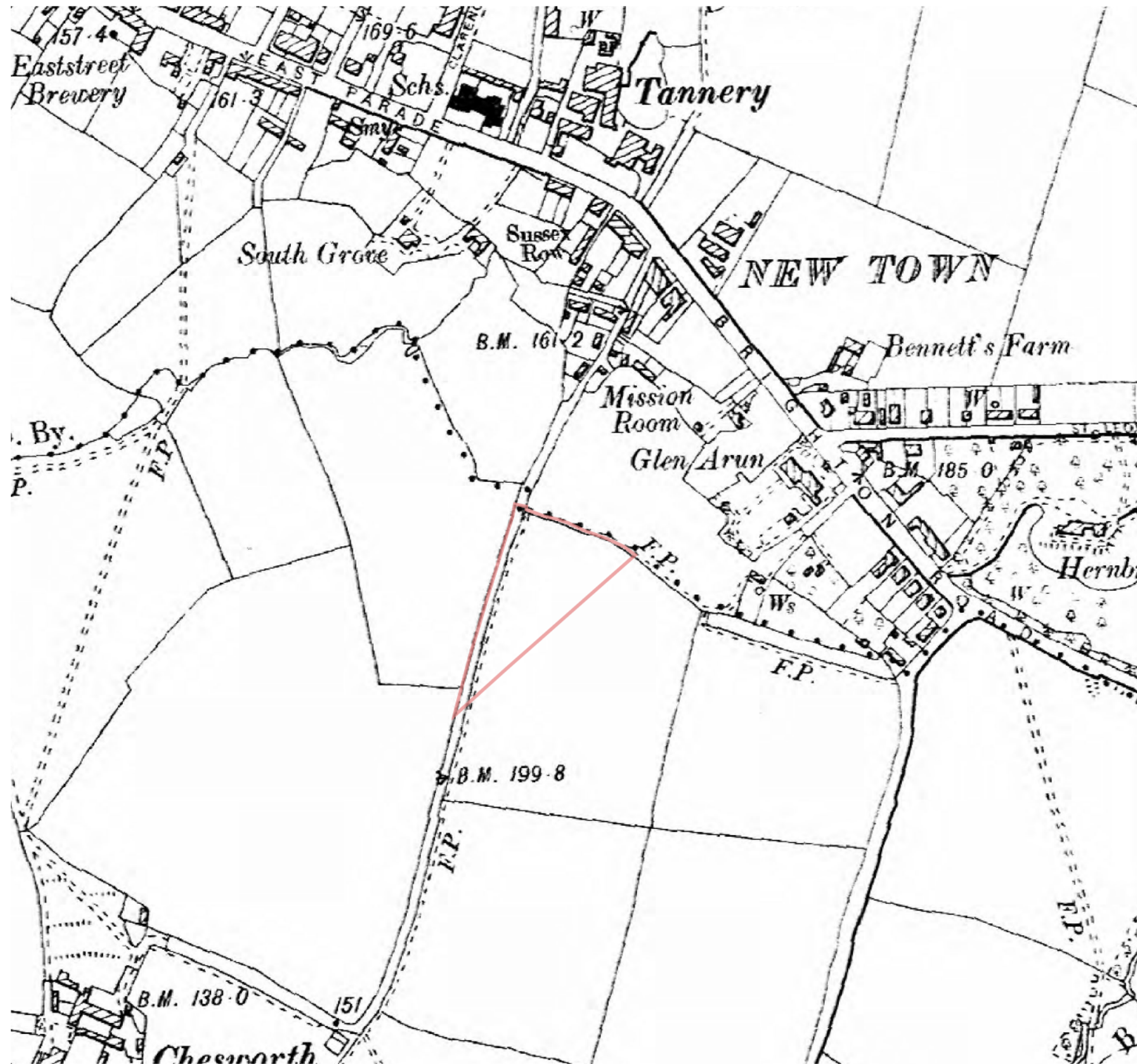


APPENDIX A - HISTORIC MAPPING

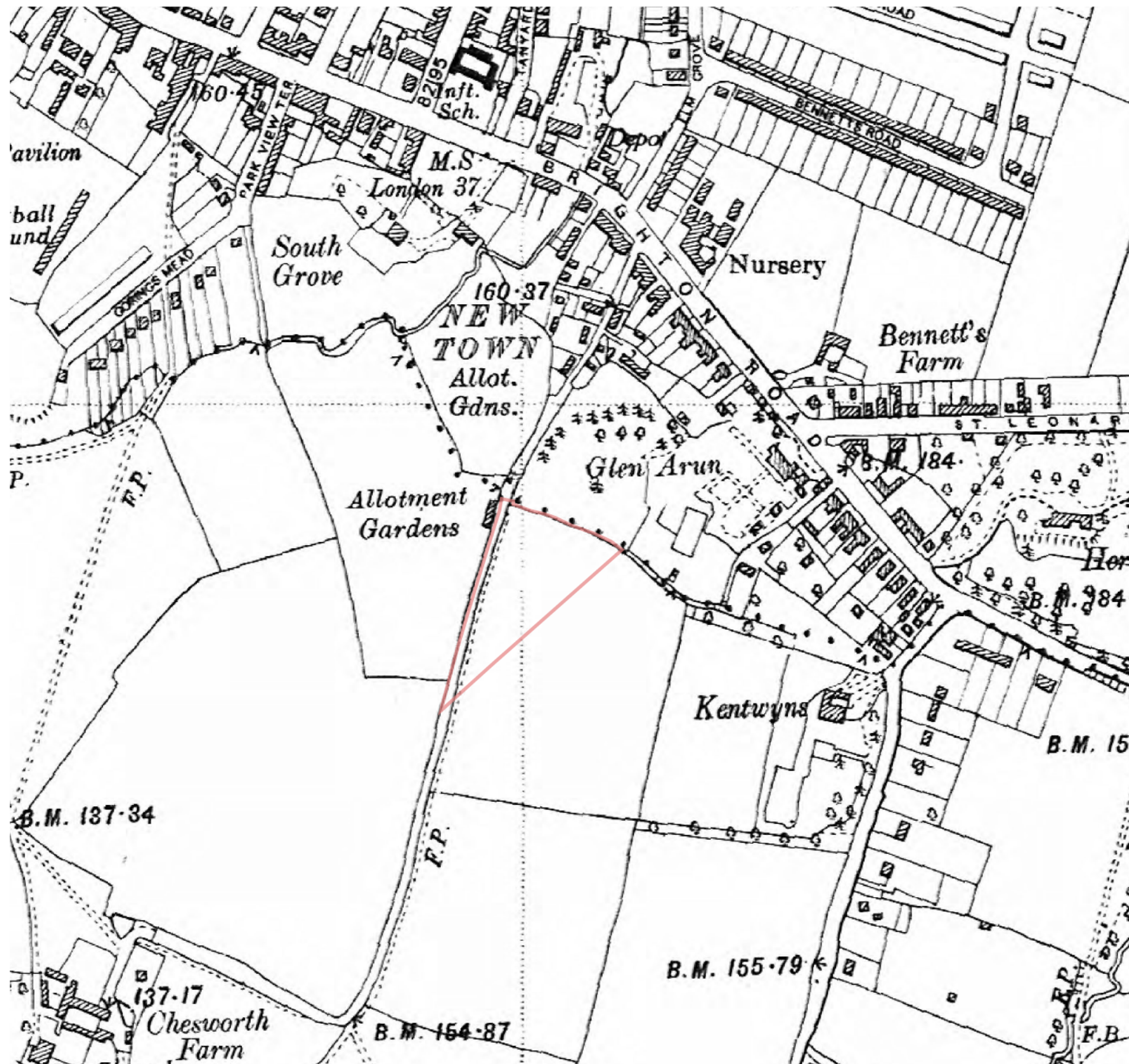
**Legend**

Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1898 Ordnance Survey (OS) (6 inch) Map, a track can be seen extending along the western edge of the Site, as a northerly access track to Chesworth Farm in the valley bottom. A Footpath is labelled alongside of this, before diverting east along the northern edge of the field within which the Site is located. A further track is picked up offset to the east. The ad hoc arrangement of buildings to the north along and off Brighton Road are labelled New Town.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County: SUSSEX
Published Date(s): 1898
Originally plotted at: 1:10,560

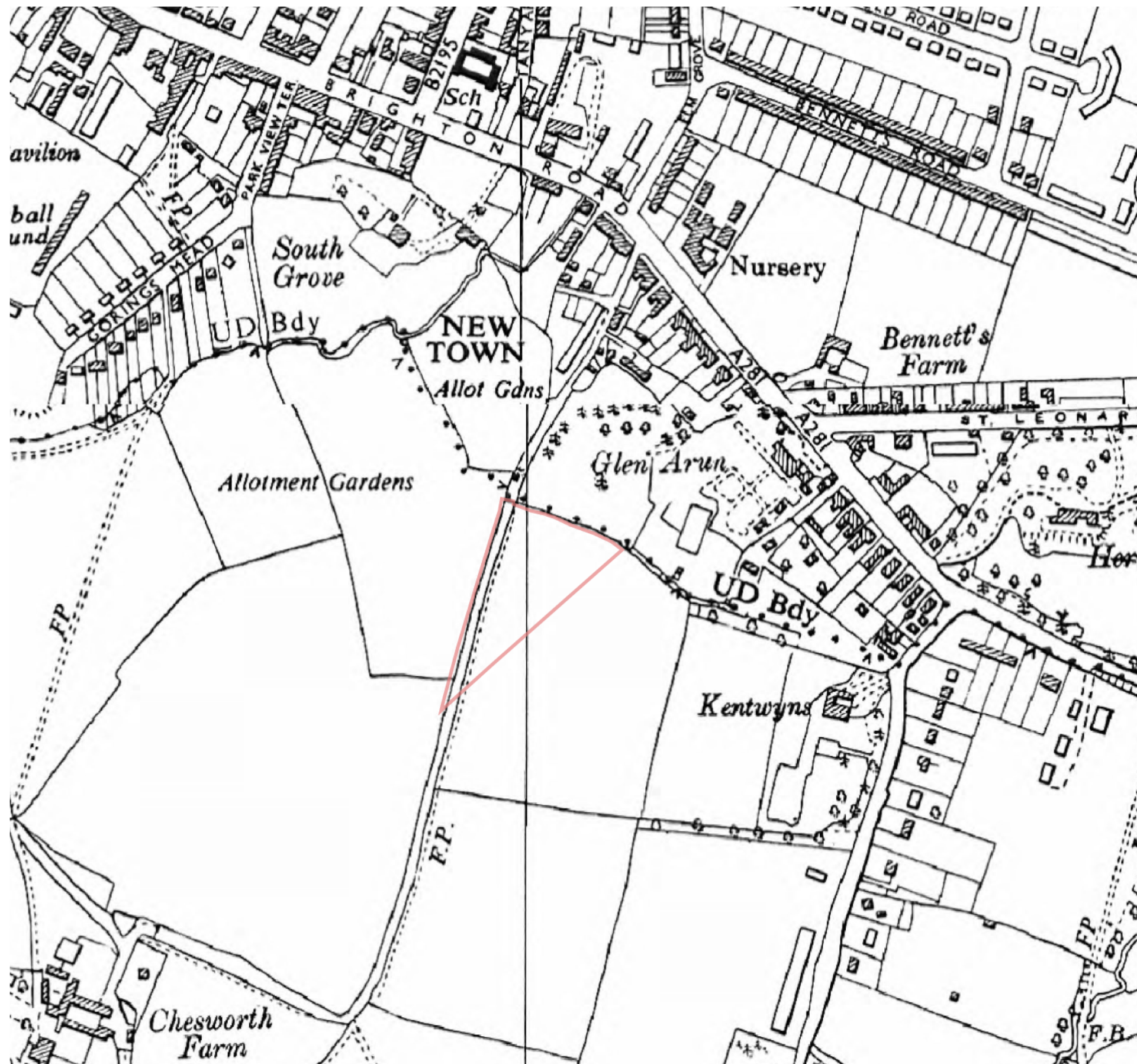
**Legend**

Indicative Development
Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1938 Ordnance Survey (OS) (6 inch) Map, the irregularly shaped field offset to the west of the Site is labelled Allotment Gardens. The field east of that within which the Site is located is shown part developed with a large dwelling labelled Kentwyns, with tree belts introduced to north and south of the field. Further infill and new roads are seen extending within New Town offset to the north. Landscaped grounds are shown extending across the field north of the Site from the earlier Glen Arun Hospital, with a curving line of coniferous trees.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County: SUSSEX
Published Date(s): 1938
Originally plotted at: 1:10,560

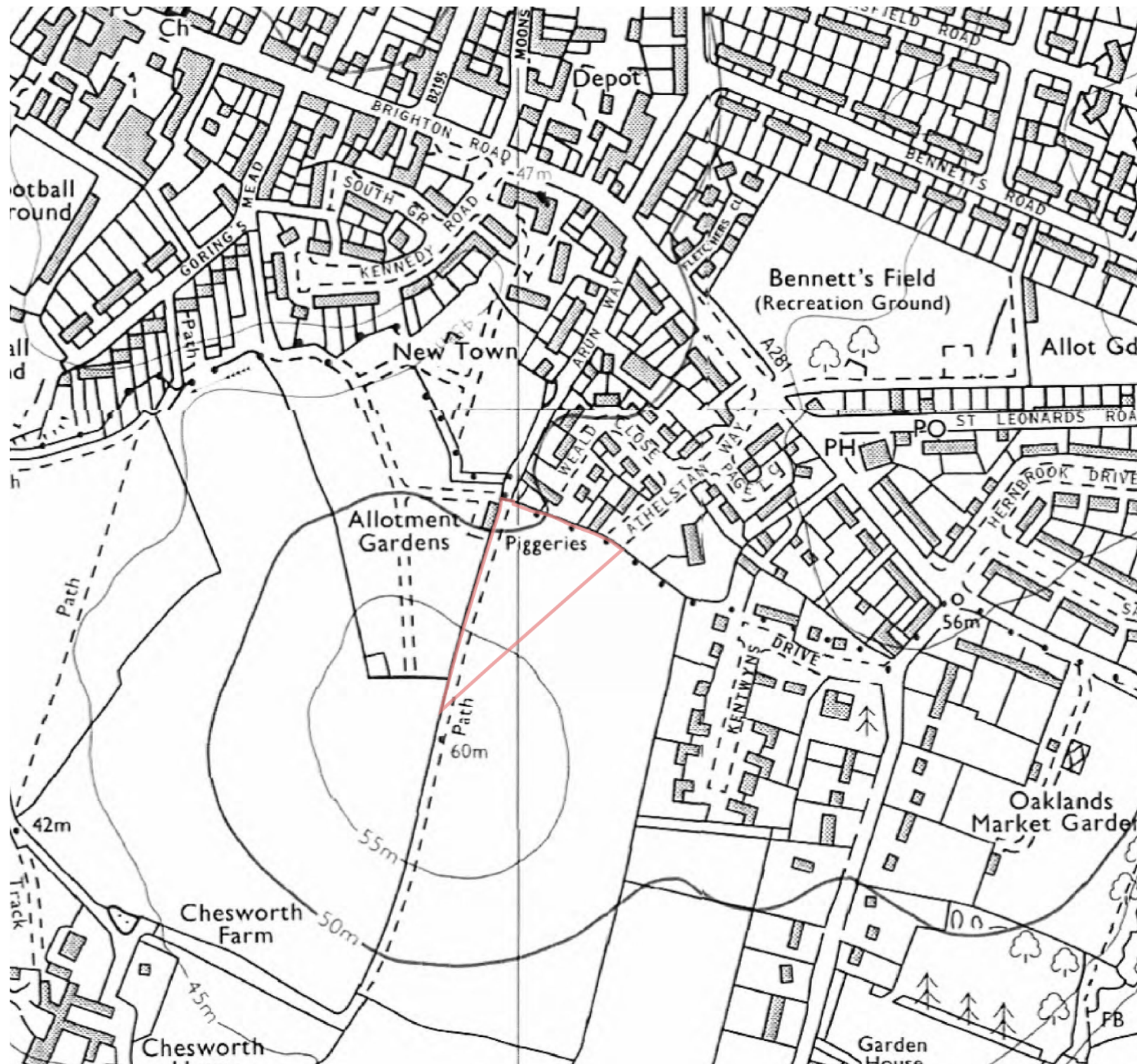
**Legend**

Indicative Development
Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1966 OS Map,
there is little change.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County:
Published Date(s): 1966-1967
Originally plotted at: 1:10,000

**Legend**

Indicative Development
Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1982 OS Map, there is late 20th Century settlement expansion and infill apparent across New Town to its current extent, with Athelstan Way in place and Kentwyns Drive offset to the east within the remainder of the earlier developed field about Kentwyns by 1938. Piggeries is labelled within the northern end of the field within which the Site is located. The field is shown amalgamated with that to the south.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map

County:

Published Date(s): 1982-1983

Originally plotted at: 1:10,000

**Legend**

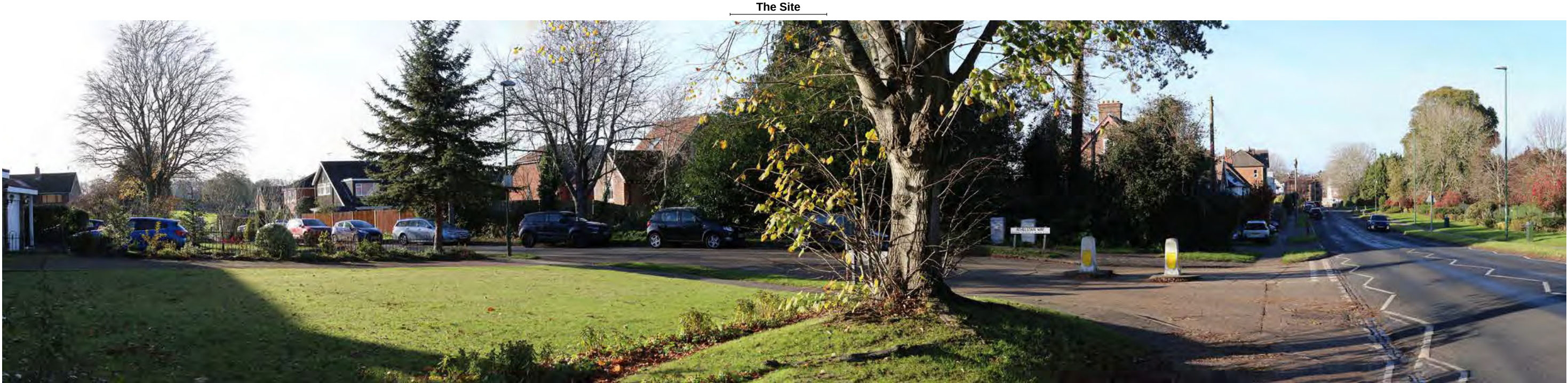
 Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 2025 OS Map, there has been some eastward expansion of planned estates and infill from that present in 1982, with otherwise limited apparent change.

2025.

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APPENDIX B - VIEWPOINT PHOTOGRAPHS



Viewpoint No. 01

Location: Brighton Road south of the junction with Athelstan Way.

Direction of View: South west.

Date: 26 November 2025 Time: 13:20
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 55 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 18213 29995

Description - There is a glimpsed view of suburban character about Athelstan Way from the junction with Brighton Road, where the southern part of the grassed area within the Site can be glimpsed against a backdrop of trees to the south-western edge of the Site and beyond.



Viewpoint No. 02

Location: Athelstan Way east of the junction with Paget Close.

Direction of View: South west.

Date: 26 November 2025 Time: 13:18
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 54 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 18176 29966

Description - Within the suburban character along Athelstan Way a more unfiltered view extends between trees and built form to the southern part of the grassed area within the Site, viewed against a backdrop of trees, including the mature oak inset from the southern end of the Site, with upper canopy some 12-15m aGL.

The Site

**Viewpoint No. 03**

Location: Athelstan Way east of the junction with Weald Close.

Direction of View: South west.

Date: 26 November 2025 **Time:** 13:23
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 54 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 18153 29940

Description - Within the suburban character along Athelstan Way an unfiltered view extends between trees and built form to the southern part of the grassed area within the Site, viewed against a backdrop of trees, including the mature oak inset from the southern end of the Site.

The Site

**Viewpoint No. 04**

Location: Western end of Athelstan Way.

Direction of View: West.

Date: 26 November 2025 **Time:** 15:46
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 52 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 18084 29887

Description - To the southern end of Athelstan Way the grassed area within the Site opens up, viewed against a backdrop of trees, most immediately including the mature oak inset from the southern end of the Site and adjacent trees, but including the distant backdrop of trees to the high ground at some 85m aOD along the south-western valleyside top about Denne Park some 1km to the south-west.

**Viewpoint No. 05**

Location: Public Bridleway 1670/1, to the southern end of Arun Way.

Direction of View: South.

Date: 26 November 2025 **Time:** 13:34
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 51 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 18002 29952

Description - Nearing the southern end of Arun Way a naturalistic character to right contrasts with the built facade of built form off Weald Close to left. The continuing alignment of the Public Bridleway can be seen extending to left at the end of the Lane, with the gateway to the Chesworth Allotments to right of this. A mature oak tree can be seen to the field boundary between the two.

**Viewpoint No. 06**

Location: The north-western corner of the Site along Public Bridleway 1670/1, off the southern end of Arun Way.

Direction of View: South east.

Date: 26 November 2025 **Time:** 13:35
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 51 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 17988 29918

Description - South of Arun Way, within the north-western corner of the Site, the grassed area of the Site can be seen extending away from the southern facades of houses off Weald Close to left towards the brow of the rising land some 50m beyond the Site to right of view. Landform otherwise extends towards mature trees and glimpses of built form offset to the east off Kentwyns Drive, beyond the remainder of the field within which the Site is located.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 07

Location: Within the southern end of the Site along Public Bridleway 1670/1.

Date: 26 November 2025 Time: 15:30
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 56 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 17955 29786

Description - For those walking north along the Right of Way, the grassed area of the Site can be seen extending towards the southern facades of houses off Weald Close and Athelstan Way, whilst that to right otherwise extends towards mature trees and glimpses of built form offset to the east off Kentwyns Drive, beyond the remainder of the field within which the Site is located.

Direction of View: North east.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 08

Location: Public Bridleway 1670/1, upon high ground before landform drops away to the south.

Date: 26 November 2025 Time: 13:41
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 60 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 17933 29683

Description - For those along the Right of Way atop Picts Hill, the grassed area of the Muggeridge Field, can be seen extending towards the southern facades of houses off Weald Close and Athelstan Way, with the Site forming part of the receding field area, whilst that to right otherwise extends towards mature trees and glimpses of built form offset to the east off Kentwyns Drive.

Direction of View: North east.



Viewpoint No. 09

Location: Upon the high ground at Horsham Hill, within permissive access land forming part of Chesworth Farm, adjacent to a bench.
Direction of View: North east.

Date: 26 November 2025 Time: 15:23
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 60 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 17894 29715

Description - For those upon the high ground of Horsham Hill / Picts Hill there are noted views to the north-west towards the landmark spire of the Grade I Listed Parish Church of St Mary within the suburban fabric of Horsham. The southern boundary to the Chesworth Farm Allotments, defined with mature hedgerow and dispersed trees extends across the foreground towards a gate to the right onto Public Bridleway 1670/1. The upper canopy of the oak tree, (at some 12-15m aGL) inset from the southern edge of the Site along the Site boundary can be seen over the intervening vegetation.



Viewpoint No. 10

Location: Within the western corner of the Horsham Hill field, within permissive access land forming part of Chesworth Farm.
Direction of View: East.

Date: 26 November 2025 Time: 15:57
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 48 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 17763 29864

Description - For those upon the lower level of the Horsham Hill field the grassed elevated brow of Horsham Hill extends to right of the vegetated southern edge to the Chesworth Farm Allotments. The upper canopy of the oak tree, (at some 12-15m aGL) inset from the southern edge of the Site along the Site boundary can be seen over the intervening vegetation, with boundary vegetation along the western allotment edge seen to left of this.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 11

Location: Within the western corner of the Jenny Bare Legs Field, within permissive access land forming part of Chesworth Farm.
Direction of View: East.

Date: 26 November 2025 *Time:* 16:01
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 42 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 17538 29920

Description - For those offset from the rising ground about Horsham Hill / Picts Hill within the western end of the Jenny Bare Legs Field the field extends to a backdrop of hedgerows and dispersed mature trees. The grassed elevated brow of Horsham Hill shows outside of the vegetated southern edge of the Chesworth Farm Allotments. The upper canopy of the oak tree, (at some 12-15m aGL) inset from the southern edge of the Site along the Site boundary can be seen over the intervening vegetation, with dispersed smaller trees and vegetation along the allotment edge seen to left of this.

APPENDIX C - LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL - METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

General

This assessment has been prepared with reference to the following guidance:

- *An approach to landscape sensitivity assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management. (Natural England, June 2019);*
- *Landscape Character Assessment - Guidance for England and Scotland (Scottish Natural Heritage and The Countryside Agency, 2002); An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, (Natural England, 2014);*
- *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment and the Landscape Institute, 2013 (GLVIA3);*
- *Visual representation of development proposals, Technical Guidance Note 06/19, published by the Landscape Institute, 17 September 2019;*
- *LI TGN-2024-01- Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of GLVIA3, (LI, August 2024).*

Within this Study the term ‘landscape’ is synonymous with its definition within the European Landscape Convention as: ‘*An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors*’. The Convention is very wide in scope and covers: ‘*natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, which include land, inland water and marine areas.*’ In accordance with the principles of best practice identified within GLVIA3, the following distinct but inter-related assessments are undertaken:

- *‘Assessment of landscape character effects – assessing effects of the proposal on landscape as a resource in its own right’, through: ‘changes to physical areas/features of the landscape and/or the aesthetic, perceptual and experiential characteristics that make different landscapes distinctive’;*
- *‘Assessment of visual amenity effects – assessing effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people’, through: ‘changes in the context and character of views as a result of the change or loss of existing elements of the landscape and/or the introduction of new elements’.*

The Study Area

The extent of the Wider Study Area is defined by the Scheme's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The ZTV defines the potential visibility of the Scheme based on landform, determined during the desktop survey and analysis from reference to Ordnance Survey mapping and Google Earth Viewshed output. The ZTV is primarily used to identify viewpoints or areas to be visited during the field survey.

Through reference to the field survey and review of resulting photographs a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) is identified, which identifies the extent of land that is visually connected with the Site, viewed from the public realm, taking into account landform, vegetation, built structure and distance.

The Study Area is subsequently defined to enable a proportionate evaluation of likely effects on landscape and views.

Definition of Landscape and Visual Receptors

Landscape Character

Existing landscape character assessments are reviewed to inform the description of landscape character across the Study Area in advance of the field survey work Through reference to landscape planning designations this provides the baseline of qualitative information against which the potential landscape effects of the Scheme can be predicted. There are clear links between tranquillity and landscape. GLVIA considers tranquillity to be a significant aspect of the landscape and the NPPF requires planning policies and decisions to identify and protect tranquil areas.

Visual Amenity

The people whose visual amenity is defined are referred to as visual amenity receptors. However, it is the pleasantness of the view experienced by the people which is assessed. Visual receptors are commonly grouped based on either the nature of the visibility towards the Site, which may be further subdivided based upon distance and orientation.

Viewpoints are selected to represent a range of potential visual effects which may occur from the proposed development and demonstrate long, medium and short distance views. Short distance views are categorised based on the viewpoint being within 500m of the Site, mid-distance, (500m-1km) or long-distance views, (beyond 1km).

Viewpoints are identified as either representative, illustrative or specific. Representative viewpoints are selected to best represent the nature of a view and where the effects are unlikely to differ across an area. Illustrative viewpoints are otherwise used to demonstrate an effect restricted to that particular location. Where a viewpoint is particularly noteworthy and sometimes promoted, associated with a designated landscape or feature this may be identified as a specific viewpoint.

The compositional balance of the view is described, with consideration of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture as appropriate. Commonly the association between horizontal elements such as the skyline and vertical elements such as tree groups and built form and the interplay of natural and artificial components are noted. The contribution or presence of elements associated with the Site are then described, to enable their present contribution to the view to be identified.

Any landscape features within the view are identified, which may emphasise the value associated with the features contribution to the views compositional balance and visual interest. The condition of the landscape may also be identified as part of the description of the view.

Field Survey

The field survey work was carried out in clear weather conditions on the **26th November 2025**, when vegetation was substantially out of leaf.

The photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Digital SLR Camera with a full frame sensor and a 50mm prime lens. The viewpoint images, (see **Appendix B**) have been taken at approximately 1.7m above ground for consistency and in order to replicate the view an average sized person would experience in that location. The date, time, weather, lighting conditions and direction of view has been recorded including the approximate ground level and Ordnance Survey grid coordinates.

Individual photographs are processed using the cylindrical projection setting of the Photomerge tool within Adobe Photoshop to create panoramic photographs. The images are marginally cropped to remove white space from the surrounding edges, to enable the composition of the visual components to be clearly presented. The viewpoint photographs are presented to be viewed upon an A3 size of paper (420 x 297mm), held at arms length. Based upon variables introduced from differing arm length of between 300mm - 500mm, the resulting relative scale of visual components are presented to approximate with the extent of that visible to a viewer within the landscape.

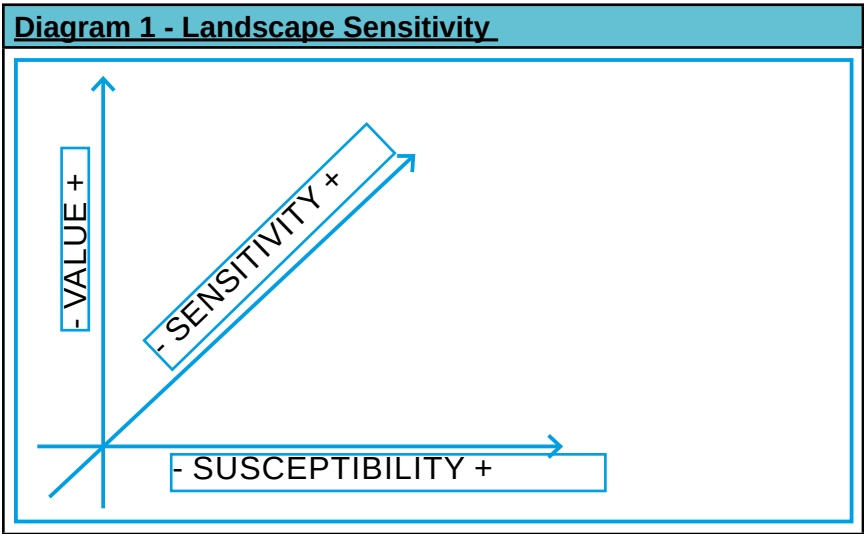
Assessment Criteria

Sensitivity

Within The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) Sensitivity is defined as: ‘A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor’.

Sensitivity is dependent on both the definition of the component, the value of this and susceptibility to the type of change proposed. The change could integrate with the component and reinforce its qualities, or it could detract dependent on the differing types of change. For visual amenity this additionally considers nature of use and any values associated with the view assessed.

Diagram 1 below shows the relationship schematically. Value is independent of the proposal. Susceptibility and Sensitivity are defined relative to the nature of the proposal being assessed.



Within this assessment components are defined both descriptively and spatially, which informs an understanding of susceptibility and value within their definition.

The same generic approach to informing an understanding of effect, is used to inform an understanding of sensitivity as follows:

Table 1 – Indicative Sensitivity Thresholds Framework			
Value	Susceptibility		
	High	Medium	Low
High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low

The attribution of sensitivity is defined through reference to Table 2, taking into account value and susceptibility.

Table 2 - Sensitivity Criteria (for Landscape / Views)	
Level	Criteria
High	Landscape characteristics / values / views are highly susceptible to the nature of change proposed.
Medium – High	Landscape characteristics / values / views are highly susceptible to change. May be able to accommodate the relevant type of development but only in limited situations.
Medium	Landscape characteristics / values / views are susceptible to change. May be able to accommodate the relevant type of development if sited and designed sensitively.
Low – Medium	Landscape characteristics / values / views are of lower susceptibility to change. Likely able to accommodate the relevant type of development, although care is still required in siting and design to minimise landscape and visual effects.
Low	Landscape characteristics / values / views are not susceptible to change. Likely able to accommodate the relevant type of development without adverse effects.

Value

Within The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) Value is defined as: ‘The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.’ (GLVIA3, p157-8).

Within nationally designated landscapes, valued components of landscape character are informed by special qualities, which are generally well defined within Management Plans through reference to published landscape characterisation. Outside of nationally designated landscapes, components are identified through reference to Box 5.1, (p84, GLVIA3), supported by the LI Technical Guidance Note 02-21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations, which provides a range of factors of landscape value, (with examples).

Paragraph 6.37 of GLVIA3 guides that value is attached to the view experienced, as informed by an understanding of the receptor experiencing the view, (as supported by LI TGN-2024-01, 6(3)). A range of criteria is defined within Table 3.

Table 3 - Value Criteria (for Landscape / Views)	
Level	Criteria
Very High	Area or feature of nationally recognised quality / scenic qualities in specific views;
High	Area and/or features/or aspects/views with distinctive characteristics, in good condition. Strong sense of cohesion with no or few detracting features. These are likely to be, but not necessarily, within a National Park or National Landscape;
Medium	Area and/or features/or aspects/views with distinctive characteristics or association, in good condition. Sense of cohesion with few detracting features. These may be locally designated or recognised within district level landscape characterisation;
Low	Area and/or features/or aspects/views with typical characteristics, in generally moderate condition;
Very Low	Area and/or features/or aspects/views in fair to poor condition which have undergone change to the extent that they no longer have a distinctive local character or have become degraded.

Susceptibility

Susceptibility is defined within the Oxford English Dictionary definition as 'the quality or condition of being susceptible; capability of receiving, being affected by, or undergoing something'. A higher susceptibility means more liable to be harmed by a particular thing.

GLVIA3 emphasises that Susceptibility to change should be judged in relation to the particular type of development proposed in that location and the specific characteristics of the landscape and visual receptor. (GLVIA3, para 5.40 and 6.32).

Susceptibility is about how vulnerable that landscape or view/er is to the specific type of change proposed. Landscape or visual value is about the importance of the landscape or view.

A range of headline landscape susceptibility criteria, under which indicators of lower, medium or higher susceptibility to built development in general are defined across Page C5-C6 within **Table 4** upon the following page. This provides an overview of the types of consideration which might inform the definition of landscape components for consideration as receptors and how the susceptibility of these might be approached.

Susceptibility of visual receptors is defined based on the occupation of the receptor and their expectations, informed by **Table 5**, taking into account the magnitude of change proposed. Susceptibility of visual receptors does not take into account the nature of the proposal.

Table 5 - Visual Susceptibility Criteria

Level	Criteria
High	Users engaged in outdoor recreation with a high expectation of visual quality, such as within a rural area, including users of public rights of way and visitors to heritage assets;
Medium	Users experiencing incidental views with a moderate expectation of visual quality, including road users, cyclists and pavement users or where engaged in recreation where appreciation of visual context is not an integral part to this;
Low	Users where the focus is upon a functional activity with a low expectation of visual quality, such as within an urbanised or visually degraded area or where visibility is fleeting from fast roads or rail.

The Scheme type within this report considered for its susceptibility is:

A residential development of 22 dwellings accessed off Athelstan Way. The tree and shrub belt along the western boundary and informal access outside of the eastern edge of this would be maintained as part of the layout, as would the existing drainage ditch to the northern edge of the Site. The southern corner of the Site would be used for habitat creation for Biodiversity Net Gain.

Magnitude

Impacts are defined through considering the magnitude of change anticipated, taking into account size and scale, geographic extent, duration and reversibility of the proposed change.

Duration is judged on a scale as follows: short, (0-5 Years) medium, (5-10 years) and long, (10-25 years). This is based on the timeframe within which it is considered likely that any specific proposed tree and shrub planting would reach a satisfactory height and density to filter or reduce intervening views.

Table 6 – Magnitude of Landscape Change Criteria

Level	Criteria
High	Notable change in key landscape characteristics and features over an extensive area ranging to a very intensive change over a more limited area;
Medium	Partial changes in landscape characteristics and features over a wide area or notable changes in a more limited area;
Low	Minor or virtually imperceptible change in any area of landscape characteristics and features.

Table 7 – Magnitude of Visual Change Criteria

Level	Criteria
High	Where the Scheme would dominate the view and fundamentally change its composition in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture and / or be noticeable across an extensive area;
Medium	Where the Scheme would be noticeable in the view, affecting its composition in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture and / or be perceptible across an extensive area;
Low	Where the Scheme would be perceptible or barely perceptible as a minor element within the composition, likely to be missed by the casual observer and/or scarcely appreciated.

Table 4 – Generic Indicators of Landscape Susceptibility

1. Landform - This considers landform. Smooth, gently undulating or flat landforms are likely to be less sensitive to development. (Dramatic landform changes or distinct landform features are likely to be indicative of higher sensitivity.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Absence of strong topographical variety / Featureless, smooth, very gently undulating or flat landform.	Undulating landform / Some distinct landform features.	Presence of strong topographical variety or distinctive landform features.
2. Landscape pattern and time depth - This considers field pattern and historic time depth, (through reference to any relevant Historic Landscape Characterisation and where historic map analysis has been undertaken for the Site and surrounds. (Landscapes with more irregular field patterns, particularly those of historic origin are likely to more sensitive to the introduction of development.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Simple / Regular or uniform field patterns, (mainly of modern origin).	Mixture of simple and complex landscape field patterns / Designed landscape / May be some Ancient Woodland.	Complex landscape field patterns such as small irregularly shaped fields bounded by hedgerows and woodlands / Assorted field patterns / presence of Ancient Woodland.
3. Natural heritage character - This considers 'naturalistic' qualities. Extent of semi-natural habitats and natural features (such as trees and hedgerows) which contribute to landscape character and could be vulnerable to loss from development. (Areas with frequent natural features (including large areas of designated habitats) would result in increased sensitivity to development.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Lack of semi-natural habitat coverage or valued natural features such as intensively farmed or areas with high levels of existing development.	Some occurrence of valued semi-natural habitats and features (such as trees, hedgerows, woodland).	Frequent occurrence of valued natural features (such as trees, hedgerows, shaws and woodland) / Presence of larger areas of semi-natural habitats.
4. Cultural heritage features - This considers the presence of historic features that contribute to landscape character (such as features or areas that may form part of areas designated as National Landscapes, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings).		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Absence of historic features in or adjacent to the area that contribute to landscape character.	Presence of some historic features that contribute to landscape character, or adjacent to historic features.	Presence of many historic features that contribute to landscape character, such as historic fields and routeways.
5. Recreational use - This criterion considers the presence of features and facilities which enable enjoyment of the landscape. This may include Public Rights of Way, Country Parks or Countryside Parks where enjoyment of the landscape is important to the experience. (Importance of features may be indicated by designation such as long-distance footpaths or recreation routes, national cycle routes.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Publicly inaccessible or limited provision of access routes / Recreational use limited to community sports facilities (where enjoyment of the landscape is not integral to the activity).	Landscapes with green spaces or recreation areas valued in the local context / Some Public Rights of Way and footpaths.	Landscapes important for access and enjoyment of the landscape such as Country Parks / High density of well-connected Public Rights of Way.
6. Perceptual aspects - This considers qualities such as rurality (traditional land uses with few modern, human influences), sense of remoteness or tranquillity. High scenic value, freedom from human activity / disturbance and 'dark skies' would add to sensitivity in this criterion. (This is because development will introduce new features which may detract from a sense of tranquillity and or remoteness.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Close to visible or audible signs of human activity and modern development.	Some sense of rural character but with some signs of human activity and modern development. Relative tranquillity associated with rural character.	A highly rural landscape, remote from visible or audible signs of human activity and modern development / High sense of remoteness or tranquillity.

Table 4 – Generic Indicators of Landscape Susceptibility

7. Settlement pattern / setting - The association with surrounding settlement pattern and the role the landscape plays in the setting of settlement.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
The area has a close association with surrounding settlement pattern / The area does not provide an attractive backdrop to adjacent settlement(s) or play an important part in views from it.	The area has some association with surrounding settlement pattern / The area provides some contribution as a backdrop / setting to existing settlements / Contributes to views that are important to the character of a settlement.	The area does not have any association with surrounding settlement pattern / The area contributes positively as a scenic backdrop to a settlement(s) / Contributes to views that are important to the character of a settlement.
8. Visual prominence - This considers the visual prominence of the landscape area, reflecting the extent of openness or enclosure in the landscape (due to landform and land cover), and extent to which potential development would be visible. It also considers whether the area contributes to a visually distinctive or undeveloped skyline which might contribute to sense of place.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Visually enclosed landscape screened by landform or land cover / Does not form a visually distinctive or prominent skyline.	Semi-enclosed or has some enclosed and some open areas / The area may have some visually prominent skylines - but could be avoided.	Open character with little screening land cover / Area is visually prominent or contains distinctive skylines.
9. Landscape Character distinctiveness - This considers the presence of characteristic areas and features identified as key positive landscape attributes for the associated relevant character area, likely to be characterised at District scale.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
'Frequent' landscape with few key positive landscape attributes.	'Fairly frequent' landscape, perhaps with some key positive landscape attributes.	'Rare' landscape with many key positive landscape attributes
10. Coalescence - This considers the potential for coalescence of two settlements with separate identities should development occur in an area.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
The area does not play a particularly important role in settlement separation / Risk of coalescence of separate settlements with separate identities is low.	The area plays some role in separation of settlements although development could be designed so as to retain separation between settlements.	The area plays an important role in settlement separation / development could result in a high risk of settlement coalescence.

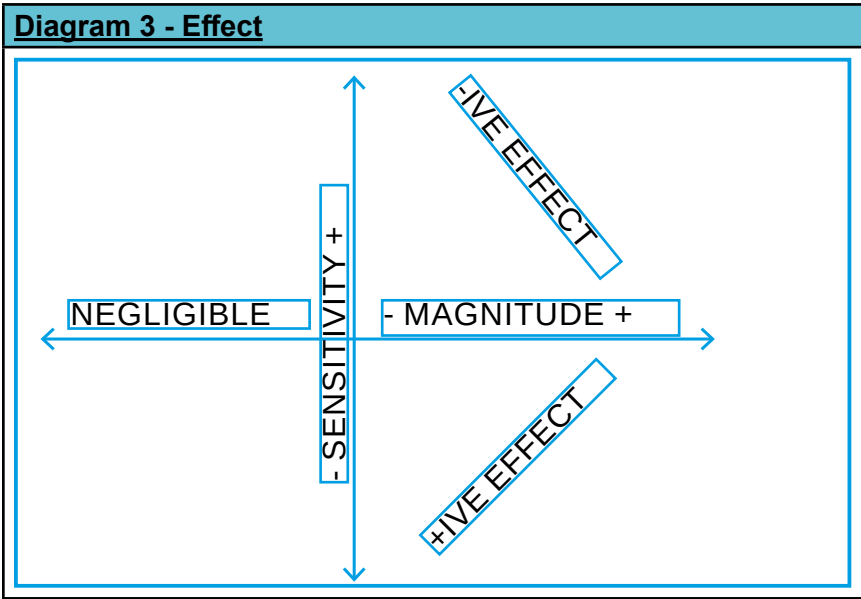
Effects

Effects are defined as the consequences of impacts taking into account the sensitivity of the landscape / visual amenity receptor and magnitude of change. Effects are described as ‘neutral’ where beneficial effects are deemed to balance the adverse effects. Where this occurs, the adverse and beneficial effects are clarified so that the judgement is clear’.

The framework shown in **Table 8**, through reference to **Diagram 3** is used as a guide to inform the identification of adverse or beneficial effects:

Table 8 – Indicative Effect Thresholds Framework			
Magnitude	Sensitivity		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible

Table 8 is only a conceptual framework to explain the overall approach to defining an initial indication of likely effect, which is then firmed up through a detailed consideration of the nature of the receiving landscape component or view and the specific change proposed to this. The assessment is defined through professional opinion, through reference to the evidence base and an understanding of the Scheme.



There are receptors identified at both the Site scale and wider area or Landscape scale. Regarding landscape scale the following criteria are considered, drawing on an understanding of the Site scale effects.

Table 9 - Landscape Effect Criteria Definitions	
Effect	Definition
Major adverse	The proposed Scheme would result in effects that are at a considerable variance to the landscape at the District scale, degrading the integrity of the landscape; would be substantially damaging to a high quality landscape;
Moderate adverse	The proposed Scheme would be out of scale with the landscape or at odds with the local pattern and landform; would be damaging to a landscape of recognised quality;
Minor adverse	The proposed Scheme would not quite fit into the landform and scale of the landscape; would affect an area of recognised landscape character;
Neutral	Effects are described as ‘neutral’ where beneficial effects are deemed to balance the adverse effects;
Negligible	The proposed Scheme would complement the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape; maintain existing landscape quality;
Minor beneficial	The proposed Scheme has the potential to improve the landscape quality and character; fit in with the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape; enable the restoration of valued characteristic features partially lost through other land uses;
Moderate beneficial	The proposed Scheme would have the potential to fit very well with the landscape character; improve the quality of the landscape through removal of damage caused by existing land uses.

Potential and Residual Effects

Landscape opportunities are defined to both recommend mitigation measures which avoid, reduce and if possible remedy potential adverse effects from the Scheme, but also to define Site specific enhancement measures.

The residual effects from both time dependent primary mitigation, (and enhancement), and secondary mitigation (and enhancement) are then considered within the assessment of landscape and visual effects where applicable. Enhancement measures may be considered alone or together in compensation for an impact that cannot be avoided or sufficiently reduced.

Table 10 – Visual Effect Criteria Definitions	
Effect	Definition
Major adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a significant deterioration to the character of the existing view;
Moderate adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration to the character of the existing view;
Minor adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a perceptible or barely perceptible deterioration to the character of the existing view;
Neutral	Effects are described as ‘neutral’ where beneficial effects are deemed to balance the adverse effects;
Negligible	No discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view;
Minor beneficial	Where the Scheme would cause a barely perceptible improvement to the character of the existing view;
Moderate beneficial	Where the Scheme would cause a noticeable improvement to the character of the existing view.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are considered where relevant, further to the assessment of landscape and visual effects. Where relevant to the decision, approved and allocated development within the Study Area or as identified by the Regulatory Authority would be considered for potential inter-scheme cumulative effects.

Where appropriate the potential for intra-scheme cumulative effects would be considered, relative to the separate assessment and recommendations from others, including ecological or heritage impacts for example.

Significant Effects

Associated with screening as EIA Development, but otherwise more generally, Major effects are effects of key importance for consideration in the decision-making process and / or of national importance and therefore significant.

Moderate effects are otherwise defined to be effects of key consideration in the decision-making process and / or of regional or district importance which have significance to the decision to be made.



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