

LANDSCAPE BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY

i CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Landscape Sensitivity is a combination of judgements of susceptibility to the type of change proposed and the value attached to the landscape.

Susceptibility to change *the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.*

Baseline studies for assessing landscape effects require a mix of desk study and field work to identify and record the character of the landscape and the elements, features and aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to it.

Following this each aspect of the assessment should be judged for its susceptibility to change from the proposed development and the value attached to this aspect of the landscape. Value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements and feature.

Table 1 illustrates the aspects of landscape character used to inform the susceptibility of a landscape, or elements of the landscape to change.

Table 1 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Landscape	High	Medium	Low
Landscape designation	A landscape of distinctive character susceptible to relatively small changes. Includes national or regionally designated landscapes. e.g. National Scenic Area; Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes on the National Register; AONB; National Parks	A landscape of moderately valued characteristics. Including local landscape designations.	A landscape of relative unimportance, the nature of which is tolerant to substantial change. No landscape designation.
Landscape resource and/or habitats	Important landscape resources or landscapes of particularly distinctive character and therefore likely to be subject to national designation or otherwise with high values to the public. Is susceptible to minor changes that would alter access or the character and experience of the resource.	Moderately valued characteristics reasonably tolerant of change. Susceptible to changes that would remove access and fundamentally change the nature of the existing resource.	Relatively unimportant/immature or damaged landscapes tolerant of substantial change.
Scale and enclosure	Small intimate landscape susceptible to changes that alter scale, form and enclosure. Large scale landscapes susceptible to the introduction of uncharacteristic elements which impose enclosure or development at a scale inappropriate to the setting.	Medium scale landscape susceptible to changes that introduce elements which alter the scale or understanding of landscape context.	Large scale open landscapes susceptible to changes that introduce elements that are of an appropriate scale and/or landscape context. Small scale landscapes susceptible to changes that introduce intimate and contained development appropriate to the context.
Landform and topography	Mountainous or large dominating hills and valleys. Intimate small scale landscapes defined through easily identifiable elements in the immediate landscape.	Rolling landform with small hills and valleys. Some intimacy and human scale through landscape elements such as hedgerows and woodland copses.	Large scale open landscape. Little intimacy or human scale, few character elements or features.

Settlement and Urban landscapes	Organic land cover pattern, urban forms that follow a <u>recognisable</u> historical growth over time which is retained with the layout, building fabric or through other elements. Urban grain and layout that define character and give a sense of place. Conservation Areas or areas with a high collection of listed buildings or notable features.	Urban form with some <u>recognised</u> form and structure that defines a character for the settlement or urban area. An area with noted buildings or form may include listed buildings.	Urban form that is degraded or creates a limited sense of place or character through either its grain, layout, building fabric or other elements. 20th and 21st century suburban layouts and industrial and commercial areas may fall into this category.
Historical and Cultural Landscapes	Landscapes with important historical or cultural associations notable either through physical structures, landmarks or features or else through association with literature, historical events or cultural significance. Registered park or gardens, landscape with a national cultural significance susceptible to small change.	Landscapes with notable historical and cultural associations at Regional or Local level. Landscape susceptible to change that would alter or remove the elements or features important to the association.	Landscape with no <u>recognised</u> individual features or elements
Remoteness and tranquillity	Remote location, little evidence of human activity. Landscape susceptible to small changes.	Landscapes with aspects of tranquillity and remoteness but where human activity and presence is notable. Susceptible to changes that would further <u>urbanise</u> or bring activity to areas where this is only partially present.	Highly developed countryside areas with continuous evidence of human activity. Susceptible only to very high levels
Visual and Sensory	A landscape with wide ranging and open views to distance which are part of the character. Susceptible to change that leads to enclosure or loss of notable views or view points. High quality views.	A landscape with open aspects or views but moderate or low visual connections to distance. Susceptible to change that remove views or fundamentally alters the visual amenity.	An enclosed landscape with little or no visual connection to distant locations. A landscape where view quality is low and/or degraded in character.

ii Table 2 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Landscape Quality	Definition	Typical Example
Exceptional	Strong landscape structure, characteristics, patterns, and/or clear urban grain identifiable with a historic period or event; Appropriate management for land use and land cover and/or a well maintained urban environment of <u>distinction</u> , intact and good landscape condition; Distinct features worthy of conservation, historic <u>architectural grain</u> ; Sense of place exceptional local distinctiveness; No detracting features.	Internationally or nationally <u>recognised</u> . World Heritage Sites, National Parks, National Scenic Area, AONB
High	Strong landscape structure, characteristic patterns and/or clear urban grain; Appropriate management for land use and land cover, but potentially scope to improve; Distinct features worthy conservation; Sense of place; Occasional detracting features.	Nationally, regionally <u>recognised</u> e.g. parts of National Scenic Area, notable Conservation Area or Listed status; Registered Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Special Landscape Area;
Good	<u>Recognisable</u> landscape structure and/or urban grain Scope to improve management for land use and land cover; Some features worthy of conservation; Sense of place; Some detracting features.	Regionally or locally <u>recognised</u> e.g. <u>localised</u> areas within National Park, Regional Parks, Village Greens, Special Landscape Areas, Conservation Areas.
Ordinary	Distinguishable landscape structure, characteristics, <u>patterns</u> of landform and land cover often masked by land use; Fractured urban grain with patterns of use difficult to distinguish; Scope to improve management of vegetation; Some features worthy of conservation; Some detracting features	Locally <u>recognised</u> landscape without specific designation.
Poor	Weak landscape structure, characteristic patterns of <u>landform</u> and land cover are missing, little or no <u>recognisable</u> urban grain; Mixed land use evident; Lack of management and intervention has resulted in degradation; Frequent detracting features.	A landscape without note or one singled out as being degraded or requiring improvement.
Very Poor	Degraded landscape structure, characteristic patterns and/or urban grain missing; Mixed land use or dereliction dominates; Lack of management/ intervention has resulted in <u>degradation</u> ; Extensive detracting features.	A Landscape likely to be singled out as needing <u>intervention</u> or regeneration.

iii **Table 3 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING LANDSCAPE VALUE**

Value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape.

The range of factors that can help in the identification of valued landscapes may include:

- **Landscape Quality** (see table 2) - a measure of the physical state of the landscape;
- **Scenic Quality** - landscapes that appeal primarily to the senses
- **Rarity** - the presence of rare elements or features in the landscape;
- **Representativeness** - whether the landscape contains particular characters and or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples;
- **Conservation Interests** - the presence of features of wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historical and cultural interest;
- **Recreation Value** - evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity;
- **Perceptual Aspects** - e.g. wilderness and/or tranquility;
- **Associations** - Some landscape are associated with particular people, such as artists or writers, or events in history.

Landscape Value	Definition	Typical Example
High	An iconic landscape or <u>element(s)</u> held in high regard both nationally, regionally and by the local community; A landscape or <u>element(s)</u> widely used by both the local community and a broader visiting community; Features of particular historical protected significance ; Landscape or space which defines or is closely associated with a community and its life and livelihood; A landscape that defines a particular character area being both representative but also definitive in terms of its elements, features or characteristics.	Nationally, regionally <u>recognised</u> e.g. parts of National Park; National Scenic Area; AONB; Registered Historic Garden and Designed Landscape; World Heritage Sites. Village Green/Park or Community Recreational Space with strong and varied use by the whole community over a period of 20 years or more. Regional Parks and Country Parks. An area with good and varied access and high visual amenity.
Good	A landscape or <u>element(s)</u> <u>recognised</u> regionally and locally as important ; A landscape widely used by the local community; Features or elements widely used or visited and held in <u>association</u> with the area or community; A landscape that is particularly representative of the character descriptions and assessments available for the study area including some key aspects or features that if lost would effect the overall landscape description.	Conservation or Listed status; Village Greens/Parks; , Culturally important sites. Access via PROW and permissive paths other <u>routeways</u> . An area of good access and good visual amenity.
Moderate	A landscape of local importance ; A landscape used by the local community through PROW; A sense of place <u>recognisable</u> and associated with the local area.	Area of local landscape importance with limited access and some visual amenity
Low	A landscape without particular noted significance; A landscape or elements infrequently used by the local <u>community</u> ; A landscape which is not distinct and does not add to the overall context of the area.	A landscape with little or no access and no visual amenity

Landscape Sensitivity	Definition	Typical Examples
High	A landscape that demonstrates a high level of susceptibility to the nature and level of change proposed across the majority of criteria assessed. A landscape of high or moderate value that includes key aspects, elements or features of the recognised landscape character. The proposal is likely to change the nature and description of the receiving landscape character.	Internationally or Nationally recognised. World Heritage Sites, National Parks, National Scenic Area, AONB. Nationally, Regionally recognised e.g. parts of National Scenic Area, notable Conservation Area or Listed status; Registered Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Special Landscape Areas; Valued landscapes of good quality or above which define or have definite characteristics of a landscape character type or area.
Medium - High	A landscape that demonstrates a medium to high level of susceptibility to the change proposed. A landscape of medium to high level value where care is required to consider the aspects of landscape value and how these might be retained or mitigated if affected by the proposals.	Regionally recognised e.g. areas within National Park, Regional Parks, Special Landscape Areas, Conservation Areas. Valued and/or good landscapes that are representative of a broader landscape character type or area.
Medium	A landscape that demonstrates a medium level of susceptibility to the change proposed but that can accommodate some of this change without altering or affecting the principle characteristics of the receiving landscape. A landscape of medium level value where some care is required to consider the aspects of landscape value and how these might be retained or mitigated if affected by the proposals.	Regionally or locally recognised e.g. Regional Parks, Village Greens, Locally recognised landscape without specific designation. Locally valued and/or good or ordinary landscapes that are representative of a broader landscape character type or area.
Low - Medium	A landscape of low susceptibility to change where the proposals will only affect or alter the key characteristics, features or elements of the receiving landscape in a very limited way, whilst predominantly maintaining the same landscape character description and definition as before. A landscape of moderate to low value.	A landscape without note or one singled out as being predominantly degraded or requiring some improvement. A Landscape likely to be singled out as needing intervention or regeneration. A landscape of ordinary quality with few recorded value characteristics. A landscape that includes limited key characteristics, elements or features and is partially representative of a landscape character type or area.
Low	A landscape of low susceptibility to change where the proposals will not affect or alter the key characteristics, features or elements of the receiving landscape and where the landscape would be left essentially within the same landscape character description and definition as before. A landscape of moderate to low value.	A landscape without note or one singled out as being degraded or requiring improvement. A Landscape likely to be singled out as needing intervention or regeneration. A landscape of ordinary or poor quality with few or no recorded value characteristics. A landscape that does not include key characteristics, elements or features and is only partially representative of a landscape character type or area.

LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

v Table 5 MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE (LANDSCAPE)

Magnitude of Change	Examples
High	The development would result in a prominent change to the landscape character type or area (enhance or degrade). Major alteration to significant elements or features or the removal/introduction of substantial elements. The alteration of a landscape to substantially increase/decrease both the landscape value and quality.
Medium	The development would result in a noticeable change to the landscape character or part of a landscape character type or area (enhance or degrade). Alteration to elements or features or partial removal/introduction. The alteration of a landscape to increase/decrease both the landscape value and quality.
Low	The development would result in a slight change to the landscape character (enhance or degrade). Alteration to minor elements or features or the removal/introduction. The alteration of a landscape to increase/decrease both the landscape value and quality.
Negligible	A very minor change which is not uncharacteristic and maintains the quality and value of the landscape.

vi Table 6 SUMMARY TABLE TO DETERMINE LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

		Magnitude of Change			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Sensitivity	High	Substantial	Moderate - Substantial	Moderate	Negligible
	Med - High	Moderate - Substantial	Moderate - Substantial	Slight - Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Moderate - Substantial	Moderate	Slight - Moderate	Negligible
	Low - Med	Moderate	Slight - Moderate	Slight	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Slight - Moderate	Slight	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	None

The summary of effects on landscape can be expressed as an adverse or beneficial effect depending on the assessor's view regarding the nature and quality of the existing resource and how this has been changed. In some circumstances the change may be described as a neutral change if the expectation of the viewer or the fundamental nature and characteristics of a landscape appear unaffected.

Landscape Effect	Nature of the Effect
Substantial Moderate - Substantial	<p>Adverse effects may include the loss or removal of elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise determine value or importance, the degradation of landscape quality, the loss or reduction of value and/or a perception of change that is negative. Change that is against recommended management and maintenance proposals or other landscape objectives.</p> <p>Beneficial effects may include the introduction of elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise will create value. The improvement of landscape quality and change that is recommended as part of management and maintenance proposals or other landscape objectives.</p> <p>Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing landscape character type or is assimilated into an associated landscape character type through the introduction of beneficial mitigation measures , the shift of a landscape character type/ area into another existing character type/ area.</p>
Moderate	<p>Adverse effects may include the loss or removal of some of the elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise determine value or importance, the degradation of landscape quality, the loss or reduction of aspects of value and/or a perception of change that is negative. Change that is against recommended management and maintenance proposals or other landscape objectives.</p> <p>Beneficial effects may include the introduction of elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise may create value. The improvement of landscape quality and change that is recommended as part of management and maintenance proposals or other landscape objectives.</p> <p>Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing landscape character type or is assimilated into an associated landscape character type through the introduction of beneficial mitigation measures , the shift of a landscape character type/ area into another existing character type/ area.</p>
Slight - Moderate Slight	<p>Adverse effects may include the loss or removal of some of the elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise determine value or importance, the further degradation of landscape quality, the loss or reduction of aspects of value and/or a perception of change that is negative or re-asserts the existing negative aspects of the site. Change that is against recommended management and maintenance proposals or other landscape objectives or that fails to halt identified failings of land management.</p> <p>Beneficial effects may include the introduction of elements or features that are or were historically characteristic for the site or otherwise may create value. The improvement of landscape quality and change that is recommended as part of management and maintenance proposals or other landscape objectives.</p> <p>Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing landscape character type or is assimilated into an associated landscape character type through the introduction of beneficial mitigation measures , the shift of a landscape character type/ area into another existing character type/ area.</p>
Negligible - None	<p>A very minor change which is not uncharacteristic and maintains the quality and value of the landscape.</p>

VISUAL BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY

viii CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY

The susceptibility of different visual receptors to changes in views and visual amenity is mainly a function of:

- the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and
- the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations.

Table 8

Receptor Susceptibility	Description
High	Occupiers of residential properties with views from principle rooms or outdoor spaces Users of outdoor recreational facilities, including public rights of way, whose attention may be focused on the landscape Elevated panoramic viewpoints Communities where the development results in changes in the landscape setting or valued views enjoyed by the community
Medium	Residential properties with restricted views or views from non principle rooms where the focus is not on the landscape or view People engaged in outdoor recreation where enjoyment of the landscape is incidental rather than the main interest People travelling through the landscape where the views involved are transient and sporadic but have a special significance in either the journey or the expression of the landscape or community being visited. Users of highway footpath routes, cyclists or horse riders where the speed of travel may allow for consideration and enjoyment of the view
Low	People at their place of work, industrial facilities. People travelling through the landscape in cars, trains or other transport such that the speed and nature of the views involved are short lived and have no special significance

ix Table 9 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING VISUAL QUALITY AND VALUE

View Quality and Value	Description
High	Iconic views or skylines which are individual character elements in their own right. Protected views through Supplementary Planning Guidance or development framework. View mentioned in the listing for a conservation area, listed building or scheduled monument as being important with regard to its setting. Wide panoramic distant views of a valued landscape(s). Views that are acknowledged or recorded in guide books or other publications and/or with references in culture such as literature or art.
Moderate	Views with strong and distinctive features. Uninterrupted views. Views over a landscape of recognised character and quality
Ordinary	A view typical of the locality. Generally attractive, some detracting features
Poor	Restricted views or views over a landscape of low value and quality.

x Table 10 MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE (VISUAL)

Magnitude of Change	Examples
High	The development would result in a prominent change to the existing view and would change the quality of the view. The development would be easily noticed by the observer. The development may break the skyline or form some other substantial change to the view.
Medium	The development would result in a noticeable change in the existing view that may change the character and quality of the view. The change would be readily noticed by the observer but would not dominate the view.
Low	The development would result in a perceptible change in the existing view but this would not affect its character or quality. The development will appear as a small element in the wider landscape which may be missed by the casual observer. The view may be at such a distance as to reduce the appearance of the development.
Negligible	Only a small part of the development will be discernible and this may be for only part of the year or be a filtered view. The view may be at such a distance as to render the change virtually indiscernible without aid or reference. The quality and character of the view will remain unchanged.

xi Table 11 SENSITIVITY (VISUAL)

Visual Sensitivity	Description	Typical Examples
High	A view or visual receptor that demonstrates a high level of susceptibility to the nature and level of change proposed. A view of high or moderate value that includes views or vistas of recorded value or quality or with some specific cultural significance. The proposal is likely to change the nature and quality of view.	Protected views or vistas through planning policy or published guidance. Notable viewpoints or vistas recorded in maps, publications or other public record. Culturally significant views within noted areas of landscape value or through art, painting or literature. Views from residential properties where change to views from principle rooms could be anticipated. Views from public footpaths where change would affect the visual amenity of the route.
Medium - High	A view or visual receptor that demonstrates a medium to high level of susceptibility to the change proposed. A view of medium to high level value where care is required to consider aspects of view and how these might be protected if affected by the proposals.	Regionally recognised view locations e.g. areas within National Park, Regional Park, Special Landscape Areas, Conservation Areas where views or visual amenity is recorded as being one of the characteristics of value. Views from residential properties where change to principle rooms may not be typical or where views of the proposal are oblique. Views from public footpath routes where the direction of the route and focus of the view is not towards the proposal site.
Medium	A view or visual receptor that demonstrates a medium level of susceptibility to the change proposed but that can accommodate some of this change without altering or affecting the quality and value of the view. A view of medium level value where some care is required to consider aspects of view and how these might be protected if affected by the proposals.	View locations within Parks, Village Greens, or locally recognised landscapes. Views from residential properties where principle rooms or outdoor amenity areas will not be affected. Views from public footpaths where the quality and value is such (low) that the proposals may not alter the visual amenity.
Low - Medium	A view or visual receptor of low susceptibility to change where the proposals are able only to affect the view in a very limited way, whilst predominantly maintaining the same visual amenity as before. A view of moderate to low value.	Views from vehicular routes or roadways for traffic that may have some appreciation of the view due to the speed of travel such as cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians. Views from transport routes where the view is a noted part of the journey experience such as rail routes through National Parks or AONB.
Low	A view of low susceptibility to change where the proposals will not affect or alter the key characteristics, features or elements of the view and where the proposals are only able to affect the view in a very limited way. A view of moderate to low value.	A view without note or one singled out as being degraded or requiring improvement. Views from vehicular routes where the nature and speed of travel dictates a low level of engagement with the view.

xii Table 12 SUMMARY TABLE TO DETERMINE VISUAL EFFECTS

		Magnitude of Change			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Sensitivity	High	Substantial	Moderate - Substantial	Moderate	Negligible
	Med - High	Moderate - Substantial	Moderate - Substantial	Slight- Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Moderate - Substantial	Moderate	Slight - Moderate	Negligible
	Low - Med	Moderate	Slight - Moderate	Slight	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Slight - Moderate	Slight	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	None

The summary of effects can be expressed as an adverse or beneficial effect depending on the assessor’s view regarding the nature and quality of the existing resource and how this has been changed. In some circumstances the change may be described as a neutral change if the expectation of the viewer or the fundamental nature and characteristics of a view appear unaffected.

xiii Table 13 SUMMARY TABLE TO DETERMINE NATURE OF VISUAL EFFECTS

Visual Effect	Nature of the Effect
Substantial Moderate - Substantial	<p>Adverse effects may include the loss of key views, the removal of long distance views, the degradation of quality and/or value of the view. The introduction of elements or features that are perceived as negative.</p> <p>Beneficial effects may include the introduction of key views, vistas or views to long distance where this is seen as advantageous. The introduction of elements that are perceived as positive and/or the screening off of negative aspects of a view.</p> <p>Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing landscape or is assimilated into the existing view.</p>
Moderate	<p>Adverse effects may include the loss of notable views, the removal of views to distance , the degradation of quality and/or value of the view. The introduction of some elements or features that are perceived as negative.</p> <p>Beneficial effects may include the introduction of new views or vistas or views. The introduction of elements that are perceived as positive and/or the screening off of negative aspects of a view.</p> <p>Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing landscape or is assimilated into the existing view.</p>
Slight Moderate Slight	<p>Adverse effects may include the loss of views, the removal or change of existing views, the degradation of quality and/or value of the view. The introduction of elements or features that are perceived as negative.</p> <p>Beneficial effects may include the introduction of new views or vistas. The introduction of elements that are perceived as positive and/or the screening off of negative aspects of a view.</p> <p>Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing landscape or is assimilated into the existing view.</p>
Negligible - None	A very minor change which is not uncharacteristic and maintains the quality and value of the view.

Magnitude of Change	Examples
International	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to International research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity.
National	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
Regional	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes which are well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
County	Undesignated archaeological remains of county importance with the potential to contribute to research objectives and understanding at a County level. Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Borough	Undesignated assets of borough importance with the potential to contribute to borough and local research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Local	Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations and with limited potential to contribute to research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

PHOTOGRAPHY METHODOLOGY

Our LVIA uses a range of photographic processes and techniques in reference to Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (2019) by the Landscape Institute (LI). Contextual panoramic photographs have also been used that follow a less rigorous format.

The Technical Guidance Note (2019) by the LI recommends Visualisation Types 1-4

- Type 1 Annotated Viewpoint Photograph
- Type 2 3D Wireline / Model
- Type 3 Photomontage / Photowire
- Type 4 Photomontage / Photowire (survey / scale verifiable)

TPM Landscape have considered Type 1 visualisations as being appropriate for this LVIA based on the purpose and users.

Type 1 - Annotated Viewpoint Photograph

Type 1 visualisations are simple, annotated photographic illustrations that focus on the baseline information with annotation of the location of the site.

Photography has been carried out using a Full Frame Sensor camera with 50mm lens. Photography has been stitched where necessary by using Image Composite Editor software. The visualisations have been appropriately sized, scaled and templated using Adobe Photoshop and Indesign software.

Single images that capture the site at 39.6° HFoV wide and 27° VFoV in planar projection are presented at A3. Two baseline panorama at 60° HFoV and 27° VFoV are generated in cylindrical projection and are presented on A3 sheets to help show the location of the full-size single image frame in its context and, as such, are noted as being 'for context only'.

Additional context photographs have also been included to illustrate specific visual receptors or provide a wide contextual panoramic view which follows a less rigorous format.

Viewpoint locations have been recorded using a Garmin GPS 60 unit and locations are illustrated on insets with OS mapping and aerial photography.

The following information has provided for each Type 1 visualisation

- Viewpoint Description
- Visualisation Type
- Projection
- Enlargement factor for intended sheet size
- Date and Time of Captured Photography
- Make and Model of Camera, sensor format
- Focal length of Camera Lens used
- Horizontal field of View (HFoV)
- Description of view