1	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
West Suffolk District Council										
386	DC/14/1155/FUL	P H Maddever Farms	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 and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.
Development Allocations within 10km of the project										
Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils										
387	N/A	N/A	Land north east of Frog Hall Lane, Hadleigh	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA028 Site Size– 25ha Approximately 600 dwellings and 5.5ha of employment land (with associated infrastructure)	1.2	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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	N/A	N/A	Land south of High Road, Leavenheath	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA098 Size of site – 5.29ha No. dwellings – 40 dwellings	1.3	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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	N/A	N/A	Land south east of Back Lane, Copdock and Washbrook	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA008 Site Size – 13ha Approximately 226 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	1.7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.

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390	N/A	N/A	Land at Poplar Lane, Sproughton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA014 Site Size – 12ha Approximately 475 dwellings and 4ha of employment land (and associated infrastructure)	1.7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
391	N/A	N/A	Land north of Burstall Lane and west of B1113, Sproughton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA012 Site Size – 10.6ha Approximately 105 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	1.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
392	N/A	N/A	Land north of the A1071, Sproughton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA013 Site Size – 47.6ha Approximately 800 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	1.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
393	N/A	N/A	Angel Court, Angel Street, Hadleigh	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA115 Site Size – 0.3ha Approximately 21 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	1.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
394	N/A	N/A	Former Babergh District Council Offices, Hadleigh	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA027 Site Size – 0.69ha Approximately 50 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.2	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
395	N/A	N/A	Land south of Fitzgerald Road, Bramford	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA006 Site Size – 4.18ha Approximately 100 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.4	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
396	N/A	N/A	land at Former Sugar Beet Factory Site, Sproughton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA018 50ha Class E/B2/B8 uses	2.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
397	N/A	N/A	Land east of Loraine Way, Sproughton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA116 Site Size – 3.4ha Approximately 50 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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

ID	Application Ref	Applicant	Location	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Application Status	Submission / Decision Date	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?
398	N/A	N/A	Land east of The Street, Bramford	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA007 Site Size – 9.3ha Approximately 190 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	own assessment of cumulative effects. 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.
399	N/A	N/A	Land north of Red Hill Road / Malyon Road, Hadleigh	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA114 Site Size – 3.2ha Approximately 75 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
400	N/A	N/A	Land south west of London Road, Copdock and Washbrook	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA009 Site Size – 0.8ha Approximately 12 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
401	N/A	N/A	Land west of Bures Road, Great Cornard	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA040 Site Size – 1.64ha Approximately 46 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	2.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
402	N/A	N/A	Acre Field, Belstead	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA005 Site Size – 1.1ha Approximately 14 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	3.3	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
403	N/A	N/A	Land east of Bramford Road, Bramford	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA107 Site Size – 2.1ha Approximately 14 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	3.4	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
404	N/A	N/A	Land at Tye Farm, Great Cornard	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA042 Site Size – 60ha Approximately 500 dwellings (with associated infrastructure).	3.7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.

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405	N/A	N/A	Land East of Longfield Road, Capel St Mary	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA054 Site Size – 5.56ha Approximately 100 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	4	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
406	N/A	N/A	Land east of Kings Hill, Great Cornard	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA039 Site Size – 0.74ha Approximately 8 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	4.3	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
407	N/A	N/A	Land west of Old Norwich Road, Whitton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA102 Site size – 10ha Approximately 190 dwellings and associated infrastructure.	4.3	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
408	N/A	N/A	Land southwest of Rembrow Road, Capel St Mary	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA055 Site Size – 26 ha Approximately 550 dwellings and 5,000m2 of employment floorspace (with associated infrastructure)	4.4	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
409	N/A	N/A	Land north of Church Lane, Barham	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA002 Site size – 24.9ha Approximately 270 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	5.7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
410	N/A	N/A	Land north west of Moores Lane, East Bergholt	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA060 Site Size – 9ha Approximately 144 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	5.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
411	N/A	N/A	Land east of Norwich Road, Barham	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA001 Site size – 10.6ha Approximately 325 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
412	N/A	N/A	Land south of Church Lane, Claydon	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA003 Site size – 6.2ha Approximately 75 dwellings (and associated infrastructure)	6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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

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413	N/A	N/A	Land northwest of Waldingfield Road, Chilton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA041 Site Size – 5.98ha Approximately 130 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	own assessment of cumulative effects. 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.
414	N/A	N/A	Land north of Pesthouse Lane, Barham	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA119 Site Size – 1.7ha Approximately 20 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
415	N/A	N/A	Land south of Heath Road, East Bergholt	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA061 Site Size – 9 ha Approximately 75 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.5	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
416	N/A	N/A	Land west of Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA059 Site Size – 0.85ha Approximately 10 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	6.7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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	N/A	N/A	Land east of the B1064, Long Melford	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA113 Site Size – 8.5 ha Approximately 150 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	7.7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
418	N/A	N/A	Land south of Tamage Road, Acton	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA045 Site Size – 3.5ha Approximately 100 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	7.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
419	N/A	N/A	Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA053 Site Size – 8.4ha Approximately 125 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	8.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.

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420	N/A	N/A	Former Needham Market Middle School, Needham Market	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA031 Site Size – 1.26ha Approximately 41 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	9.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
421	N/A	N/A	Land south of Wattisham Road, Bildeston	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA048 Site Size – 3.0ha Approximately 75 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	9.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
422	N/A	N/A	Former Mid Suffolk District Council Offices and Car Park, Needham Market	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA032 Site Size – 2.62ha Approximately 94 dwellings and 400m ² floorspace of Class E uses (with associated infrastructure)	9.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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	N/A	N/A	Land west of Stowmarket Road, Needham Market	Babergh and Mid Suffolk Pre-Submission Joint Local Plan (Nov 2020) Draft Policy LA030 Site Size – 2.1ha Approximately 66 dwellings (with associated infrastructure)	10	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
424	N/A	N/A	Various sites across the Districts for residential development	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy LS01 Residential		N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
Braintree District Council										
425	N/A	N/A	Rockways site Station Road, Sible Hedingham	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy SIB 2CH (Map 53) Remaining Capacity – 38 dwellings	4.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
426	N/A	N/A	Earl's Garden (Premdor site) Station Road, Sible Hedingham	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy SIB 2H (Map 53) Remaining Capacity – 51 dwellings	4.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.

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427	N/A	N/A	Land at Cherry Tree Rise	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy HASA 289 (Map 34) Remaining Capacity – 20 dwellings	5	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
428	N/A	N/A	The old wood yard site Fenn Road	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy HASA 295 (Map 34) Remaining Capacity – 30 dwellings	5.2	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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	N/A	N/A	Former Tanners Dairy Prayors Hill, Sible Hedingham	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy SIBH 377 (Map 53) Remaining Capacity – 50 dwellings	5.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
430	N/A	N/A	Former Tanners Dairy Prayors Hill, Sible Hedingham	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy SIBH 617 (Map 53) Remaining Capacity – 50 dwellings	5.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
431	N/A	N/A		Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy COLE188	5.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
432	N/A	N/A	Portway Place, Central Park site Colchester Road	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy HASA 513 (Map 34) Remaining Capacity – 103 dwellings	5.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
433	N/A	N/A	Land at Greenways Balls Chase , Halstead	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy HASA 286 (Map 34) Remaining Capacity – 14 dwellings	6.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
434	N/A	N/A	Land at Station Road, East Colne	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy EAR3H (Map 21) Remaining Capacity – 56 dwellings	6.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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

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										own assessment of cumulative effects.
435	N/A	N/A	Ball Chase, Halstead	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy HAS16H (Map 34) Remaining Capacity – 34 dwellings	6.2	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
436	N/A	N/A	Land off Monks Road, East Colne	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy EARC 221 (Map 21) Remaining Capacity – 50 dwellings	6.2	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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	N/A	N/A	Blamsters area 3, Halstead	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy HATR 309 (Map 34) Remaining Capacity – 16 dwellings	6.3	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
438	N/A	N/A	Land South of Oak Road, Halstead	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy GGHR 307 (Map 34) Remaining Capacity – 292 dwellings	6.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
439	N/A	N/A	Land rear of Halstead Road, East Colne	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy EARC 225 (Map 21) Remaining Capacity – 80 dwellings	6.6	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
440	N/A	N/A	East Colne	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy EAR4E (Map 21)	6.7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
441	N/A	N/A	Hunnable Industrial Estate, Great Yeldham	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy GREY 275 (Map 32) Remaining Capacity – 53 dwellings	7.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.

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442	N/A	N/A	Nuns Walk Field, Great Yeldham	Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan Section 2 (October 2017) Draft Policy GREY 274 (Map 32) Remaining Capacity – 29 dwellings	7.4	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
Colchester Borough Council										
443	N/A	N/A	Hill Farm Site, Boxted	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) & Boxted Neighbourhood Plan 2014–2029 Draft Policy SS2 Refer to Policy HF1 of Boxted Neighbourhood Plan	6.5	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
444	N/A	N/A	School Lane, Great Horksley	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS7 13 new dwellings	7.1	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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	N/A	N/A	Boxted Straight Road, Boxted	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS2/SG4 Local Economic Area	7.5	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
446	N/A	N/A	Fordham	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS6 20 new dwellings	7.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
447	N/A	N/A	Boxted Straight Road, Boxted	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS2/SG4 Local Economic Area	8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
448	N/A	N/A	Chappel and Wakes Colne	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS3 30 new dwellings	8.2	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
449	N/A	N/A	Great Horksley Manor, Nayland Road, Great Horksley	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS7 80 new dwellings, allotments	8.3	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of heritage assets; Traffic and Transport	No. It is expected that a future developer bringing forward a development in line with this

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										allocation would carry out their own assessment of cumulative effects.
450	N/A	N/A	School Road, Langham	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS9 70 new dwellings	8.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
451	N/A	N/A	Powerplus Engineering and Whitnell, Contractors Site, School Road, Langham	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS9/SG4 Local Economic Area	8.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
452	N/A	N/A	Land off Greenfield Drive, Great Tey	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS9 30 new dwellings	9.4	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
453	N/A	N/A	Land on Brook Road, Great Tey	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS8 10 new dwellings	9.8	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
454	N/A	N/A	Wick Road, Langham	Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (Section 2) (June 2017) Draft Policy SS9 10 new dwellings	9.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
Suffolk County Council										
455	N/A	N/A	Layham Quarry	Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020) Adopted Policy M5 Sand and Gravel Extraction	0	N/A	N/A	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.
456	N/A	N/A	Belstead Quarry	Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020) Adopted Policy M3 Sand and Gravel Extraction	3.5	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.

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457	N/A	N/A	Wherstead Quarry	Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020) Adopted Policy M9 Sand and Gravel Extraction	4.5	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
458	N/A	N/A	Barham Quarry	Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020) Adopted Policy M1 Sand and Gravel Extraction	5.9	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
459	N/A	N/A	Tattingstone Quarry	Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2020) Adopted Policy M6 Sand and Gravel Extraction	7	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
Tendring District Council										
460	N/A	N/A	Tendring Colchester Borders Garden Community	Tendring District Local Plan 2013–2033 and Beyond North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic 1 (2021) Adopted. Policy Map 10.2. 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	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	Landscape and Visual and setting of 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.
Other Known Developments										
461	N/A	Anglian Water	Bury St Edmunds to Colchester. The pipeline crosses the Order Limits southeast of Hadleigh.	80km water pipeline between Bury St Edmunds and Colchester.	0	Application not yet submitted. Likely to be a full application with EIA.	N/A	Tier 3	All topics	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
462	N/A	National Grid	East Anglia GREEN: (Norwich to Bramford) (linked with 463 as it is now one project)	For preliminary assessment purposes it has been assumed that East Anglia GREEN would comprise a new 400kV double circuit connection from Norwich Main Substation to Bramford Substation, and a new 400kV double circuit connection from Bramford Substation to Tilbury Substation via a new connection substation in Tendring District.	0	Application not yet submitted. Likely to be a DCO application.	N/A	Tier 3	All topics	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
463	N/A	National Grid	East Anglia GREEN: (Bramford to Tilbury) (linked with 462 as it is now one project)	The new circuits would connect in to the existing Bramford Substation operational boundary. It is assumed that the project would consist of new overhead lines with steel lattice towers of c.50m in height and c.360m apart. It is currently assumed that the construction period would be between						

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				2027 and 2030, with a two year overlap with the construction phase of the Bramford to Twinstead construction period.						
464	N/A	National Grid	Pelham – Twinstead Tee / Twinstead Tee – Braintree	(National Grid code BPRE) Uprating of the circuit. Likely to be undertaken in 2027/28 (approx. 6 months)	0	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	All topics	Yes, due to the proximity of the proposed development.
465	N/A	National Grid	Bramford to Braintree / Braintree – Bulls Lodge – Rayleigh	(National Grid code BRRE) Uprating the circuits on the remainder of Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh route. Note the Bramford – Twinstead stretch already completed in 2011. Likely to be undertaken in Spring 2023 (approx. 4 months).	0	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	All topics	Yes, due to the proximity of the proposed development.
466	N/A	National Grid	Norwich to Bramford	(National Grid code NBRE) Uprating of the Norwich Main circuit. Likely to be undertaken in Spring/Summer 2022 (approx. 6 months) then Summer/Autumn 2023 (approx. 6 months).	0	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	All topics	Yes, due to the proximity of the proposed development.
467	N/A	National Grid	Bramford Substation	Proposed ancillary works at Bramford Substation, including the installation of new shunt reactors to maintain the electrical operating parameters of the 400kV network and gantry structures to connect the Bramford to Twinstead overhead line into the substation.	0	N/A	N/A	Tier 3	All topics	Yes, due to the proximity of the proposed development.
468	N/A	National Grid	Suffolk to Kent	A new offshore high voltage direct current (HVDC) link between Suffolk and Kent option 1.		N/A	N/A	Tier 3	All topics	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
469	CC/TEN/31/21	Essex County Council	Land between the A120 and A133, to the east of Colchester and west of Elmstead Market	New link road between the existing A120 and A133 inclusive of a grade separated dumbbell junction at the A120, with new accesses to an existing petrol station (Ardleigh South Services) and Colchester Waste Transfer Station; a new roundabout at the junction with the A133; and two intermediate roundabouts along the link road. Together with other associated works and landscaping.	17.6	Out for consultation	23/03/2021	Tier 1	No.	No. The development is outside of all topic ZOIs. Nature and scale of development not likely to generate significant cumulative effects.

Appendix 15.4 Shortlist of Other Developments

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Appendix 15.4 Shortlist of Other Developments

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)									
1	EN010056	East Anglia THREE Offshore Windfarm – Onshore development component (a below ground cable route to connect the windfarm to the onshore substation near Bramford). The project involves the construction and operation of up to 100 wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development.	0	Tier 1	Yes.	Yes. Construction expected to start in 2023; operational year 2026.	Yes. Due to the nature and scale of development there is the potential for cumulative onshore construction traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction due to the scale and nature of development.	N/A	Yes
2	TR010060	Widening of the A12 between Junctions 19 and 25 to three lanes in both directions and associated junction works.	12	Tier 2	Yes.	Yes (subject to Development Consent Order (DCO) grant). Construction expected to start in 2023; assumed opening year of 2027.	Yes. Due to the nature and scale of development there is the potential for cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction (as A12 is likely to be a key route for construction traffic).	N/A	Yes
3	EN010118	Longfield Solar Farm – new photovoltaic array generating station (500MW) co-located with battery storage and grid connection infrastructure. Site approximately 582ha in size.	21	Tier 2	Yes.	Yes (subject to DCO grant). Construction expected to start Q1 2024; operation around Q1 2026.	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely Affected Road Network (ARN) of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
4	EN010060	Progress Power Station – construction, operation, and maintenance of a gas-fired power station. Associated development including an underground gas pipeline connection.	30	Tier 1	Yes.	No. The power station is due to enter commercial operation by October 2024.	This development would be built prior to the construction of the project and due to the distance from the project it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the cumulative effects assessment (CEA).	N/A	No.
5	EN010111	Bradwell B Nuclear Power Station – construction and operation of a nuclear power station comprising two nuclear reactors and associated development.	30	Tier 3	Yes.	Possible. The developer does not expect an application to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate "for a while yet" (as of July 2021). Once an application is submitted a decision on the application is expected approximately 18 months later.	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
6	EN010077	East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarm – Onshore development component (a below ground cable route to connect the windfarm to the onshore substation). The project involves the construction and operation of up to 67	33	Tier 1	Yes.	Yes (subject to DCO grant). Construction expected to start in 2023; operational year 2026.	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
		wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development.					project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.		
7	EN010078	East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm – Onshore development component (a below ground cable route to connect the windfarm to the onshore substation). The project involves the construction and operation of up to 75 wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development.	33	Tier 1	Yes.	Yes (subject to DCO grant). Construction expected to start in 2023; operational year 2026.	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
8	EN010106	Sunnica Energy Farm – installation of solar photovoltaic generating panels and electrical battery storage technology across two proposed sites (Sunnica East and Sunnica West).	34.5	Tier 2	Yes.	Possible (subject to DCO grant).	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
9	EN010012	The Sizewell C Project – construction, operation, and maintenance of a generating nuclear power station together with associated development.	35	Tier 1	Yes.	Yes (if DCO granted).	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
10	N/A	Nautilus Interconnector – proposed second Interconnector between Great Britain and Belgium.	37	Tier 3	Yes.	Yes (subject to DCO grant). Construction due to start around 2025; development could be operational by 2028.	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
11	N/A	Construction and operation of an Integrated Wastewater Treatment Centre and Sludge Treatment Plant.	40	Tier 3	Yes.	Possible (subject to DCO grant).	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
12	N/A	North Falls Offshore Windfarm – 504 megawatt (MW) capacity. Possible grid connection within Tendring District Council administrative boundary.	Not known because proposed development	Tier 2	Yes.	Yes (subject to DCO grant). Onshore construction expected to start in 2026; development operational in 2030.	The developer has not yet defined a location for the onshore grid connection. At its closest point the onshore scoping area defined in the applicant's Scoping Report (SSE Renewables, 2021) is approximately 11km from the project. No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
			location is not defined.				nature and scale of development and the distance from the project. The proposed development lies well outside of the likely ARN of the project. The proposed development would not be visible by any receptors within the ZTV for the project. Therefore, there would be no likely cumulative effects.		
Major Developments									
14	DC/18/02836	Erection of extension to existing food industry (apple processing and juicing) production premises, associated car parking, landscaping, and drainage infrastructure.	0	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	No. Planning expires three years after approval (i.e. in March 2022). Assuming construction starts by this date the development is likely to have been completed prior to construction of the project.	A Babergh District Council screening opinion published 19 March 2019 confirms that the development is not an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development. Construction of the proposed development is considered likely to have been completed prior to construction of the project, therefore it would form part of the future baseline and is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
15	DC/20/05895	Installation of renewable energy generating station, 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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the project.	Possible. The Environmental Statement (ES) provided by the developer as part of the planning application states that construction would be completed in 40 weeks. Assuming the application is approved, there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	Yes. Due to the distance from the project there could be cumulative effects arising (landscape and visual effects during construction and operation, effects from construction traffic during construction). Moderate adverse effects on views during operation are predicted in the developer's ES. No other significant operational effects are identified in the developer's ES. Falls in a Landscape Character Area (LCA) / Landscape Character Type (LCT) which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects are possible, due to the close distance from the project and nature of development.	N/A	Yes
16	DC/21/00060	Installation of renewable led energy generating station 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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the project.	Possible. The ES provided by the developer as part of the planning application states that construction would be completed in 40 weeks. Assuming the application is approved, there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	Yes. Due to the distance from the project, there could be cumulative effects arising from landscape and visual during construction and operation and construction traffic during construction only. Moderate adverse effects on views during operation are predicted in the developer's ES. No other significant operational effects are identified in the developer's ES. Falls in a LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects are possible, due to close distance from the project and nature of development.	N/A	Yes
17	DC/19/04299	Installation of water pipes to supply East Anglia Windfarm.	0	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	No. Development constructed.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
18	DC/17/02746	Erection and operation of battery storage unit.	0	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	No. A Section 73 application was approved on 04 June 2019 (application ref. DC/19/01601) – the planning permission expired in November 2020. Therefore, the developer would need to submit a new planning application in order to consent the proposed development.	The developer would need to submit a new planning application in order to consent the proposed development. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
21	DC/21/01001	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	Unlikely. Application awaiting decision. It is considered unlikely that there would be a temporal overlap with the project due to the scale and nature of the development (assuming planning permission is granted).	The development is located in very close proximity to the project. In addition, the proposed development involves construction works to sensitive receptors (Grade II* listed buildings adjacent to the Grade I listed Hintlesham Hall), however the scale and nature of development is small. Due to the distance from the project and the sensitivity of the receptors, there may be potential for cumulative effects with the project during construction and operation.	N/A	Yes
22	DC/21/02579	Change of use of land to extend an Authorised Treatment Facility (salvage yard); construction of 5 storage buildings, and other associated operational works.	0.1	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap, depending on the decision date of the application.	Due to the close proximity to the project cumulative effects (e.g. noise, visual) may occur if construction works overlap with the project. Falls in a LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction depending on earthworks/vegetation removal due to the relatively close distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
23	DC/18/05613	Erection of 14 dwellings, garages and additional parking.	0.2	Tier 1	Yes, due to distance from the project.	Section 73 variation of condition 2 application submitted 01 July 2021, awaiting decision. Temporal overlap unlikely.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
26	DC/21/02860	Change of Use of agricultural building to a dwelling house (Use Class C3), and for demolition and associated works (including new coach house annexe, swimming pool, granny annexe, driveway, landscaping, and boundary treatments).	0.2	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	Construction of the proposed development must start by July 2024. Assuming that construction works start by July 2024 there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	Due to the close proximity to the project cumulative effects (e.g. noise, visual) may occur during construction if construction works overlap with the project. Falls in an LCA/LCT affected by the project and close to the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects are possible, due to close distance from the project and nature of development.	N/A	Yes
27	DC/17/03982	Erection of up to 11 dwellings.	0.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	No. The development is under construction (as of March 2021).	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
28	B/16/00928	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project and the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap.	Babergh District Council screening opinion determined that EIA was required, however this decision was appealed, and it was determined on 13 August 2015 that the development is not an EIA development. However due to the distance from the project there is the potential for cumulative effects if there is a temporal overlap between the proposed development and the project. Falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project and also partially within the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Temporary cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction depending on earthworks/vegetation removal, due to close distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
31	DC/21/02958	Request for formal EIA Scoping Opinion – proposed solar panel array and battery storage scheme	0.72	Tier 2	Yes, due to the distance from the project and nature/scale of development.	The applicant's Scoping Report states that construction of the proposed development would take approximately six months. There may be a temporal overlap with the project.	The applicant's Scoping Report has proposed that the landscape and visual, cultural heritage, biodiversity, and operational noise are scoped into the EIA as significant effects may occur. Given the scale of development and distance from the project there may be cumulative effects during construction and operation. Falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction and operation, due to close distance from the project and nature of development.	N/A	Yes
32	DC/20/05137	Employment land for use as Class E Business buildings up to 1900m2 and Classes B2 and B8 buildings up to 4200m2	0.8	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project and the nature/scale of the development.	Possible temporal overlap. Application awaiting decision. A Hadleigh South committee report published 16 June 2021 recommends refusal of planning permission	Mid Suffolk District Council screening opinion published 15 September 2020 confirms that the development is not EIA development. The development comprises an area of approximately 2.3ha, which exceeds the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold of 0.5ha for industrial estate development projects. However due to the distance from the project there may be cumulative effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction and operation, due to close distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
34	DC/19/05419	Phase 2 of Hadleigh East urban extension area.	1.1	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap.	The development comprises 273 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the distance from the project, there may be cumulative transport and traffic effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction and operation, due to the close distance from the project.	N/A	Yes

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
35	B/15/00993	29.7ha of mixed-use development, including the erection of up to 475 dwellings (10.74ha).	1.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. Development under construction (as of July 2021).	Yes. The development comprises up to 475 dwellings, which is greater than the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. There is the potential for cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT not affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects are unlikely to be significant during construction and operation due to nature of development and location on urban edge of Ipswich.	N/A	Yes
36	DC/19/00567	Erection of up to 92 homes and 13 self-build/custom build plots and associated infrastructure.	1.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. Application awaiting decision.	No. Babergh District Council screening opinion issued 30 September 2020 confirms that the development is not an EIA development. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
40	DC/21/02671	Erection of up to 750 dwellings, and up to 3ha of primary education land, public open space, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), landscaping and highway improvements (accompanied by ES).	1.4	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project and nature/scale of development.	Yes. Construction expected to commence in 2026 at a rate of 75 dwellings per annum. Expected to be completed and operational by 2036.	No. The ES submitted by the developer concludes that no significant cumulative effects with other developments are anticipated. While the development is an EIA development, the developer expects to construct dwellings at a rate of 75 per annum. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant effects during construction due to the relatively low number of dwellings to be constructed per annum. During operation there may be cumulative effects on views due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
41	DC/19/00046	Development of a 49.9MW gas powered standby electricity generation facility. Associated areas of hardstanding, access road and ancillary infrastructure.	1.4	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. The development does not appear to be under construction (as of July 2021). Planning permission expires in April 2022.	Mid Suffolk District Council screening opinion issued 15 December 2017 confirms that the proposed Development is not an EIA development and is unlikely to cause significant adverse effects upon the environment. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
43	DC/17/03902	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. The development is under construction (as of July 2021) and therefore likely to have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
44	DC/20/00330	Erection of up to 64 dwellings and provision of land for a community building (Use Class D1)	1.8	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. A reserved matters application will need to be submitted within three years of grant of outline planning permission. Therefore, there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	No. The development comprises 64 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the small scale of development, it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
47	DC/21/02073	Up to 170 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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. Application awaiting decision.	The screening opinion issued by Babergh District Council on 14 October 2020 confirms that the development is not an EIA development, however the development comprises 170 dwellings, which is greater than the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the distance from the project and the scale of development, there may be cumulative traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction depending on earthworks/vegetation removal, due to the relatively close distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
49	DC/17/06058	Construction of infrastructure to serve the first phase of development at Sproughton Enterprise Park.	2.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. Development appears to be under construction (as of July 2021).	No. Babergh District Council screening opinion issued 28 March 2018 confirms that the development is not an EIA development and is unlikely to cause significant adverse effects upon the environment. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
50	DC/17/05687	Development of an Enterprise Park comprising up to 90,000sqm of employment floorspace (B1/B2/B8), 9,000sqm of motor vehicle sales (sui generis), a local centre (accommodating with up to 1,250 sqm 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 associated infrastructure.	2.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. Development appears to be under construction (as of July 2021).	No. Babergh District Council screening opinion issued 14 November 2017 confirms that the development is not an EIA development and is unlikely to cause significant adverse effects upon the environment. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
53	DC/19/01401	Residential development of up to 115 dwellings and access, including open space and landscaping.	2.4	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. Application awaiting decision.	No. Mid Suffolk District Council screening opinion issued 12 April 2019 confirms that the development is not an EIA development and is unlikely to cause significant adverse effects upon the environment. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
63	B/14/00804	Erection of 166 dwellings. New vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access. Provision for public open space and play areas. proposed woodland planting, provision of new wildlife habitat.	3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. The development is under construction (as of July 2021) and therefore likely to have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	The development comprises 166 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. However, as the development is already under construction, it is likely to be fully or mostly completed prior to construction of the project (therefore the number of dwellings awaiting construction would likely be relatively small, and unlikely to generate significant effects during construction). During operation there may be cumulative effects on views due to the nature/scale of development.	N/A	Yes
65	DC/18/02327	Change of use of land to form a business park incorporating a mix of B1, B2 and B8 commercial and industrial units.	3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Development does not appear to be under construction (as of July 2021). Possible temporal overlap.	The total floorspace of the development is approximately 0.28ha, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 0.5ha for industrial estate development projects. Due to the distance from the project and the scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
74	0156/17	Erection of 130 residential dwellings, garages, public open space, and vehicular access.	3.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. Development appears to be under construction (as of July 2021).	No. The development comprises 130 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
76	B/17/00122	Residential development of 97 with associated vehicular access from Days Road, landscaping, open space, car parking and pedestrian links.	3.4	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. Development appears to be under construction (as of July 2021).	No. The development comprises 97 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the relatively small scale of development, it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects with the project.	N/A	No.
81	DC/18/00233	Residential development of up to 190 homes, pre-school facility, with areas of landscaping and public open space, new access from Loraine Way and pedestrian and cycle links.	3.5	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. Application for approval of reserved matters (application ref. DC/21/01220) submitted 01 March 2021, awaiting decision.	Yes. The development comprises 190 dwellings, which is greater than the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. There may be cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT not affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects unlikely to be significant during construction and operation due to nature of development and location on urban edge of Ipswich.	N/A	Yes
88	DC/17/06318	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	The development does not appear to be under construction (as of July 2021). Possible temporal overlap.	The development comprises 100 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects due to the distance from the project and relatively small scale of development.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
94	DC/18/01346	Screening Opinion request for a proposed residential development of up to 521 dwellings and approx. 5,200sq.m employment space.	4	Tier 3	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	A full/outline planning application has not yet been submitted. Possible temporal overlap.	Babergh District Council screening opinion issued 23 April 2018 confirms that the development is not an EIA development. However, the development comprises 521 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. There may be cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Potentially falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction and operation, although unlikely to be significant due to nature of development and distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
107	B/14/01520	Erection of 100 dwellings with associated garages, car parking and access roads. Provision of 1.8 hectares of public open space, a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play and a Locally Equipped Area for Play. Landscape proposals and provision of cycle and pedestrian links between Acton Lane and Waldingfield Road.	5	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	No. Development constructed.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
108	DC/20/03704	Residential development for up to 190 dwellings (Use Class C3) with public open space, vehicular access, and associated infrastructure.	5	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. The development does not appear to be under construction (as of July 2021).	Yes. The development comprises 190 dwellings, which is greater than the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. There may be cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT not affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects unlikely to be significant during construction or operation due to nature of development and distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
109	DC/19/05624	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. On the assumption that the outline planning application is approved and a reserved matters application for access is submitted and approved in a timely manner, there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	The development is approximately 1.1ha, which is greater than the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 1ha for urban development projects which are not dwelling houses. There may be cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT not affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects unlikely to be significant during construction or operation due to nature of development and distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
110	DC/18/02200	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	No. Development appears to have been constructed.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
113	2351/16	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. Development is under construction (as of July 2021), and due to the scale of the development is therefore likely to have been constructed prior to the construction of the project.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
125	4494/16	Application for approval of Reserved Matters (phases 1 – 8), pursuant to Outline Permission ref. 1969/10 (for the development known as 'SnOasis')	6.1	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible temporal overlap. The developer anticipates the development will be operational by 2024.	Yes. Mid Suffolk District Council scoping opinion issued 14 October 2016 confirms that the development is an EIA development. A scoping report was submitted to Mid Suffolk District Council on 14 April 2021. They may be cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT not affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects unlikely to be significant during construction or operation due to nature of development and distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
126	DC/20/05183	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, SuDS and associated services, infrastructure, landscaping, and ecological enhancements details pursuant to Outline Planning Permission ref. B/15/01718	6.1	Tier 1	Yes, due to nature/scale of development.	Likely. Reserved matters application for Phase 1 approved in 2021 (further applications to be submitted for other Phases).	Yes. The development comprises up to 1150 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Phase 1 comprises 200 dwellings. Due to the scale of development and likely temporal overlap with the project, there may be cumulative traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible during construction or operation but unlikely to be significant due to distance from the project and nature of development. Requires further review.	N/A	Yes
129	DC/17/04052	Up to 130 dwellings (Use Class C3) including means of access into site (not internal roads), parking and associated works.	6.1	Tier 1	Yes, due to nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. Construction works may have started (as of July 2021). Given the relatively small scale of development it is unlikely that there would be a temporal overlap with the project.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
134	DC/20/04663	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.	6.4	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap. An East Bergholt committee report published 16 June 2021 recommends planning permission with conditions.	The development comprises 75 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects due to the distance from the project and small scale of development.	N/A	No.
137	1856/17	Phased development for the erection of up to 269 dwellings and affordable housing, together with associated access	7	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Possible. Application awaiting decision (as of July 2021). A Mid Suffolk District Council	Yes. The development comprises 269 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. There may be	N/A	Yes

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
		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.			scale of development.	committee report published 27 January 2021 resolved to recommend approval of the planning application.	cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Cumulative landscape and visual effects unlikely to be significant during construction or operation due to nature of development and distance from the project.		
147	DC/18/00606	Erection of up to 150 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, SuDS and a vehicular access point.	7.5	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Reserved matters application submitted April 2021 (application ref. DC/21/02319), awaiting decision. The Construction Management Plan submitted with the reserved matters application states that construction activities are expected to last 156 weeks (3 years). Probable temporal overlap.	The development comprises 150 dwellings, which meets the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. However due to the time scale of the construction works (3 years), it is likely that the number of dwellings constructed per year will be relatively small. Given the distance from the project it is therefore considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
150	DC/19/03126	Erection of 100 dwellings, vehicular access, open space, and associated infrastructure.	7.7	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Development is not under construction (as of July 2021). As construction is required to begin within 3 years of the planning permission grant (July 2023), there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	No. The development comprises 100 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the distance from the project and the relatively small scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
155	3153/14	Construction of 266 residential dwellings, and associated infrastructure.	8	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. Development appears to be under construction (as of July 2021), and is therefore likely to have been completed prior to the construction of the project.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
159	DC/20/02459	Construction of 127 dwellings and associated Infrastructure	8.1	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap.	The development comprises 127 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects due to the distance from the project.	N/A	No.
163	DC/20/05361	Residential development for up to 100 dwellings, play space, scout hut, canoe storage and community orchard (following demolition of Beaulieu High Street, Acton CO10 0AJ)	8.1	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Development is not under construction (as of July 2021). As construction is required to begin within 3 years of the planning permission grant (June 2024), there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	No. The development comprises 100 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the distance from the project and the relatively small scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
204	18/01749/FUL	Erection of 218 homes with associated infrastructure including SuDS features, new accesses from Tylneys Road and	4.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. The development is under construction (as of July 2021) and is therefore likely to	The development comprises 218 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. However, given that the	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
		Winston Way, hard and soft landscaping, and provision of public open space.			scale of development.	have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	development is currently under construction it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects due to the relatively small number of dwellings that would be under construction at the same time as the project (assuming there is a temporal overlap in construction).		
205	17/00575/OUT	Outline planning permission for up to 205 residential dwellings, 0.51ha for apartments with care (C2 use class), planting, landscaping, public open space, and children's play area and SuDS.	4.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. The development is under construction (as of July 2021) and is therefore likely to have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	The development comprises 205 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. However, given that the development is currently under construction it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects due to the relatively small number of dwellings that would be under construction at the same time as the project (assuming there is a temporal overlap in construction).	N/A	No.
216	17/00579/FUL	Erection of B1 & B8 commercial units.	5.4	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Unlikely. The development appears to be under construction (as of July 2021) and is therefore likely to have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
217	20/01474/FUL	Erection of B1 & B8 commercial units.	5.4	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. There may be a potential temporal overlap, depending on the decision date of the application.	The total floorspace of the development is 0.4ha, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 0.5ha for industrial estate development projects. Due to the distance from the project and scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
219	16/01517/FUL	Two new steel framed warehouse and a new office/showroom.	5.5	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	It has not been determined if the development has been constructed. Planning permission expired in December 2019. Therefore, if the development has not yet been constructed, a new planning application would need to be submitted.	The total floorspace of the development is 0.19ha, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 0.5ha for industrial estate development projects. Due to the distance from the project and scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
222	18/02154/FUL	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap depending on the decision date of the application.	The development comprises 70 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. The total area of development is 2.1ha, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold of 5ha for the overall area of an urban development project. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
226	20/02238/REM	Erection of 71 dwellings with associated garages, garden curtilages, a SuDS, public open space, hard and soft landscaping.	5.9	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Development does not appear to be under construction (as of July 2021). Possible temporal overlap.	The development comprises 71 dwellings, which is below the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the distance from the project and relatively small scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
240	20/01493/OUT	Up to 130 dwellings with new landscaping, open space, access, and associated infrastructure.	6.3	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap depending on the decision date of the application.	Braintree District Council screening opinion (published 22 October 2020) states that the development is not considered an EIA development. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant effects due to the relatively small scale of development and distance from the project.	N/A	No.
244	17/01952/REM	Development of 183 residential dwellings, convenience store, parking, structural planting and landscaping, informal public open space, children's play area, surface water attenuation and associated ancillary works.	6.5	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Development appears to be under construction and partially complete (as of July 2021). A temporal overlap with the project is considered unlikely.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
248	17/01665/REM	The erection of up to 292 residential dwellings, convenience store, parking, structural planting and landscaping, informal public open space, children's play area, surface water attenuation, 3 no. vehicular access points from A131 (1) and Oak Road (2) and associated ancillary works.	6.6	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Development appears to be under construction and partially complete (as of July 2021). A temporal overlap with the project is considered unlikely.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
256	19/00493/OUT	Outline application for up to 200 residential dwellings, planting, landscaping, public open space, and children's play area and SuDS. All matters reserved with the exception of access.	6.9	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap.	The development comprises up to 200 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. There may be cumulative traffic and transport effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT not affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects unlikely to be significant during construction or operation due to nature of development and distance from the project.	N/A	Yes
273	20/01107/FUL	Solar farm and associated development	8.2	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.	Development does not appear to be under construction (as of July 2021). Possible temporal overlap, as planning permission would expire in April 2024.	An EIA screening opinion (ref. 19/00006/SCR) adopted by the Council confirmed that the development is not an EIA development. Due to the distance from the project and nature/scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
278	17/01157/OUT	Erection of up to 10,220m2 of B1, B2 and B8 employment floor space.	8.8	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/ scale of development.	Reserved matters application (ID 276, application ref. 21/00396/REM) submitted in February 2021, awaiting decision. Subject to the decision date of the reserved matters application, there may be a temporal overlap with the project.	The total floorspace of the development is approximately 1.0ha, which meets the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 1ha for urban development projects (urban development which is not dwelling house development). However, due to the distance from the project and scale of development it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
317	180438	Full planning application for the Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub (Use Class D2).	9.2	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/ scale of development.	No. Development has been constructed.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
327	210648	Construction of 201 dwellings.	9.6	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/ scale of development.	Reserved matters application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap.	The development comprises 202 dwellings, which is above the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. However, due to the distance from the project it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
340	192841	Outline planning application for the development of up to 150 dwellings with public open space, landscaping, SuDS and vehicular access points from Halstead Road and Fiddlers Hill. All matters reserved except for means of access.	10.6	Tier 1	Yes. Development is 0.6km outside of the maximum ZOI, progressed due to the scale of development.	Development does not appear to be under construction (as of July 2021). Possible temporal overlap.	The development comprises 150 dwellings, which meets the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 150 dwellings. Due to the distance from the project (0.6km outside of the maximum topic ZOI) it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
348	SCC/0018/19B/VO C	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	No. As the application, which asks for an additional time period for operation and restoration, has been approved, the development will be assessed as part of the baseline.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
349	SCC\0132\16B	Construction of a 4th clamp adjacent to existing 3 clamps at the Boxford Anaerobic Digester plant	0	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	No. Developments appears to be under construction (as of July 2021). Due to the scale of development, it is likely to be completed before construction of the project begins.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.
350	B/13/01127/CMA	Variation of Condition of Planning Permission B/97/0765 (Landfilling and restoration to agriculture and silviculture) to extend completion of both by 15 years respectively; replace the phasing of operations plan and raise the	0	Tier 1	Yes, due to the distance from the project.	This application relates to an extension of completion of landfilling and restoration. As the application has been approved it will be assessed as part of the baseline.	This development would form part of the future baseline. Therefore, it is not taken forward as part of the CEA.	N/A	No.

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
		height of perimeter bunding around Phases 4 and 5.							
384	20/00594/FUL	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	Tier 1	Yes, due to the nature/ scale of development.	Application awaiting decision. Possible temporal overlap.	The total floorspace of the development (Phase 1) is approximately 1.5ha, which is greater than the EIA Regulations Schedule 2 threshold criteria of 0.5ha for industrial estate development projects. However due to the distance from the project it is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects.	N/A	No.
Other Known Developments									
461	N/A	80km water pipeline between Bury St Edmunds and Colchester.	0	Tier 3	Yes.	Possible temporal overlap. The Anglian Water new water pipeline network is expected to have been constructed by 2025. The construction programme for the Bury St Edmunds to Colchester pipeline has not yet been confirmed.	Yes. Given the distance from the project and the scale of the development there is potential for cumulative effects during construction. Falls in an LCA/LCT which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible and potentially significant during construction due to the close distance and nature of development. There could be cumulative effects for traffic and transport during construction due to overlapping construction programmes.	N/A	Yes
462	N/A	East Anglia GREEN: A new 400kV double circuit from Norwich Main Substation to Bramford Substation (AENC). (Linked with 463 as it is now one project)	0	Tier 3	Yes.	Yes, construction period is expected to start in and it would be operational in 2030.	Not known at this stage. However, given the reinforcement would link to Bramford substation there is potential for cumulative effects during construction. Cumulative landscape and visual effects possible due to the scale and nature of development. There could be cumulative effects for traffic and transport due to overlapping construction programmes. Unable to determine likelihood of significant effects as location/distance from the project has not been confirmed.	N/A	Yes
463	N/A	East Anglia GREEN: A new 400kV double circuit from Bramford Substation to Tilbury Substation via a new connection substation in Tendring District (ATNC). (Linked with 462 as it is now one project)							
464	N/A	(National Grid code BPRE) Uprating of the circuit. Likely to be undertaken in 2027/28 (approx. six months)	0	Tier 3	Yes.	Yes, works to be undertaken in 2027.	Not known at this stage. There is potential for cumulative effects during construction if there is a temporal overlap of the proposed development with the project. There are unlikely to be cumulative effects given the scale of the works of the proposed development but as a precaution this will be taken forward for further review when further details are known.	N/A	Yes
465	N/A	(National Grid code BRRE) Uprating the circuits on the remainder of Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh route. Note the Bramford – Twinstead stretch already completed in 2011. Likely to be undertaken in Spring 2023 (approx. four months).	0	Tier 3	Yes.	Yes, works to be undertaken in 2023.	Not known at this stage. There is potential for cumulative effects during construction if there is a temporal overlap of the proposed development with the project. There are unlikely to be cumulative effects given the scale of the works of the proposed development but as a precaution this will be taken	N/A	Yes

ID	Application ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Tier	Progressed to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Scale and Nature of Development Likely to Have a Significant Effect?	Other Factors	Progress to Stage 3?
							forward for further review when further details are known.		
466	N/A	(National Grid code NBRE) Uprating of the Norwich Main circuit. Likely to be undertaken in Spring/Summer 2022 (approx. six months) then Summer/Autumn 2023 (approx. six months).	0	Tier 3	Yes.	Yes, works to be undertaken in 2022/23.	Not known at this stage. There is potential for cumulative effects during construction if there is a temporal overlap of the proposed development with the project. There are unlikely to be cumulative effects given the scale of the works of the proposed development but as a precaution this will be taken forward for further review when further details are known.	N/A	Yes
467	N/A	Proposed ancillary works and other permitted development works at Bramford Substation, including the installation of new shunt reactors to maintain the electrical operating parameters of the 400kV network and gantry structures to connect the Bramford to Twinstead overhead line into the substation.	0	Tier 3	Yes.	Yes.	Given the distance from the project and the temporal overlap with the project, there is potential for cumulative effects during construction.	N/A	Yes
468	N/A	(National Grid code SCD1) A new offshore 2GW high voltage direct current (HVDC) link between Suffolk (Sizewell) and Kent (Canterbury) option 1.	40	Tier 3	Yes	Yes.	No significant cumulative effects are expected to occur due to the nature and scale of development and the distance from the project.	N/A	No.

Appendix 15.5 Preliminary Assessment of Shortlist Proposed Developments

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Appendix 15.5 Preliminary Assessment of Short List Developments

- 1.1.2 The preliminary assessment has been completed as part of the cumulative effects assessment for the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. By its nature, the assessment is preliminary and uses professional judgement and knowledge of similar projects at this stage to indicate where there may be potential for cumulative effects between the Bramford to Twinstead project (hereafter referred to as ‘the project’) and other proposed developments. The methodology for the cumulative effects assessment and assumptions are presented in Chapter 15 of the PEI Report.
- 1.1.3 The preliminary assessment considers the residual effects of the project and other proposed developments. i.e. only after any project related mitigation is in place. The assessment assumes that all projects will comply with legislation and use good practice environmental measures. The potential extent of likely significant effects is based on the zone of influence set out within Chapter 15 of the PEI Report or on the study area defined for a specific receptor within another PEI chapter. The boxes shaded in grey in the table below, are where no potentially significant cumulative effects have been identified.
- 1.1.4 Stages 3 and 4 of the cumulative effects assessment will be presented within the Environmental Statement (ES). The full assessment presented within the ES will rely on information available about the proposed developments, including the likely residual effects identified in any environmental assessments or other available documents.

ID	Application Ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Potential for Significant Residual Inter-project Cumulative Effects During Construction with Bramford to Twinstead	Potential for Significant Residual Inter-project Cumulative Effects During Operation with Bramford to Twinstead	Potential Extent of Likely Significant Effects
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) within 50km of the project						
1	EN010056	East Anglia THREE Offshore Windfarm – Onshore development component (a below ground cable route to connect the windfarm to the onshore substation near Bramford). The project involves the construction and operation of up to 100 wind turbine generators with associated onshore and offshore development.	0	Yes, due to overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area immediately around Bramford Substation. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on available bedspace.	No, the proposed development is a below ground cable so is unlikely to have significant cumulative effects with the project during operation.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network and the area immediately around Bramford Substation where construction phases overlap. Bedspace will be considered at a sub-regional level.
2	TR010060	Widening of the A12 between Junctions 19 and 25 to three lanes in both directions and associated junction works.	12	Yes, due to overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic on the strategic and local road networks. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on available bedspace.	No, the A12 is distant from the project so is unlikely to have significant cumulative effects with the project during operation.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap. Bedspace will be considered at a sub-regional level.
Major Developments						
15	DC/20/05895	Installation of renewable energy generating station, 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	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area immediately around Bramford Substation. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on available bedspace.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative effects on landscape, views and setting, due to the close distance from the project and nature of development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be within 3km of Bramford Substation. Bedspace will be considered at a sub-regional level.
16	DC/21/00060	Installation of renewable led energy generating station 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	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area immediately around Bramford Substation. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on available bedspace.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative effects on landscape, views and setting, due to the close distance from the project and nature of development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be within 3km of Bramford Substation. Bedspace will be considered at a sub-regional level.

ID	Application Ref	Description	Distance From Project (km)	Potential for Significant Residual Inter-project Cumulative Effects During Construction with Bramford to Twinstead	Potential for Significant Residual Inter-project Cumulative Effects During Operation with Bramford to Twinstead	Potential Extent of Likely Significant Effects
21	DC/21/01001	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	No likely significant cumulative effects. It is unlikely for the construction programme to overlap with the project.	No likely significant cumulative effects. Although the proposed development is located in close proximity to the project and involves construction works to the Grade II* listed buildings, the scale and nature of development is small.	N/A
22	DC/21/02579	Change of use of land to extend an Authorised Treatment Facility (salvage yard); construction of 5 storage buildings, and other associated operational works.	0.1	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects. Although the proposed development is located in close proximity to the project, the scale and nature of development is small.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
26	DC/21/02860	Change of Use of agricultural building to a dwelling house (Use Class C3), and for demolition and associated works (including new coach house annexe, swimming pool, granny annexe, driveway, landscaping, and boundary treatments).	0.2	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects. Although the proposed development is located in close proximity to the project, the scale and nature of development is small.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
28	B/16/00928	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	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects. The nature of the proposed development is unlikely to result in an significant cumulative effects with the project.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
31	DC/21/02958	Request for formal EIA Scoping Opinion – proposed solar panel array and battery storage scheme	0.72	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area immediately around Bramford Substation. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on available bedspace.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative effects on landscape, views and setting, due to the close distance from the project and nature of development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be within 3km of Bramford Substation. Bedspace will be considered at a sub-regional level.
32	DC/20/05137	Employment land for use as Class E Business buildings up to 1900m2 and Classes B2 and B8 buildings up to 4200m2	0.8	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area to the northwest of Hintlesham Woods.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area which is also affected by the project. Significant cumulative effects on landscape, views and setting possible due to distance from the project and nature of development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be contained to the relevant Landscape Character Area.
34	DC/19/05419	Phase 2 of Hadleigh East urban extension area.	1.1	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area to the east of Hadleigh.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area which is also affected by the project. Significant cumulative effects on landscape, views and setting possible due to distance from the project and nature of development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be contained to the relevant Landscape Character Area.
35	B/15/00993	29.7ha of mixed-use development, including the erection of up to 475 dwellings (10.74ha).	1.3	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the proposed development lies to the east of the A14 (strategic road network) in Ipswich.	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative effects unlikely due to nature of development and	N/A

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					distance from the project and as this lies on the edge of Ipswich, where the A14 and other developments are likely to screen the project.	
40	DC/21/02671	Erection of up to 750 dwellings, and up to 3ha of primary education land, public open space, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), landscaping and highway improvements (accompanied by ES).	1.4	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the proposed development lies to the east of the A14 (strategic road network) in Ipswich.	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative effects unlikely due to nature of development and distance from the project and as this lies on the edge of Ipswich, where the A14 and other developments are likely to screen the project.	N/A
47	DC/21/02073	Up to 170 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	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects as this potentially falls in an Landscape Character Area which is also affected by the project. There is also the potential for effects on setting of heritage assets. Effects may not be significant due to nature of development and distance from the project. Effects likely to be limited to properties and assets situated between Copdock and the project, which may get a view of the project and the proposed development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be contained to the relevant Landscape Character Area.
63	B/14/00804	Erection of 166 dwellings. New vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access. Provision for public open space and play areas. proposed woodland planting, provision of new wildlife habitat.	3	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the development is under construction (as of July 2021) and therefore is likely to have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	No likely significant cumulative effects as the proposed development lies within Great Cornard, which is located 3km away from an underground cable section of the project. Therefore, there are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on views during operation.	N/A
81	DC/18/00233	Residential development of up to 190 homes, pre-school facility, with areas of landscaping and public open space, new access from Loraine Way and pedestrian and cycle links.	3.5	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative unlikely due to nature of development and distance from the project (on the urban edge of Ipswich).	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
94	DC/18/01346	Screening Opinion request for a proposed residential development of up to 521 dwellings and approx. 5,200sq.m employment space.	4	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area which is also affected by the project. There is also the potential for effects on setting of heritage assets. Effects may not be significant due to nature of development and distance from the project. Effects likely to be limited to properties and assets situated between Capel St Mary and the project, which may get a view of the project and the proposed development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be contained to the relevant Landscape Character Area.
108	DC/20/03704	Residential development for up to 190 dwellings (Use Class C3) with public open space, vehicular access, and associated infrastructure.	5	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the proposed development lies to the east of the A14 (strategic road network) in Ipswich.	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative effects unlikely due to nature of development and	N/A

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					distance from the project and as this lies on the edge of Ipswich, where urban development is likely to screen the project.	
109	DC/19/05624	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	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the proposed development lies to the south of Ipswich on the A14 (strategic road network).	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative effects unlikely due to nature of development and distance from the project and as this lies on the edge of Ipswich, where urban development is likely to screen the project.	N/A
125	4494/16	Application for approval of Reserved Matters (phases 1 – 8), pursuant to Outline Permission ref. 1969/10 (for the development known as 'SnOasis')	6.1	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative effects unlikely due to nature of development and distance from the project.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
126	DC/20/05183	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, SuDS and associated services, infrastructure, landscaping, and ecological enhancements details pursuant to Outline Planning Permission ref. B/15/01718	6.1	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area which is also affected by the project. There is also the potential for effects on setting of heritage assets. Effects may not be significant due to distance from the project and nature of development.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be contained to the relevant Landscape Character Area.
137	1856/17	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.	7	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative effects unlikely due to nature of development and distance from the project.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
256	19/00493/OUT	Outline application for up to 200 residential dwellings, planting, landscaping, public open space, and children's play area and SuDS. All matters reserved with the exception of access.	6.9	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects as this falls in an Landscape Character Area not affected by the project. Other significant cumulative effects unlikely due to nature of development and distance from the project.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
Other Known Developments						
461	N/A	80km water pipeline between Bury St Edmunds and Colchester.	0	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area to the southeast of Hadleigh. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on available bedspace.	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the proposed development is a pipeline, which would be underground and unlikely to result in any significant cumulative effects with the project.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network and the area within 1km where the project lies close to the proposed pipeline. Bedspace will be considered at a sub-regional level.

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462	N/A	East Anglia GREEN: A new 400kV double circuit from Norwich Main Substation to Bramford Substation (AENC).	0	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area immediately around Bramford Substation. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on available bedspace.	Yes, there is the potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects as this falls in a Landscape Character Area which is also affected by the project. Cumulative landscape and visual effects are possible due to distance from the project and nature of development. There is also the potential for effects on setting of heritage assets.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network (when the construction programmes overlap) and operational effects likely to be within 3km of Bramford Substation. Bedspace will be considered at a sub-regional level.
463	N/A	East Anglia GREEN: A new 400kV double circuit from Bramford Substation to Tilbury Substation via a new connection substation in Tendring District (ATNC).	0	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic.	No likely significant cumulative effects. Although the proposed development is located in close proximity to the project, the scale and nature of development is small.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network where the construction phases overlap.
464	N/A	(National Grid code BPRE) Uprating of the circuit. Likely to be undertaken in 2027/28 (approx. six months).	0	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the development is likely to have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	No likely significant cumulative effects. Although the proposed development is located in close proximity to the project, the scale and nature of development is small.	N/A
465	N/A	(National Grid code BRRE) Uprating the circuits on the remainder of Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh route. Note the Bramford – Twinstead stretch already completed in 2011. Likely to be undertaken in Spring 2023 (approx. four months).	0	No likely significant cumulative effects, as the development is likely to have been constructed prior to the start of construction of the project.	No likely significant cumulative effects. Although the proposed development is located in close proximity to the project, the scale and nature of development is small.	N/A
466	N/A	(National Grid code NBRE) Uprating of the Norwich Main circuit. Likely to be undertaken in Spring/Summer 2022 (approx. six months) then Summer/Autumn 2023 (approx. six months).	0	Yes, there is the potential for overlapping construction programmes in the same geographical area. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on traffic, recreational amenity, landscape and visual and noise in the area immediately around Bramford Substation.	No likely significant cumulative effects. Although the development is located in close proximity to the project, the scale and nature of development is small and within the confines of the existing substation boundary.	Construction effects limited to the affected road network and the area within 1km of Bramford Substation.
467	N/A	Proposed ancillary works and other permitted development works at Bramford Substation, including the installation of new shunt reactors to maintain the electrical operating parameters of the 400kV network and gantry structures to connect the Bramford to Twinstead overhead line into the substation.	0			

National Grid plc
National Grid House
Warwick Technology Park
Gallows Hill, Warwick
CV34 6DA United Kingdom

Registered in England and Wales
No. 4031152

nationalgrid.comnd Wales
No. 4031152

nationalgrid.com